

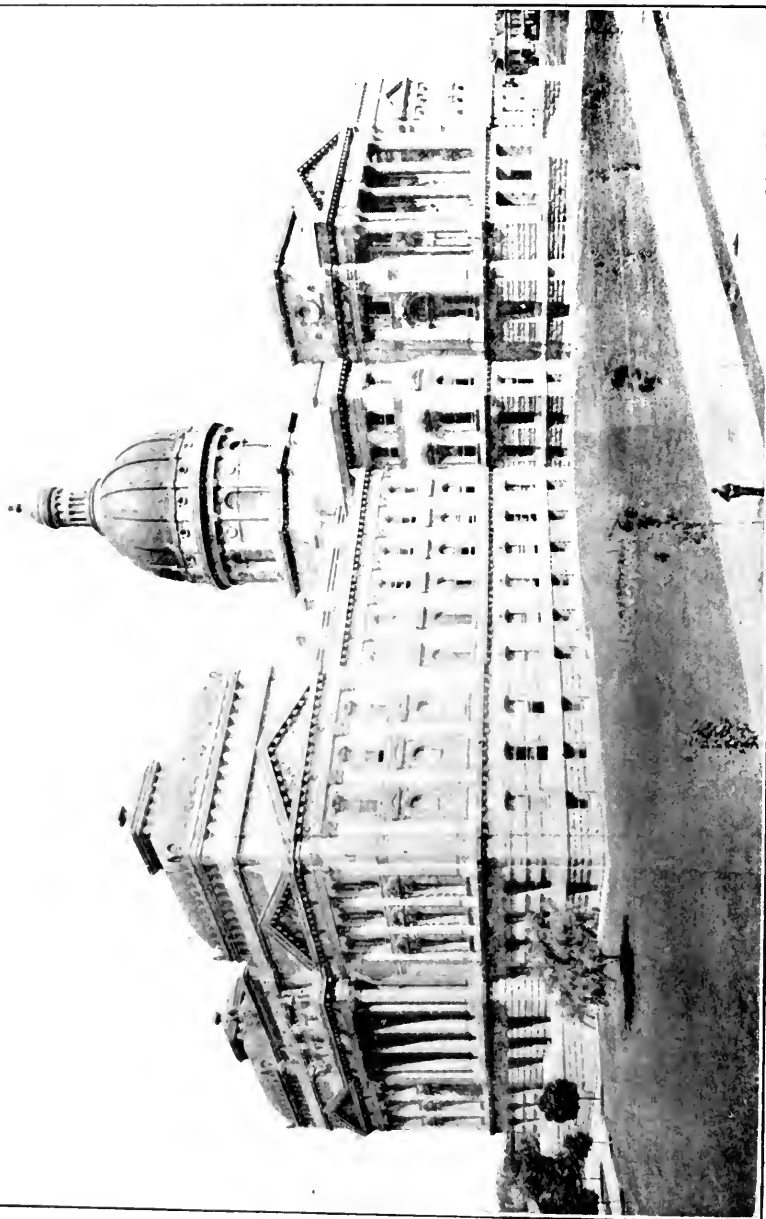






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CAPITOL



LEGISLATIVE
AND
STATE MANUAL
OF
INDIANA
FOR
1903

By Authority of the Sixty-third General Assembly

COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL RECORDS BY
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INDIANAPOLIS:
WM. B. BURFORD, CONTRACTOR FOR STATE PRINTING AND BINDING
1903

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CONTENTS.

Frontispiece—Capitol.

	PAGES
Official Directory of State Officers, Deputies, Clerks and Boards,	7-18
Executive Department, 7; Department of State, 7; Auditor of State, 7; Treasurer of State, 8; Attorney-General, 8; Department Public Instruction, 8; Clerk of Supreme Court, 8; Reporter of Supreme Court, 8; Judges of Supreme Court, 8; Judges of Appellate Court, 9; Supreme Court Library, 9; Sheriff of Supreme Court, 9; Bureau of Statistics, 9; Department of Geology, 9; Department of Inspection, 9; Supervisor of Oil Inspection, 10; Adjutant-General, 10; Quartermaster-General, 11; State Library, 11; Custodian of Public Buildings, 11; Engineer's Department, 11; Trustees, Central Hospital for Insane, 11; Trustees, Eastern Hospital for Insane, 11; Trustees, Northern Hospital for Insane, 11; Trustees, Southern Hospital for Insane, 12; Board of Education, 12; Trustees, Indiana University, 12; Trustees, Purdue University, 12; Trustees, State Normal School, 13; Trustees, Institution for Blind, 13; Trustees, Institution for Deaf, 13; Trustees, School for Feeble-minded Youth, 13; Trustees, Soldiers' Home, 13; Trustees, Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, 13; Trustees, Industrial School for Girls and Woman's Prison, 14; Trustees, Indiana Boys' School, 14; Trustees, Indiana Reformatory, 14; Trustees, State Prison, 14; Board of Agriculture, 14; Board of State Charities, 15; Board of Dental Examiners, 15; Board of Embalmers, 15; Board of Forestry, 15; Board of Health, 16; Board of Medical Registration and Examination, 16; Board of Pardons, 16; Pharmacy Board, 16; Board of Control Soldiers' and Sailors' monument, 16; Board of Tax Commissioners, 16; Board of Truancy, 17; Codification Commission, 17; Labor Commission, 17; Pigeon Roost Monument Commission, 17; Prison Reform Commission, 17; Vicksburg Commission, 17; Voting Machine Commission, 17; Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission, 18; Public Library Commission, 18; Commissioner of Fisheries and Game, 18; State Veterinarian, 18.	
Salaries of State Officers, Deputies and Clerks,	19-20
State Flag and Seal,	facing 21
Constitution of Indiana, 1851,	21-42
Index to Constitution of Indiana, 1851,	43-60
Congressional and Legislative Map of Indiana,	facing 61
Legislative Directory, Session 1903,	61-68
Senators, 61; Representatives, 62; Senate Committees, 63; Senate Joint Committees, 65; House Committees, 65; House Joint Committees, 66; Select Committees, 66; Plat of Senate, 67; Plat of House, 68.	
Standing Rules and Orders for the Government of the Senate and House,	69-117
Senate Rules, 69; Index to Senate Rules, 77; House Rules, 85; Index to House Rules, 67; Joint Rules, 109; Index to Joint Rules, 112; Fixed Rules and Precedents in Legislation, 115.	
Political Platforms, 1902,	118-125
Democratic, 118; Populist, 120; Prohibition, 120; Republican, 121; Socialist, 123; Socialist-Labor, 124.	

	PAGES
Biographies and Portraits of Elective State Officers.....	127-159
Governor, 128-129; Lieutenant-Governor, 130-131; Secretary of State, 132; Auditor, 133; Treasurer, 134; Attorney-General, 135; Superintendent Public Instruction, 137; Statistician, 138; Geologist, 139; Judges of Supreme Court, 140-146; Judges of Appellate Court, 147-156; Clerk Supreme Court, 157; Reporter Supreme Court, 159.	
Biographies and Portraits of United States Senators.....	160-161
Biographies of Representatives in Congress.....	162-166
Biographies and Portraits of Members of General Assembly, Session 1903.....	167-317
Senators (alphabetically arranged), 167-217; Representatives (alphabetically arranged), 218-317.	
Historical Sketches, with cuts, of State Institutions.....	318-358
Indiana University, 319; Purdue University, 321; State Normal School, 325; Institution for Blind, 327; Institution for Deaf, 328; School for Feeble-Minded Youth, 331; Indiana Boys' School, 334; Industrial School for Girls and Woman's Prison, 336; State Soldiers' Home, 337; Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, 341; Central Hospital for Insane, 343; Eastern Hospital for Insane, 347; Northern Hospital for Insane, 349; Southern Hospital for Insane, 350; Indiana Reformatory, 353; State Prison, 355; Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, 358.	
Financial Condition of the State.....	359-396
Collection of Taxes in 1902, 359; Abstract of Tax Duplicate for 1901, 365; Receipts and Disbursements for Fiscal Year ending October 31, 1902, 382; Public Debt Statement, October 31, 1902, 384; Interest on Public Debt, 385; Assessment and Valuation of Steam Railroads, 1903, 386; Assessment and Valuation of Street, Urban, Interurban and Suburban Railways, 1903, 391; Assessment and Valuation Telephone Companies 1903, 394.	
Educational Condition of the State.....	397-419
Length of School Term in Days, 397; Sources of School Revenue, 399; Cost of Commissioned High Schools, 400; High School Statistics, 402; Number of High School Graduates, 403; School Fund Per Capita, 1862-1902, 404; School Fund by Counties, 405; Enumeration, 407; Enrollment and Attendance, 409; Number of School Houses, 411; Number of Teachers Employed, 413; Amount Paid City and Town Trustees, 415; Apportionment, June, 1903, 417.	
Historical Maps of Indiana.....	facing 432, 440, 442
Statistics of Population of Indiana, Census 1900.....	420-431
Population 1800-1900, 420; Increase of Population by Counties, 1899-1900, 420; Population and Enumeration of Voters, 422; Population of Incorporated Cities, Towns and Villages, 1890-1900, 424.	
Official Register from Territorial Organization to Date.....	432-442
Representatives in Congress, 1816-1903.....	443-451
Dates and Numbers of Sessions of General Assembly, 1816-1903.....	452
List of Members of General Assembly from the First to the Sixty-Third Sessions, inclusive	453-491
Senators, 453; Presidents of Senate, 461; Speakers of House, 462; Representatives, 464.	
Directory of Political Newspapers.....	492

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY OF STATE OFFICERS, DEPUTIES, CLERKS AND BOARDS.

1903-04.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WINFIELD TAYLOR DURBIN.....Governor.
NEWTON W. GILBERT.....Lieutenant-Governor.
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PATRICK J. FLANAGAN.....Executive Clerk.

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FRANK I. GRUBBS.....Assistant Secretary of State.
R. T. BURRELL.....Clerk, Foreign Corporations Department.
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LOURETTA LESLEY.....Stenographer.
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D. J. MENDENHALL.....Chief Clerk, Lands, Banks and Trust
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tions.
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LEGISLATIVE MANUAL.

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CLYDE D. WOODFILL.....Clerk.
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(By appointment of Governor.)	
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(Created by Act of February 14, 1851.)

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(Created by Act of February 28, 1889.)

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(Created by Act of March 8, 1897.)

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ALBERT F. SALA.....	Alexandria.

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PARKS M. MARTIN.....	Commissioner.
JOHN C. BILLHEIMER, Secretary.....	Deputy Auditor of State.

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 W. T. STOTT, Secretary.....Franklin.

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 TIMOTHY E. HOWARD.....South Bend.
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 GEORGE SHIRTS, Secretary, Indianapolis.

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PIGEON ROOST MONUMENT COMMISSION.

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 W. H. WHITTAKER, ex-officio.....Jeffersonville.
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 E. L. SEAMANS.....Wabash.
 A. B. CRAMPTON.....Delphi.
 HENRY C. ADAMS.....Indianapolis.
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 HUGH DOUGHERTY.....Bluffton.

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W. W. STEVENS.....	Salem.
W. H. O'BRIEN.....	Lawrenceburg.
CRAWFORD FAIRBANKS.....	Terre Haute.
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FRANK C. BALL.....	Muncie.
C. C. SHIRLEY.....	Kokomo.
FREMONT GOODWINE.....	Williamsport.
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WM. W. PARSONS.....	Terre Haute.
WM. E. HENRY, Secretary.....	Indianapolis.
MERICA HOAGLAND.....	Organizer.

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Z. T. SWEENEY.....	Columbus.
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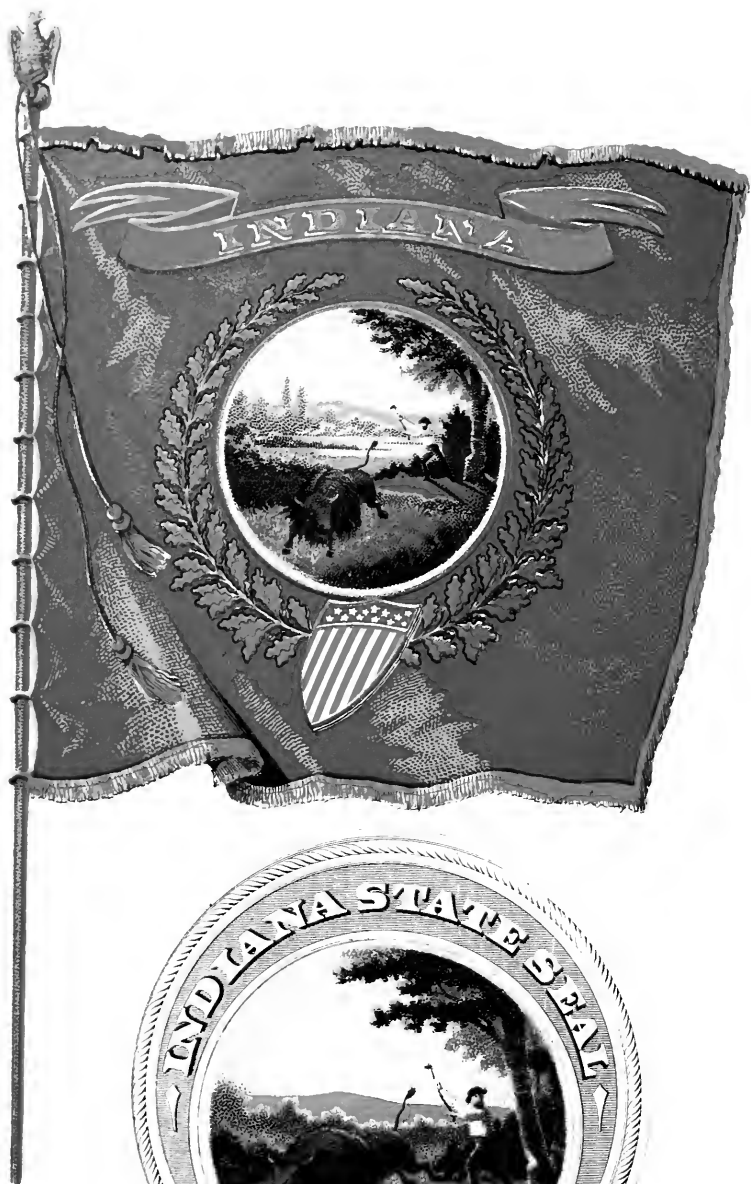
STATE VETERINARIAN.

A. W. BITTING.....	Lafayette.
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SALARIES OF STATE OFFICERS, DEPUTIES AND CLERKS PER YEAR.

GOVERNOR	\$5,000
(After expiration of present term the Governor's salary will be \$8,000 per annum.)	
Private Secretary	2,400
Clerk	1,000
Messenger	1,000
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR	1,000
SECRETARY OF STATE.....	6,500
Deputy	1,800
Clerk	1,000
Stenographer	600
Additional Stenographer	600
Clerk of Bureau of Printing.....	1,500
AUDITOR OF STATE.....	7,500
Deputy Auditor and Clerk of Board of Tax Commissioners....	2,500
Insurance Clerk	1,800
Actuary and Assistant Clerk.....	2,000
Deputy Assistant Clerk, Insurance Department.....	1,000
Land Clerk	1,800
Settlement Clerk	1,200
Stenographer	720
TREASURER OF STATE.....	6,500
Deputy	2,000
Clerk	720
ATTORNEY-GENERAL	7,500
Assistant Attorney-General	2,400
Deputy Attorney-General	2,000
First Assistant Deputy	2,000
Second Assistant Deputy	1,800
Stenographer and Bookkeeper	900
Stenographer	720
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.....	3,000
Deputy	1,500
Clerk	1,200
Stenographer	720

CHIEF BUREAU OF STATISTICS	\$2,000
Deputy	1,500
ADJUTANT-GENERAL	2,250
Clerk	900
Stenographer	600
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL	1,200
STATE LIBRARIAN	1,800
Reference Librarian	1,100
Cataloguer	1,100
Assistant Cataloguer	900
Messenger	720
GEOLOGIST	2,500
Clerk	720
Custodian	600
Inspector of Mines.....	1,500
Assistant Inspector of Mines.....	1,000
Clerk and Stenographer, Inspector of Mines.....	600
Supervisor of Natural Gas.....	1,200
CUSTODIAN OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.....	1,500
Assistant Custodian	900
ENGINEER OF STATE HOUSE.....	1,500
BOARD OF HEALTH—Secretary.....	2,400
Clerk	1,000
REPORTER OF SUPREME COURT.....	5,000
Assistant	1,800
Second Assistant	1,000
Stenographer	720
CLERK OF SUPREME COURT.....	5,000
Chief Deputy	1,800
Assistant Deputy	1,200
Stenographer	900
Record Clerk	750
JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT (each).....	6,000
Sheriff of Supreme Court.....	600
Librarian of Supreme Court Library.....	1,800
Messenger of Supreme Court.....	1,200
JUDGES OF APPELLATE COURT (each).....	6,000



CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF INDIANA, 1851.

Printed verbatim from original manuscript copy except in such cases
as amendments have changed the original.

PREAMBLE.

To the end, that justice be established, public order maintained, and liberty perpetuated; We, the people of the State of Indiana, grateful to Almighty God for the free exercise of the right to choose our own form of government, do ordain this Constitution.

ARTICLE I.

BILL OF RIGHTS.

Section 1. We declare, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that all power is inherent in the people; and that all free governments are, and of right ought to be, founded on their authority, and instituted for their peace, safety, and well being. For the advancement of these ends, the people have, at all times, an indefeasible right to alter and reform their government.

Sec. 2. All men shall be secured in the natural right to worship Almighty God, according to the dictates of their own consciences.

Sec. 3. No law shall, in any case whatever, control the free exercise and enjoyment of religious opinions, or interfere with the rights of conscience.

Sec. 4. No preference shall be given, by law, to any creed, religious society, or mode of worship; and no man shall be compelled to attend, erect, or support, any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry, against his consent.

Sec. 5. No religious test shall be required, as a qualification for any office of trust or profit.

Sec. 6. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, for the benefit of any religious or theological institution.

Sec. 7. No person shall be rendered incompetent as a witness, in consequence of his opinions on matters of religion.

Sec. 8. The mode of administering an oath or affirmation, shall be such as may be most consistent with, and binding upon, the conscience of the person, to whom such oath or affirmation may be administered.

Sec. 9. No law shall be passed restraining the free interchange of thought and opinion, or restricting the right to speak, write, or print, freely, on any subject whatever; but for the abuse of that right, every person shall be responsible.

Sec. 10. In all prosecutions for libel, the truth of the matters alleged to be libelous may be given in justification.

Sec. 11. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable search or seizure, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the person or thing to be seized.

Sec. 12. All courts shall be open; and every man for injury done to him in his person, property, or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law. Justice shall be administered freely, and without purchase; completely and without denial; speedily and without delay.

Sec. 13. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall have the right to a public trial, by an impartial jury, in the county in which the offense shall have been committed; to be heard by himself and counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him, and to have a copy thereof; to meet the witnesses face to face, and to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor.

Sec. 14. No person shall be put in jeopardy twice for the same offense. No person, in any criminal prosecution, shall be compelled to testify against himself.

Sec. 15. No person arrested, or confined in jail, shall be treated with unnecessary rigor.

Sec. 16. Excessive bail shall not be required. Excessive fines shall not be imposed. Cruel and unusual punishment shall not be inflicted. All penalties shall be proportioned to the nature of the offense.

Sec. 17. Offenses, other than murder or treason, shall be bailable by sufficient sureties. Murder or treason shall not be bailable, when the proof is evident, or the presumption strong.

Sec. 18. The penal code shall be founded on the principles of reformation, and not of vindictive justice.

Sec. 19. In all criminal cases whatever, the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the facts.

Sec. 20. In all civil cases, the right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate.

Sec. 21. No man's particular services shall be demanded, without just compensation. No man's property shall be taken by law, without just compensation; nor, except in case of the State, without such compensation first assessed and tendered.

Sec. 22. The privilege of the debtor to enjoy the necessary comforts of life, shall be recognized by wholesome laws, exempting a reasonable amount of property from seizure or sale for the payment of any debt or liability hereafter contracted; and there shall be no imprisonment for debt, except in case of fraud.

Sec. 23. The General Assembly shall not grant to any citizen, or class of citizens, privileges or immunities, which, upon the same terms, shall not equally belong to all citizens.

Sec. 24. No ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contract, shall ever be passed.

Sec. 25. No law shall be passed, the taking effect of which shall be made to depend upon any authority, except as provided in this Constitution.

Sec. 26. The operation of the laws shall never be suspended, except by the authority of the General Assembly.

Sec. 27. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, except in case of rebellion or invasion; and then, only if the public safety demand it.

Sec. 28. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against it, and in giving aid and comfort to its enemies.

Sec. 29. No person shall be convicted of treason, except on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or upon his confession in open court.

Sec. 30. No conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate.

Sec. 31. No law shall restrain any of the inhabitants of the State from assembling together in a peaceable manner, to consult for their common good; nor from instructing their representatives; nor from applying to the General Assembly for redress of grievances.

Sec. 32. The people shall have a right to bear arms for the defense of themselves and the State.

Sec. 33. The military shall be kept in strict subordination to the civil power.

Sec. 34. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner; nor, in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Sec. 35. The General Assembly shall not grant any title of nobility, nor confer hereditary distinctions.

Sec. 36. Emigration from the State shall not be prohibited.

Sec. 37. There shall be neither slavery, nor involuntary servitude, within the State, otherwise than for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted. No indenture of any Negro or Mulatto, made or executed out of the bounds of the State, shall be valid within the State.

ARTICLE II.

SUFFRAGE AND ELECTION.

Section 1. All elections shall be free and equal.

Sec. 2. In all elections, not otherwise provided for by this Constitution, every male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who shall have resided in the State during the six months, and in the township sixty days, and in the ward or precinct thirty days immediately preceding such election; and every male of foreign birth, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who shall have resided in the United States one year, and shall have resided in this State during the six months, and in the township sixty days, and in the ward or precinct thirty days, immediately preceding such election, and shall have declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, conformably to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization, shall be entitled to vote in the township or precinct where he may reside, if he shall have been duly registered according to law.

Sec. 3. No soldier, seaman, or marine, in the army or navy of the United States, or of their allies, shall be deemed to have acquired a resi-

dence in the State in consequence of having been stationed within the same; nor shall any such soldier, seaman, or marine, have the right to vote.

Sec. 4. No person shall be deemed to have lost his residence in the State, by reason of his absence, either on business of the State or of the United States.

Sec. 5. [Stricken out by constitutional amendment of March 24, 1881.]

Sec. 6. Every person shall be disqualified from holding office, during the term for which he may have been elected, who shall have given or offered a bribe, threat, or reward, to procure his election.

Sec. 7. Every person who shall give or accept a challenge to fight a duel, or who shall knowingly carry to another person such challenge, or who shall agree to go out of the State to fight a duel, shall be ineligible to any office of trust or profit.

Sec. 8. The General Assembly shall have power to deprive of the right of suffrage, and to render ineligible, any person convicted of an infamous crime.

Sec. 9. No person holding a lucrative office or appointment under the United States or under this State, shall be eligible to a seat in the General Assembly; nor shall any person hold more than one lucrative office at the same time, except as in this Constitution expressly permitted; Provided, That offices in the militia, to which there is attached no annual salary, and the office of Deputy Postmaster where the compensation does not exceed ninety dollars per annum, shall not be deemed lucrative: And provided, also, That counties containing less than one thousand polls may confer the office of Clerk, Recorder, and Auditor, or any two of said offices, upon the same person.

Sec. 10. No person who may hereafter be a collector or holder of public moneys, shall be eligible to any office of trust or profit, until he shall have accounted for, and paid over, according to law, all sums for which he may be liable.

Sec. 11. In all cases in which it is provided, that an office shall not be filled by the same person more than a certain number of years continuously, an appointment pro tempore shall not be reckoned a part of that term.

Sec. 12. In all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, electors shall be free from arrest, in going to elections, during their attendance there, and in returning from the same.

Sec. 13. All elections by the People shall be by ballot; and all elections by the General Assembly, or by either branch thereof, shall be viva voce.

Sec. 14. All general elections shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November; but township elections may be held at such time as may be provided by law: Provided, That the General Assembly may provide by law for the election of all judges of courts of general or appellate jurisdiction, by an election to be held for such officers only, at which time no other officer shall be voted for; and shall also provide for the registration of all persons entitled to vote.

ARTICLE III.

DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS.

Section 1. The powers of the Government are divided into three separate departments; the Legislative, the Executive (including the Administrative), and the Judicial: And no person, charged with official duties under one of these departments, shall exercise any of the functions of another except as in this Constitution expressly provided.

ARTICLE IV.

LEGISLATIVE.

Section 1. The Legislative authority of the State shall be vested in a General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives. The style of every law shall be, "Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:" and no law shall be enacted, except by bill.

Sec. 2. The Senate shall not exceed fifty, nor the House of Representatives one hundred members; and they shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties or districts, into which the State may, from time to time, be divided.

Sec. 3. Senators shall be elected for the term of four years, and Representatives for the term of two years, from the day next after their general election; Provided, however, That the Senators-elect, at the second meeting of the General Assembly under this Constitution, shall be divided, by lot, into two equal classes, as nearly as may be; and the seats of Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of two years, and of those of the second class at the expiration of four years; so that one-half, as nearly as possible, shall be chosen biennially forever thereafter. And in case of increase in the number of Senators, they shall be so annexed by lot, to the one or the other of the two classes, as to keep them as nearly equal as practicable.

Sec. 4. The General Assembly shall, at its second session after the adoption of this Constitution, and every sixth year thereafter, cause an enumeration to be made of all the male inhabitants over the age of twenty-one years.

Sec. 5. The number of Senators and Representatives shall, at the session next following each period of making such enumeration, be fixed by law, and apportioned among the several counties, according to the number of male inhabitants, above twenty-one years of age, in each; Provided, That the first and second elections of members of the General Assembly, under this Constitution, shall be according to the apportionment last made by the General Assembly before the adoption of this Constitution.

Sec. 6. A Senatorial or Representative district, where more than one county shall constitute a district, shall be composed of contiguous counties; and no county, for Senatorial apportionment, shall ever be divided.

Sec. 7. No person shall be a Senator or a Representative, who, at the time of his election, is not a citizen of the United States; nor any one who has not been, for two years next preceding his election, an inhabitant of this State, and for one year next preceding his election, an inhabitant of the county or district, whence he may be chosen. Senators shall be at least twenty-five, and Representatives, at least twenty-one years of age.

Sec. 8. Senators and Representatives, in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, shall be privileged from arrest, during the session of the General Assembly, and in going to and returning from the same; and shall not be subject to any civil process, during the session of the General Assembly, nor during the fifteen days next before the commencement thereof. For any speech or debate in either House, a member shall not be questioned in any other place.

Sec. 9. The sessions of the General Assembly shall be held biennially at the capital of the State, commencing on the Thursday next after the first Monday of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and on the same day of every second year thereafter, unless a different day or place shall have been appointed by law. But if, in the opinion of the Governor, the public welfare shall require it, he may, at any time by proclamation, call a special session.

Sec. 10. Each House, when assembled, shall choose its own officers, the President of the Senate excepted; judge the elections, qualifications, and returns of its own members; determine its rules of proceeding, and sit upon its own adjournment. But neither House shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any place other than that in which it may be sitting.

Sec. 11. Two-thirds of each House shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may meet, adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members. A quorum being in attendance, if either House fail to effect an organization within the first five days thereafter, the members of the House so failing, shall be entitled to no compensation from the end of the said five days, until an organization shall have been effected.

Sec. 12. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish the same. The yeas and nays, on any question, shall, at the request of any two members, be entered, together with the names of the members demanding the same, on the journal: Provided, That on a motion to adjourn, it shall require one-tenth of the members present to order the yeas and nays.

Sec. 13. The doors of each House, and of Committees of the Whole, shall be kept open, except in such cases, as, in the opinion of either House, may require secrecy.

Sec. 14. Either House may punish its members for disorderly behavior, and may, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member; but not a second time for the same cause.

Sec. 15. Either House, during its session, may punish, by imprisonment, any person not a member, who shall have been guilty of disrespect to the House, by disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its presence; but such imprisonment shall not, at any time, exceed twenty-four hours.

Sec. 16. Each House shall have all powers, necessary for a branch of the legislative department of a free and independent State.

Sec. 17. Bills may originate in either House, but may be amended or rejected in the other; except that bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives.

Sec. 18. Every bill shall be read, by sections, on three several days, in each House; unless, in case of emergency, two-thirds of the House where such bill may be pending, shall, by a vote of yeas and nays, deem it expedient to dispense with this rule; but the reading of a bill by sections, on its final passage, shall in no case, be dispensed with; and the vote on the passage of every bill or joint resolution shall be taken by yeas and nays.

Sec. 19. Every act shall embrace but one subject and matters properly connected therewith; which subject shall be expressed in the title. But if any subject shall be embraced in an act, which shall not be expressed in the title, such act shall be void only as to so much thereof as shall not be expressed in the title.

Sec. 20. Every act and joint resolution shall be plainly worded, avoiding, as far as practicable, the use of technical terms.

Sec. 21. No act shall ever be revised or amended by mere reference to its title; but the act revised, or section amended, shall be set forth and published at full length.

Sec. 22. The General Assembly shall not pass local or special laws, in any of the following enumerated cases, that is to say:—

Regulating the jurisdiction and duties of Justices of the Peace and of Constables;—

For the punishment of crimes and misdemeanors;—

Regulating the practice in courts of justice;—

Providing for changing the venue in civil and criminal cases;—

Granting divorces;—

Changing the names of persons;—

For laying out, opening, and working on, highways, and for the election or appointment of supervisors;—

Vacating roads, town plats, streets, alleys, and public squares;—

Summoning and impaneling grand and petit juries, and providing for their compensation;—

Regulating county and township business;—

Regulating the election of county and township officers, and their compensation;—

For the assessment and collection of taxes for State, county, township, or road purposes;—

Providing for supporting common schools, and for the preservation of school funds;—

In relation to fees or salaries;—except that the laws may be so made as to grade the compensation of officers in proportion to the population and the necessary services required;—

In relation to interest on money;—

Providing for opening and conducting of elections of State, county, or township officers, and designating the places of voting;—

Providing for the sale of real estate belonging to minors, or other persons laboring under legal disabilities, by executors, administrators, guardians, or trustees.

Sec. 23. In all the cases enumerated in the preceding section, and in all other cases where a general law can be made applicable, all laws shall be general and of uniform operation throughout the State.

Sec. 24. Provision may be made, by general law, for bringing suit against the State, as to all liabilities originating after the adoption of this Constitution; but no special act authorizing such suit to be brought, or making compensation to any person claiming damages against the State, shall ever be passed.

Sec. 25. A majority of all the members elected to each House, shall be necessary to pass every bill or joint resolution; and all bills and joint resolutions so passed, shall be signed by the Presiding Officers of the respective Houses.

Sec. 26. Any member of either House shall have the right to protest, and to have his protest, with his reasons for dissent, entered on the journal.

Sec. 27. Every statute shall be a public law, unless otherwise declared in the statute itself.

Sec. 28. No act shall take effect until the same shall have been published and circulated, in the several counties of this State, by authority, except in case of emergency; which emergency shall be declared in the preamble or in the body of the law.

Sec. 29. The members of the General Assembly shall receive, for their services a compensation to be fixed by law; but no increase of compensation shall take effect during the session at which such increase may be made. No session of the General Assembly, except the first under this Constitution, shall extend beyond the term of sixty-one days, nor any special session beyond the term of forty days.

Sec. 30. No Senator or Representative shall, during the term for which he may have been elected, be eligible to any office, the election to which is vested in the General Assembly; nor shall he be appointed to any civil office of profit, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased, during such term; but this latter provision shall not be construed to apply to any office elective by the People.

ARTICLE V.

EXECUTIVE.

Section 1. The executive power of the State shall be vested in a Governor. He shall hold his office during four years, and shall not be eligible more than four years, in any period of eight years.

Sec. 2. There shall be a Lieutenant-Governor, who shall hold his office during four years.

Sec. 3. The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor shall be elected at the times and places of choosing members of the General Assembly.

Sec. 4. In voting for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor the electors shall designate for whom they vote as Governor, and for whom as Lieu-

tenant-Governor. The returns of every election for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of government, directed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who shall open and publish them in the presence of both Houses of the General Assembly.

Sec. 5. The persons respectively, having the highest number of votes for Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, shall be elected; but in case two or more persons shall have an equal and the highest number of votes for either office, the General Assembly shall, by joint vote, forthwith proceed to elect one of the said persons Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, as the case may be.

Sec. 6. Contested elections for Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, shall be determined by the General Assembly, in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 7. No person shall be eligible to the office of Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, who shall not have been five years a citizen of the United States, and also a resident of the State of Indiana during the five years next preceding his election; nor shall any person be eligible to either of the said offices who shall not have attained the age of thirty years.

Sec. 8. No member of Congress, or person holding any office under the United States or under this State, shall fill the office of Governor or Lieutenant-Governor.

Sec. 9. The official term of the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor shall commence on the second Monday of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three; and on the same day every fourth year thereafter.

Sec. 10. In case of the removal of the Governor from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the duties of the office, the same shall devolve on the Lieutenant-Governor; and the General Assembly shall, by law, provide for the case of removal from office, death, resignation, or inability, both of the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, declaring what officer shall then act as Governor; and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed, or a Governor be elected.

Sec. 11. Whenever the Lieutenant-Governor shall act as Governor, or shall be unable to attend as President of the Senate, the Senate shall elect one of its own members as President for the occasion.

Sec. 12. The Governor shall be commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces, and may call out such forces, to execute the laws or to suppress insurrection, or to repel invasion.

Sec. 13. He shall, from time to time, give to the General Assembly information touching the condition of the State, and recommend such measures as he shall judge to be expedient.

Sec. 14. Every bill which shall have passed the General Assembly, shall be presented to the Governor; if he approves, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the House in which it shall have originated; which House shall enter the objections, at large, upon its journals and proceed to reconsider the bill. If, after such reconsideration, a majority of all the members elected to that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, with the Governor's objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and, if ap-

proved by a majority of all the members elected to that House, it shall be a law. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within three days, Sundays excepted, after it shall have been presented to him, it shall be a law without his signature, unless the general adjournment shall prevent its return; in which case it shall be a law, unless the Governor, within five days next after such adjournment, shall file such bill, with his objections thereto, in the office of the Secretary of State; who shall lay the same before the General Assembly, at its next session, in like manner as if it had been returned by the Governor. But no bill shall be presented to the Governor, within two days next previous to the final adjournment of the General Assembly.

Sec. 15. The Governor shall transact all necessary business with the officers of Government, and may require information in writing from the officers of the administrative department upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

Sec. 16. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

Sec. 17. He shall have the power to grant reprieves, commutations, and pardons, after conviction, for all offenses except treason and cases of impeachment, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law. Upon conviction for treason, he shall have power to suspend the execution of the sentence until the case shall be reported to the General Assembly, at its next meeting; when the General Assembly shall either grant a pardon, commute the sentence, direct the execution of the sentence, or grant a further reprieve. He shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law; and shall report to the General Assembly, at its next meeting, each case of reprieve, commutation, or pardon granted, and also the names of all persons in whose favor remission of fines and forfeitures shall have been made, and the several amounts remitted: Provided, however, That the General Assembly may, by law, constitute a council, to be composed of officers of State, without whose advice and consent the Governor shall not have power to grant pardons, in any case, except such as may, by law, be left to his sole power.

Sec. 18. When, during a recess of the General Assembly, a vacancy shall happen in any office, the appointment to which is vested in the General Assembly; or when, at any time, a vacancy shall have occurred in any other State office, or in the office of Judge of any court; the Governor shall fill such vacancy by appointment, which shall expire when a successor shall have been elected and qualified.

Sec. 19. He shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies as may have occurred in the General Assembly.

Sec. 20. Should the seat of Government become dangerous from disease or a common enemy, he may convene the General Assembly at any other place.

Sec. 21. The Lieutenant-Governor shall, by virtue of his office, be President of the Senate; have a right, when in Committee of the Whole, to join in debate, and to vote on all subjects; and whenever the Senate shall be equally divided, he shall give the casting vote.

Sec. 22. The Governor shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the term for which he shall have been elected.

Sec. 23. The Lieutenant-Governor, while he shall act as President of the Senate, shall receive for his services the same compensation as the Speaker of the House of Representatives; and any person acting as Governor, shall receive the compensation attached to the office of Governor.

Sec. 24. Neither the Governor nor Lieutenant-Governor shall be eligible to any other office, during the term for which he shall have been elected.

ARTICLE VI.

ADMINISTRATIVE.

Section 1. There shall be elected by the voters of the State, a Secretary, an Auditor, and a Treasurer of State, who shall, severally, hold their offices for two years. They shall perform such duties as may be enjoined by law; and no person shall be eligible to either of said offices more than four years in any period of six years.

Sec. 2. There shall be elected, in each county by the voters thereof, at the time of holding general elections, a Clerk of the Circuit Court, Auditor, Recorder, Treasurer, Sheriff, Coroner and Surveyor. The Clerk, Auditor, and Recorder, shall continue in office four years; and no person shall be eligible to the office of Clerk, Recorder, or Auditor, more than eight years in any period of twelve years. The Treasurer, Sheriff, Coroner and Surveyor, shall continue in office two years; and no person shall be eligible to the office of Treasurer or Sheriff more than four years in any period of six years.

Sec. 3. Such other county and township officers as may be necessary, shall be elected or appointed, in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 4. No person shall be elected or appointed, as a county officer, who shall not be an elector of the county; nor any one who shall not have been an inhabitant thereof, during one year next preceding his appointment, if the county shall have been so long organized; but if the county shall not have been so long organized, then within the limits of the county or counties out of which the same shall have been taken.

Sec. 5. The Governor, and the Secretary, Auditor, and Treasurer of State, shall, severally, reside and keep the public records, books and papers, in any manner relating to the respective offices, at the seat of government.

Sec. 6. All county, township, and town officers, shall reside within their respective counties, townships, and towns; and shall keep their respective offices at such places therein, and perform such duties as may be directed by law.

Sec. 7. All State officers shall, for crime, incapacity, or negligence, be liable to be removed from office, either by impeachment by the House of Representatives, to be tried by the Senate, or by a joint resolution of the General Assembly; two-thirds of the members elected to each branch voting, in either case, therefor.

Sec. 8. All State, county, township, and town officers may be impeached or removed from office, in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 9. Vacancies in county, township, and town offices, shall be filled in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 10. The General Assembly may confer upon the Boards doing county business in the several counties, powers of a local administrative character.

ARTICLE VII.

JUDICIAL.

Section 1. The judicial power of the State shall be vested in a Supreme Court, in Circuit Courts and in such other courts as the General Assembly may establish.

Sec. 2. The Supreme Court shall consist of not less than three, nor more than five Judges; a majority of whom shall form a quorum. They shall hold their offices for six years, if they so long behave well.

Sec. 3. The State shall be divided into as many districts as there are Judges of the Supreme Court; and such districts shall be formed of contiguous territory, as nearly equal in population, as, without dividing a county, the same can be made. One of said Judges shall be elected from each district, and reside therein; but said Judge shall be elected by the electors of the State at large.

Sec. 4. The Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction, co-extensive with the limits of the State, in appeals and writs of error, under such regulations and restrictions as may be prescribed by law. It shall also have such original jurisdiction as the General Assembly may confer.

Sec. 5. The Supreme Court shall, upon the decision of every case, give a statement in writing of each question arising in the record of such case, and the decision of the Court thereon.

Sec. 6. The General Assembly shall provide, by law, for the speedy publication of the decisions of the Supreme Court, made under this Constitution; but no Judge shall be allowed to report such decisions.

Sec. 7. There shall be elected by voters of the State, a Clerk of the Supreme Court, who shall hold his office four years, and whose duties shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 8. The Circuit Courts shall each consist of one Judge, and shall have such civil and criminal jurisdiction as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 9. The State shall, from time to time, be divided into Judicial Circuits; and a Judge for each Circuit shall be elected by the voters thereof. He shall reside within the Circuit, and shall hold his office for the term of six years, if he so long behave well.

Sec. 10. The General Assembly may provide, by law, that the Judge of one Circuit may hold the Courts of another Circuit, in cases of necessity or convenience; and, in case of temporary inability of any Judge, from sickness or other cause, to hold the Courts in his Circuit, provision may be made, by law, for holding such Courts.

Sec. 11. There shall be elected, in each Judicial Circuit, by the voters thereof, a Prosecuting Attorney, who shall hold his office for two years.

Sec. 12. Any Judge or Prosecuting Attorney, who shall have been convicted of corruption or other high crime, may, on information in the name of the State, be removed from office by the Supreme Court, or in such other manner as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 13. The Judges of the Supreme Court and Circuit Courts shall, at stated times, receive a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Sec. 14. A competent number of Justices of the Peace shall be elected, by the voters in each township in the several counties. They shall continue in office four years, and their powers and duties shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 15. All judicial officers shall be conservators of the peace in their respective jurisdictions.

Sec. 16. No person elected to any judicial office shall, during the term for which he shall have been elected, be eligible to any office of trust or profit under the State, other than a judicial office.

Sec. 17. The General Assembly may modify or abolish the Grand Jury system.

Sec. 18. All criminal prosecutions shall be carried on in the name, and by the authority, of the State; and the style of all process shall be: "The State of Indiana."

Sec. 19. Tribunals of conciliation may be established, with such powers and duties as shall be prescribed by law; or the powers and duties of the same may be conferred upon other Courts of justice; but such tribunals or other Courts, when sitting as such, shall have no power to render judgment to be obligatory on the parties, unless they voluntarily submit their matters of difference, and agree to abide the judgment of such tribunal or court.

Sec. 20. The General Assembly, at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, shall provide for the appointment of three Commissioners, whose duty it shall be to revise, simplify, and abridge, the rules, practice, pleadings, and forms, of the courts of justice. And they shall provide for abolishing the distinct forms of action at law, now in use; and that justice shall be administered in a uniform mode of pleading, without distinction between law and equity. And the General Assembly may, also, make it the duty of said Commissioners to reduce into a systematic code the general statute law of the State; and said Commissioners shall report the result of their labors to the General Assembly, with such recommendations and suggestions, as to abridgment and amendment, as to said Commissioners may seem necessary or proper. Provisions shall be made by law, for filling vacancies, regulating the tenure of office, and the compensation of said Commissioners.

Sec. 21. Every person of good moral character, being a voter, shall be entitled to admission to practice law in all courts of justice.

ARTICLE VIII.

EDUCATION.

Section 1. Knowledge and learning, generally diffused throughout a community, being essential to the preservation of a free government; it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to encourage, by all suitable means, moral, intellectual, scientific, and agricultural improvement; and to provide by law, for a general and uniform system of Common Schools, wherein tuition shall be without charge, and equally open to all.

Sec. 2. The Common School fund shall consist of the Congressional Township fund, and the lands belonging thereto;

The surplus Revenue fund;

The saline fund, and the lands belonging thereto;

The Bank Tax fund, and the fund arising from the one hundred and fourteenth section of the charter of the State Bank of Indiana;

The fund to be derived from the sale of County seminaries, and the moneys and property heretofore held for such seminaries; from the fines assessed for breaches of the penal laws of the State; and from all forfeitures which may accrue;

All lands and other estate which shall escheat to the State, for want of heirs or kindred entitled to the inheritance;

All lands that have been or may hereafter be, granted to the State, where no special purpose is expressed in the grant, and the proceeds of the sales thereof; including the proceeds of the sales of the Swamp Lands, granted to the State of Indiana by the act of Congress of the 28th of September, 1850, after deducting the expense of selecting and draining the same;

Taxes on the property of corporations, that may be assessed by the General Assembly for Common School purposes.

Sec. 3. The principal of the Common School fund shall remain a perpetual fund, which may be increased, but shall never be diminished; and the income thereof shall be inviolably appropriated to the support of Common Schools, and to no other purpose whatever.

Sec. 4. The General Assembly shall invest in some safe and profitable manner, all such portions of the Common School Fund, as have not heretofore been entrusted to the several counties; and shall make provision, by law, for the distribution, among the several counties, of the interest thereof.

Sec. 5. If any county shall fail to demand its proportion of such interest for Common School purposes, the same shall be reinvested for the benefit of such county.

Sec. 6. The several counties shall be held liable for the preservation of so much of the said fund as may be entrusted to them, and for the payment of the annual interest thereon.

Sec. 7. All trust funds held by the State shall remain inviolate, and be faithfully and exclusively applied to the purposes for which the trust was created.

Sec. 8. The General Assembly shall provide for the election, by the voters of the State, of a State Superintendent of Public Instruction; who shall hold his office for two years, and whose duties and compensation shall be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IX.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Section 1. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to provide, by law for the support of Institutions for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, and of the Blind; and also, for the treatment of the Insane.

Sec. 2. The General Assembly shall provide Houses of Refuge for the correction and reformation of juvenile offenders.

Sec. 3. The County Boards shall have power to provide farms as an asylum for those persons who, by reason of age, infirmity, or other misfortune, have claims upon the sympathies and aid of society.

ARTICLE X.

FINANCE.

Section 1. The General Assembly shall provide, by law, for a uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation; and shall prescribe such regulations as shall secure a just valuation for taxation of all property, both real and personal, excepting such only for municipal, educational, literary, scientific, religious, or charitable purposes, as may be specially exempted by law.

Sec. 2. All the revenues derived from the sale of any of the public works belonging to the State, and from the net annual income thereof, and any surplus that may, at any time, remain in the Treasury, derived from taxation for general State purposes, after the payment of the ordinary expenses of the government, and of the interest on bonds of the State, other than Bank bonds; shall be annually applied, under the direction of the General Assembly, to the payment of the principal of the Public Debt.

Sec. 3. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in pursuance of appropriations made by law.

Sec. 4. An accurate statement of the receipts and expenditures of the public money shall be published with the laws of each regular session of the General Assembly.

Sec. 5. No law shall authorize any debt to be contracted, on behalf of the State, except in the following cases: To meet casual deficits in the revenue; to pay the interest on the State debt; to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or, if hostilities be threatened, provide for the public defense.

Sec. 6. No county shall subscribe for stock in any incorporated company, unless the same be paid for at the time of such subscription; nor shall any county loan its credit to any incorporated company, nor borrow money for the purpose of taking stock in any such company; nor shall the General Assembly ever, on behalf of the State, assume the debts of any county, city, town, or township; nor of any corporation whatever.

Sec. 7. No law or resolution shall ever be passed by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana that shall recognize any liability of this State to pay or redeem any certificate of stock issued in pursuance of an act entitled "An act to provide for the funded debt of the State of Indiana, and for the completion of the Wabash and Erie Canal to Evansville," passed January 19, 1846, and an act supplemental to said act, passed Jan-

nary 29, 1847, which by the provisions of the said acts, or either of them, shall be payable exclusively from the proceeds of the canal lands, and the tolls and revenues of the canal in said acts mentioned; and no such certificates of stock shall ever be paid by this State.

[NOTE.—Agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses of the General Assembly, Regular Session of 1871, and referred to the General Assembly to be chosen at the next general election. Agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each house of the General Assembly, Special Session of 1872. Submitted to the electors of the State by an act approved January 28, 1873. Ratified by a majority of the electors, at an election held on the 18th day of February, 1873. Declared a part of the Constitution by proclamation of Thomas A. Hendricks, Governor, dated March 7, 1873.]

ARTICLE XI.

CORPORATIONS.

Section 1. The General Assembly shall not have power to establish, or incorporate, any bank or banking company, or moneyed institution, for the purpose of issuing bills of credit, or bills payable to order or bearer, except under the conditions prescribed in this Constitution.

Sec. 2. No bank shall be established otherwise than under a general banking law, except as provided in the fourth section of this article.

Sec. 3. If the General Assembly shall enact a general banking law, such law shall provide for the registry and countersigning, by an officer of State, of all paper credit designed to be circulated as money; and ample collateral security, readily convertible into specie, for the redemption of the same in gold or silver, shall be required, which collateral security shall be under the control of the proper officer or officers of State.

Sec. 4. The General Assembly may also charter a bank with branches, without collateral security as required in the preceding section.

Sec. 5. If the General Assembly shall establish a bank with branches, the branches shall be mutually responsible for each other's liabilities upon all paper credit issued as money.

Sec. 6. The stockholders in every bank, or banking company, shall be individually responsible, to an amount, over and above their stock, equal to their respective shares of stock, for all debts or liabilities of said bank or banking company.

Sec. 7. All bills or notes issued as money shall be, at all times, redeemable in gold or silver, and no law shall be passed, sanctioning, directly or indirectly, the suspension by any bank or banking company, of specie payments.

Sec. 8. Holders of bank notes shall be entitled, in case of insolvency, to preference of payment over all other creditors.

Sec. 9. No bank shall receive, directly or indirectly, a greater rate of interest than shall be allowed by law, to individuals loaning money.

Sec. 10. Every bank or banking company shall be required to cease all banking operations, within twenty years from the time of its organization, and promptly thereafter to close its business.

Sec. 11. The General Assembly is not prohibited from investing the Trust Funds in a bank with branches; but in case of such investment, the safety of the same shall be guaranteed by unquestionable security.

Sec. 12. The State shall not be a stockholder in any bank, after the expiration of the present bank charter; nor shall the credit of the State ever be given, or loaned, in aid of any person, association, or corporation; nor shall the State hereafter become a stockholder in any corporation or association.

Sec. 13. Corporations, other than banking, shall not be created by special act, but may be formed under general laws.

Sec. 14. Dues from corporations, other than banking, shall be secured by such individual liability of the corporators, or other means, as may be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE XII.

MILITIA.

Section 1. The militia shall consist of all able-bodied white male persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, except such as may be exempted by the laws of the United States, or of this State; and shall be organized, officered, armed, equipped, and trained in such manner as may be provided by law.

Sec. 2. The Governor shall appoint the Adjutant, Quartermaster, and Commissary Generals.

Sec. 3. All militia officers shall be commissioned by the Governor, and shall hold their offices not longer than six years.

Sec. 4. The General Assembly shall determine the method of dividing the militia into divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions and companies, and fix the rank of all staff officers.

Sec. 5. The militia may be divided into classes of sedentary and active militia, in such manner as shall be subscribed by law.

Sec. 6. No person conscientiously opposed to bearing arms, shall be compelled to do militia duty; but such person shall pay an equivalent for exemption; the amount to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE XIII.

POLITICAL AND MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

Section 1. No political or municipal corporation in this State shall ever become indebted, in any manner or for any person, to any amount, in the aggregate exceeding two per centum on the value of taxable property within such corporation, to be ascertained by the last assessment for State and county taxes, previous to the incurring of such indebtedness, and all bonds or obligations, in excess of such amount, given by such corporations, shall be void: Provided, That in time of war, foreign invasion, or other great public calamity, on petition of a majority of the property owners, in number and value, within the limits of such corporation, the public authorities, in their discretion, may incur obligations necessary for the public protection and defense, to such an amount as may be requested in such petition.

[The original Article 13 is stricken out and the amendment of March 24, 1881, inserted in lieu thereof.]

ARTICLE XIV.

BOUNDARIES.

Section 1. In order that the boundaries of the State may be known and established, it is hereby ordained and declared, that the State of Indiana is bounded, on the East, by the meridian line, which forms the western boundary of the State of Ohio; on the South by the Ohio River, from the mouth of the Great Miami River to the mouth of the Wabash River; on the West by a line drawn along the middle of the Wabash River, from its mouth to a point where a due north line, drawn from the town of Vincennes, would last touch the northwestern shore of said Wabash River; and thence by a due north line, until the same shall intersect an east and west line, drawn through a point ten miles north of the southern extreme of Lake Michigan; on the North, by said east and west line, until the same shall intersect the first-mentioned meridian line, which forms the western boundary of the State of Ohio.

Sec. 2. The State of Indiana shall possess jurisdiction and sovereignty co-extensive with the boundaries declared in the preceding section; and shall have concurrent jurisdiction, in civil and criminal cases, with the State of Kentucky on the Ohio River, and with the State of Illinois on the Wabash River, so far as said rivers form the common boundary between this State and said States respectively.

ARTICLE XV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Section 1. All officers, whose appointment is not otherwise provided for in this Constitution, shall be chosen in such manner as now is, or hereafter may be, prescribed by law.

Sec. 2. When the duration of any office is not provided for by this Constitution, it may be declared by law; and if not so declared, such office shall be held during the pleasure of the authority making the appointment. But the General Assembly shall not create any office, the tenure of which shall be longer than four years.

Sec. 3. Whenever it is provided in this Constitution, or in any law which may be hereafter passed, that any officer other than a member of the General Assembly, shall hold his office for any given term, the same shall be construed to mean that such officer shall hold his office for such term, and until his successor shall have been elected and qualified.

Sec. 4. Every person elected or appointed to any office under this Constitution, shall, before entering on the duties thereof, take an oath or affirmation, to support the Constitution of this State, and of the United States, and also an oath of office.

Sec. 5. There shall be a Seal of State, kept by the Governor for official purposes, which shall be called the Seal of the State of Indiana.

Sec. 6. All commissions shall issue in the name of the State, shall be signed by the Governor, sealed by the State Seal, and attested by the Secretary of State.

Sec. 7. No county shall be reduced to an area less than four hundred square miles; nor shall any county under that area be further reduced.

Sec. 8. No lottery shall be authorized; nor shall the sale of lottery tickets be allowed.

Sec. 9. The following grounds owned by the State in Indianapolis: the State House Square, the Governor's Circle, and so much of outlot numbered one hundred and forty-seven as lies north of the arm of the Central Canal, shall not be sold or leased.

Sec. 10. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to provide for the permanent enclosure and preservation of the Tippecanoe Battle Ground.

ARTICLE XVI.

AMENDMENTS.

Section 1. Any amendment or amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in either branch of the General Assembly; and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall, with the yeas and nays thereon, be entered on their journals, and referred to the General Assembly to be chosen at the next general election; and, if in the General Assembly so next chosen, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house, then it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to submit such amendment or amendments to the electors of the State, and if a majority of said electors shall ratify the same, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of this Constitution.

Sec. 2. If two or more amendments shall be submitted at the same time, they shall be submitted in such manner, that the electors shall vote for or against each of such amendments separately; and while an amendment or amendments, which shall have been agreed upon by one General Assembly shall be awaiting the action of a succeeding General Assembly, or of the electors, no additional amendment or amendments shall be proposed.

SCHEDULE.

This Constitution, if adopted, shall take effect on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and shall supersede the Constitution adopted in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen. That no inconvenience may arise from the change in the government, it is hereby ordained as follows:

First. All laws now in force, and not inconsistent with this Constitution, shall remain in force until they shall expire or be repealed.

Second. All indictments, prosecutions, suits, pleas, complaints, and other proceedings, pending in any of the Courts, shall be prosecuted to final judgment and execution; and all appeals, writs of error, certiorari, and injunctions shall be carried on in the several Courts, in the same manner as is now provided by law.

Third. All fines, penalties, and forfeitures, due or accruing to the State, or to any county therein, shall inure to the State, or to such county,

in the manner prescribed by law. All bonds executed to the State, or to any officer, in his official capacity, shall remain in force, and inure to the use of those concerned.

Fourth. All acts of incorporation for municipal purposes shall continue in force under this Constitution, until such time as the General Assembly shall, in its discretion, modify or repeal the same.

Fifth. The Governor, at the expiration of the present official term, shall continue to act until his successor shall have been sworn into office.

Sixth. There shall be a session of the General Assembly commencing on the first Monday of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

Seventh. Senators now in office and holding over, under the existing Constitution, and such as may be elected at the next general election, and the Representatives then elected, shall continue in office until the first general election under this Constitution.

Eighth. The first general election under this Constitution shall be held in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two.

Ninth. The first election for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Judges of the Supreme Court and Circuit Courts, Clerk of the Supreme Court, Prosecuting Attorneys, Secretary, Auditor, and Treasurer of State, and State Superintendent of Public Instruction, under this Constitution, shall be held at the general election in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two; and such of said officers as may be in office when this Constitution shall go into effect, shall continue in their respective offices until their successors shall have been elected and qualified.

Tenth. Every person elected by popular vote and now in any office which is continued by this Constitution, and every person who shall be so elected to any such office before the taking effect of this Constitution (except as in this Constitution otherwise provided), shall continue in office until the term for which such person has been, or may be, elected, shall expire: Provided, That no such person shall continue in office, after the taking effect of this Constitution, for a longer period than the term of such office in this Constitution prescribed.

Eleventh. On the taking effect of this Constitution, all officers thereby continued in office shall, before proceeding in the further discharge of their duties, take an oath or affirmation to support this Constitution.

Twelfth. All vacancies that may occur in existing offices prior to the first general election under this Constitution, shall be filled in the manner now prescribed by law.

Thirteenth. At the time of submitting this Constitution to the electors for their approval or disapproval, the article numbered thirteen, in relation to Negroes and Mulattoes, shall be submitted as a distinct proposition, in the following form: "Exclusion and Colonization of Negroes and Mulattoes," "Aye" or "No." And if a majority of the votes cast shall be in favor of said article, then the same shall form a part of this Constitution; otherwise it shall be void and form no part thereof.

Fourteenth. No Article or Section of this Constitution shall be submitted as a distinct proposition, to a vote of the electors, otherwise than as herein provided.

Fifteenth. Whenever a portion of the citizens of the counties of Perry and Spencer, shall deem it expedient to form, of the contiguous territory

of said counties, a new County, it shall be the duty of those interested in the organization of such new County, to lay off the same by proper metes and bounds of equal portions as nearly as practicable, not to exceed one-third of the territory of each of said counties. The proposal to create such new county shall be submitted to the voters of said counties, at a general election, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law. And if a majority of all the votes given at said election shall be in favor of the organization of said new county, it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to organize the same out of the territory thus designated.

Sixteenth. The General Assembly may alter or amend the charter of Clarksville, and make such regulations as may be necessary for carrying into effect the objects contemplated in granting the same, and the funds belonging to said town shall be applied according to the intention of the grantor.

Done in Convention, at Indianapolis, the tenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one; and of the independence of the United States, the seventy-fifth.

GEORGE WHITEFIELD CARR,

President and Delegate from the County of Lawrence.

Attest:

WM. H. ENGLISH,

Principal Secretary.

GEO. L. SITES,

HERMAN G. BARKWELL,

ROBERT M. EVANS,

Assistant Secretaries.

ADDENDA.

The original sections stricken out or amended read as follows:

ARTICLE II.

SUFFRAGE AND ELECTION.

Section 2. In all elections, not otherwise provided for by this Constitution, every white male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who shall have resided in the State during the six months immediately preceding such election; and every white male of foreign birth of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who shall have resided in the United States one year, and shall have resided in this State during the six months immediately preceding such election, and shall have declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, conformably to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization, shall be entitled to vote in the township or precinct where he may reside.

Sec. 5. No negro or mulatto shall have the right of suffrage.

Sec. 14. All general elections shall be held on the second Tuesday in October.

ARTICLE IV.

LEGISLATIVE.

Section 4. The General Assembly shall, at its second session after the adoption of this Constitution and every six years thereafter, cause an enumeration to be made of all the white male inhabitants over the age of twenty-one years.

Sec. 5. The number of Senators and Representatives shall, at the session next following each period of making such enumeration, be fixed by law and apportioned among the several counties, according to the number of white male inhabitants, above twenty-one years of age, in each: Provided, That the first and second elections of members of the General Assembly, under this Constitution, shall be according to the apportionment last made by the General Assembly, before the adoption of this Constitution.

Sec. 22. In relation to fees or salaries.

ARTICLE VII.

JUDICIAL.

Section 1. The judicial power of the State shall be vested in a Supreme Court, in Circuit Courts, and in such inferior courts as the General Assembly may establish.

ARTICLE XIII.

NEGROES AND MULATTOES.

Section 1. No negro or mulatto shall come into, or settle in, the State, after the adoption of this Constitution.

Sec. 2. All contracts made with any negro or mulatto coming into the State, contrary to the provisions of the foregoing section, shall be void; and any person who shall employ such negro or mulatto, or otherwise encourage him to remain in the State, shall be fined in any sum not less than ten dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars.

Sec. 3. All fines which may be collected for a violation of the provisions of this article, or of any law which may hereafter be passed for the purpose of carrying the same into execution, shall be set apart and appropriated for the colonization of such negroes and mulattoes, and their descendants as may be in the State at the adoption of this Constitution, and may be willing to emigrate.

Sec. 4. The General Assembly shall pass laws to carry out the provisions of this article.

INDEX.

	ART.	SEC.
Accused shall demand nature of accusation.....	1	13
Accused shall have copy of accusation.....	1	13
Accused shall have right of public trial.....	1	13
Accused shall have right to compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor.....	1	13
Accused shall have right to meet witnesses face to face.....	1	13
Accused shall have trial in county where crime shall have been committed	1	13
Act shall embrace but one subject and matters properly connected therewith	4	19
Act shall not be revised or amended by mere reference to its title but shall be set forth at full length.....	4	21
Act shall not take effect until the same shall have been published and circulated in the several counties, except in case of emergency	4	19
Act, the title of, shall express its subject.....	4	19
Acts and resolutions shall be plainly worded.....	4	20
Acting Governor shall receive the compensation attached to the office of Governor.....	5	23
Adjutant-General appointed by the Governor.....	12	2
Admission to practice law in all courts of justice shall not be denied to any person of good moral character who is a voter	7	21
Amendments must be acted upon by two consecutive General Assemblies favorably before such are submitted to the electors	16	1
Amendments proposed must be entered on the journal with the yeas and nays thereon.....	16	1
Amendments to the Constitution may be proposed by either branch of the General Assembly.....	16	1
Amendments, where two or more are to be voted on by the electors, must be so presented that electors shall vote for or against each amendment.....	16	2
Amendments. While those offered by one General Assembly are awaiting action of another assembly or the people no other amendments can be offered.....	16	2
Arms, the people shall have right to bear, for defense of themselves and the State.....	1	32
Arrest, Senators and Representatives shall be free from, during the session in all cases except treason, felony and breach of the peace.....	4	8
Assembling of inhabitants in peaceable manner shall not be prohibited	1	31

	ART.	SEC.
Assessment and taxation. Uniform system provided by General Assembly	10	1
Auditor of the county shall be elected in each county by the voters thereof at the time of the general election, and shall hold his office four years, but shall not be eligible more than eight years in any period of twelve years.....	6	2
Auditor of State shall be elected by the voters of the State, and shall hold his office for two years, and no person shall be eligible to said office more than four years in any period of six years.....	6	1
Auditor of State shall reside and keep the public records, books and papers relating to his office at the seat of government..	6	5
Bail, excessive shall not be required.....	1	16
Bailable, offenses other than murder or treason, shall be.....	1	17
Ballot, elections by the people shall be by.....	2	13
Bank shall not be established except under a general banking law except as provided in Art. XI, Sec. 4.....	11	3
Banking, general, law, shall provide for what.....	11	3
Banks shall cease banking operations within twenty years from time of organization.....	11	10
Banks shall not receive higher rate of interest than shall be allowed by law to individuals.....	11	9
Bill shall be supported by a majority of each House in order to be passed and shall be signed by the presiding officer of each House	4	25
Bill shall not be presented to the Governor within two days next previous to the final adjournment of the General Assembly	5	14
Bill which passes the General Assembly shall be presented to the Governor who shall approve and sign or return it with his objections or after three days file it unsigned with the Secretary of State.....	5	14
Bills and notes issued as money shall be redeemable in gold or silver	11	7
Bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives	4	17
Bills may be amended or rejected in either House.....	4	17
Bills may originate in either House except bills for raising revenue	4	17
Bills shall be read by sections on three several days in each House unless in case of emergency.....	4	18
Bills, vote on, shall be taken by yeas and nays.....	4	18
Boards doing county business may have conferred upon them powers of local administrative character by the General Assembly	6	10
Branches of a bank mutually responsible for each other's liabilities	11	5
Bribe, threat or reward offered or given to procure election shall disqualify for holding office.....	2	6
Boundaries of the State.....	14	1

	ART.	SEC.
Challenge to fight a duel given, accepted or knowingly carried shall render a person ineligible to any office of trust or profit	2	7
Circuit courts established by the General Assembly.....	7	1
Circuit courts shall each consist of one judge and shall have such civil and criminal jurisdiction as may be prescribed by law	7	8
Civil cases, trial by jury shall remain inviolate in.....	1	20
Clerk of Circuit Court shall be elected in each county by the voters thereof at the time of the general election, who shall hold office four years, but shall not be eligible more than eight years in any period of twelve years.....	6	2
Clerk of the Supreme Court shall be elected by the voters of the State and shall hold his office four years.....	7	7
Commander-in-Chief of the military and naval forces of the State	5	12
Commissary General appointed by the Governor.....	12	2
Commissions issued in the name of the State shall be signed by the Governor, sealed by the seal of State and attested by the Secretary of State.....	15	6
Common school fund, interest on, reinvested for benefit of county if any county shall fail to demand its proportion....	8	5
Common school fund shall consist of:		
1. The congressional township fund, and lands belong- ing thereto.		
2. The surplus revenue fund.		
3. The saline fund, and lands belonging thereto.		
4. The bank fund.		
5. The fund arising from the one hundred and fourteenth section of the charter of the State Bank of Indiana.		
6. The fund to be derived from the sale of county sem- inaries, and the moneys and property heretofore held for such seminaries.		
7. The fines assessed for breaches of the penal laws of the State; and from all forfeitures which may accrue.		
8. All lands and other estate which shall escheat to the State for want of heirs or kindred entitled to the in- heritance.		
9. All lands that have been or may hereafter be granted to the State, where no special purpose is expressed in the grant, and the proceeds of the sale thereof; in- cluding the proceeds of the sales of the Swamp Lands granted to the State of Indiana by the act of Con- gress of the 28th of September, 1850, after deduct- ing the expense of selecting and draining the same.		
10. Taxes on the property of corporations that may be as- sessed by the General Assembly for common school purposes	8	2

	ART.	SEC.
Common school fund. The principal shall remain a perpetual fund, which may be increased but shall never be diminished. The income therefrom shall be appropriated to the support of the common schools and to no other purpose whatever	8	3
Common school system shall be provided for.....	8	1
Common schools shall be supported by the income from the common school fund	8	3
Compensation, no man's property shall be taken without, nor, except by the State, without being first assessed and tendered	1	21
Compensation, no man's property shall be taken by law without just	1	21
Compensation, no man's services demanded without just.....	1	21
Compensation, of Lieutenant-Governor.....	5	23
Compensation of members of the General Assembly, increase in shall not take effect in any session at which the increase is made	4	29
Conciliation, tribunals of, may be established.....	7	19
Concurrent jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases with Kentucky on the Ohio river, and with Illinois on the Wabash river	14	2
Conscience, mode of administering oath in harmony with.....	1	8
Conscience, rights of, not interfered with.....	1	3
Conscience, worship according to.....	1	2
Conservators of the peace. Judicial officers shall be in their respective jurisdiction	7	15
Constitution the only authority on which the taking effect of any law can depend.....	1	25
Contested elections for Governor or Lieutenant-Governor shall be determined by the General Assembly.....	5	6
Conviction for treason shall not work corruption of blood.....	1	30
Coroner shall be elected in each county by the voters thereof at the time of the general election, and shall hold office two years, and shall not be eligible to said office for more than four years in any period of six years.....	6	2
Corporations, dues from, other than banking, shall be secured by individual liability of corporators, or as may be prescribed by law.....	11	14
Corporations, other than banking, shall not be created by special act, but may be formed under general law.....	11	13
Corporations, political and municipal, shall not become indebted above two per cent. of taxable property except in time of war or invasion.....	13	1
Counties shall be liable for the preservation of so much of common school fund as may be entrusted to them, and for the payment of the annual interest thereon.....	8	6
County boards shall have power to provide farms as asylums for the aged and infirm.....	9	3

	ART.	SEC.
County debt shall not be assumed by the General Assembly on behalf of the State.....	10	6
County. No county shall be reduced to an area less than 400 square miles	15	7
County officers may be impeached in such manner as may be prescribed by law.....	6	8
County officer, qualifications for:		
He shall be an elector in the county.		
He shall be an inhabitant of the county at least one year next preceding time of such election or appointment....	6	4
County officers shall reside in their respective counties and keep their respective offices at such place therein as may be directed by law.....	6	6
County offices of clerk, recorder and auditor may be conferred on one person in counties of less than one thousand polls...	2	9
County shall not be divided for senatorial or representative purposes	4	6
County shall not borrow money to take stock in any incorporated company	10	6
County shall not loan its credit to any incorporated company...	10	6
County shall not subscribe for stock in incorporated company unless the same shall be paid for at time of subscription...	10	6
Courts established by the General Assembly.....	7	1
Courts open to all.....	1	12
Creed, no preference given to any.....	1	4
Criminal cases, jury shall have right to determine the law and the facts in.....	1	19
Criminal prosecutions	1	13
Criminal prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the State.....	7	18
Debt of political and municipal corporations shall not be more than two per cent. of taxable property, except in case of war or invasion.....	13	1
Debt shall not be contracted on behalf of the State, except—		
To meet casual deficits in revenue,		
To pay interest on State debt,		
To repel invasion or suppress insurrection	10	5
Debtor, privilege of.....	1	22
Decisions of the Supreme Court, publication of.....	7	6
Disqualification for holding public office.....	2	6
Doors of each House, and of the committee of the whole, shall be kept open except in such cases as, in the opinion of either House, may require secrecy.....	4	13
Duel, challenge to fight offered or accepted shall render a person ineligible to hold office of trust or profit.....	2	7
Elections by the General Assembly or either branch thereof, shall be viva voce.....	2	13
Elections by the people shall be by ballot.....	2	13
Elections, general, shall be held on first Tuesday after first Monday in November.....	2	14

	ART.	SEC.
Elections provided by Constitution, qualifications of voters at...	2	2
Elections shall be free and equal.....	2	1
Elections, township, held as provided by law.....	2	14
Electors, qualifications of.....	2	2
Electors shall be free from arrest going to elections, attendance there or returning from, except in cases of treason, felony and breach of peace.....	2	12
Electors shall vote for or against each amendment to the Con- stitution	16	2
Emergency to an act shall be declared in the preamble or in the body of the law.....	4	28
Emigration from State shall not be prohibited.....	1	36
Equal, men created.....	1	1
Ex post facto law shall not be passed.....	1	24
Executive officers shall not exercise legislative or judicial pow- ers except as expressly provided in this Constitution.....	3	1
Executive powers of the State shall be vested in a Governor, who shall hold his office four years, and shall not be eligible more than four years in any period of eight years.....	5	1
Exemption from militia duty by conscientious opposition to bearing arms	12	6
Exemptions of property from taxation.....	10	1
Expel a member for disorderly behavior, either House may with a concurrence of two-thirds.....	4	14
Fees and salaries.....	4	22
Fines and forfeitures, Governor's power to remit.....	5	17
Forfeiture of estate not worked because of conviction of trea- son	1	30
Fraud, imprisonment for debt in case of.....	1	22
General Assembly by joint vote shall elect a Governor or Lieu- tenant-Governor in case of a tie in the popular vote.....	5	5
General Assembly, either branch of, may propose amendments to the Constitution.....	16	1
General Assembly, elections by, or either branch thereof, shall be viva voce.....	2	13
General Assembly may be applied to for redress of grievances..	1	31
General Assembly may confer powers of local administrative character upon boards doing county business in the sev- eral counties	6	10
General Assembly may charter a bank with branches with- out collateral security.....	11	4
General Assembly may constitute a council without whose ad- vice and consent the Governor shall not have power to grant pardons except in certain cases.....	5	17
General Assembly may convene at a place other than the seat of government	5	20
General Assembly may establish supreme, circuit and other courts	7	1
General Assembly may invest trust funds in branch banks, the same to be guaranteed by unquestionable security.....	11	11

	ART.	SEC.
General Assembly may modify or abolish the grand jury system	7	17
General Assembly, members shall be chosen by the electors of their respective counties or districts into which the State may be divided.....	4	1
General Assembly, no person shall be eligible to seat in, while he holds a lucrative office or appointment under the State or the U. S. government	2	9
General Assembly, regular sessions of, shall not extend beyond sixty-one days, and special sessions not beyond forty days..	4	29
General Assembly shall cause every sixth year an enumeration to be made of all male inhabitants over the age of twenty-one years	4	4
General Assembly shall consist of Senate and House of Representatives	4	1
General Assembly shall determine contested elections of Governor or Lieutenant-Governor.....	5	6
General Assembly shall determine method of dividing militia..	12	4
General Assembly shall encourage intellectual, scientific and agricultural improvement by all suitable means.....	8	1
General Assembly shall fix the rank of staff officers.....	12	4
General Assembly shall have all legislative authority of the State	4	1
General Assembly shall have power to deprive of right of suffrage a person convicted of infamous crime.....	2	8
General Assembly shall hold its sessions biennially, commencing on Thursday after the first Monday in January in each odd year, unless a different day be appointed by law.....	4	9
General Assembly shall invest in some safe and profitable manner all such portions of common school fund as have not been entrusted to the several counties, interest thereon shall be distributed among the counties.....	8	4
General Assembly shall never, on behalf of the State, assume the debt of any county or other municipality or corporation.	10	6
General Assembly shall not create an office the tenure of which shall be longer than four years.....	15	2
General Assembly shall not grant special privileges.....	1	23
General Assembly shall not grant titles of nobility.....	1	35
General Assembly shall not have power to establish or incorporate any bank or banking company except as prescribed by the Constitution.....	11	1
General Assembly shall not offer an amendment to Constitution while other amendments are pending.....	16	2
General Assembly shall not pass any law or resolution which shall involve the State on account of the Wabash and Erie canal	10	7
General Assembly shall not pass local or special laws in certain enumerated cases	4	22

	ART. SEC.	
General Assembly shall provide in case of removal from office for any cause, of both the Governor and the Lieutenant-Governor, declaring what officer shall act as Governor until disability be removed or a Governor is elected.....	5	10
General Assembly shall provide for election of, by voters of the State, a State Superintendent of Public Instruction.....	8	8
General Assembly shall provide for enclosure and preservation of Tippecanoe battle ground.....	15	10
General Assembly shall provide for a general and uniform system of common schools wherein tuition shall be without charge and equally open to all.....	8	1
General Assembly shall provide for registration of persons entitled to vote.....	2	14
General Assembly shall provide for the speedy publication of the decisions of the Supreme Court, but no judge shall be allowed to report such decision.....	7	6
General Assembly shall provide for the support of institutions for the education of the deaf and dumb, and of the blind; and for the treatment of the insane.....	9	1
General Assembly shall provide for a uniform rate of assessment and taxation	10	1
General Assembly shall provide houses of refuge for the correction and reformation of juvenile offenders.....	9	2
General Assembly shall receive from the Governor information touching the condition of the State.....	5	13
General Assembly shall submit each proposed amendment to the electors	16	1
General Assembly to provide for election of judges.....	2	14
Government reformed for the good of people.....	1	1
Government, to alter an indefeasible right.....	1	1
Government, to reform an indefeasible right.....	1	1
Governments, foundation of free.....	1	1
Governor and Lieutenant-Governor shall be elected at times and places of choosing members of the General Assembly.....	5	3
Governor may call special sessions of the General Assembly if the public welfare shall in his opinion require it.....	4	9
Governor may convene the General Assembly at a place other than the seat of government in certain cases.....	5	20
Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, contested elections of, determined by the General Assembly.....	5	6
Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, ground of eligibility to the office of:		
Citizen of the United States five years.		
Resident of Indiana five years next preceding date of election,		
Age of thirty-five years.....	5	7
Governor or Lieutenant-Governor may be elected by joint vote of the General Assembly in case of a tie in the popular vote.	5	5

Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, office of, shall not be filled by any person holding office under the United States or under this State.....	5	8
Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, official term of, shall commence on the second Monday in January in the year 1853 and on the same day of every fourth year thereafter.....	5	9
Governor, removal from office for any cause, duties of the office shall devolve upon the Lieutenant-Governor.....	5	10
Governor shall appoint adjutant, quartermaster and commissary generals	12	2
Governor shall be commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces, and may call out such forces to execute the laws, suppress insurrection or repel invasion.....	5	12
Governor nor Lieutenant-Governor shall be eligible to any other office during the term for which they shall have been elected	5	24
Governor shall commission all militia officers.....	12	3
Governor shall give to the General Assembly information touching the conditions of the State and recommend such measures as he shall judge to be expedient.....	5	13
Governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons for all offenses except treason and cases of impeachment	5	17
Governor shall hold office four years and shall not be eligible more than four years in any period of eight years.....	5	1
Governor shall issue writs of election to fill vacancies occurring in the General Assembly.....	5	19
Governor shall keep a seal of the State for official purposes....	15	5
Governor shall receive compensation which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the term for which he shall have been elected.....	5	22
Governor shall report to the General Assembly all pardons, reprieves and commutations granted, and all fines and forfeitures remitted	5	17
Governor shall reside and keep the public records, books and papers relating to his office at the seat of government.....	6	5
Governor shall sign and seal with the seal of State all commissions issued in the name of the State.....	15	6
Governor shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed..	5	16
Governor shall transact all necessary business with the officers of government and may require any information in writing from the officers of the administrative department upon subjects relating to duties of their respective offices.....	5	15
Governors, power of reprieve, commutation and pardon.....	5	17
Governors, power to fill vacancies.....	5	18
Governors, power to remit fines and forfeitures.....	5	17
Governors, powers and duties in the enactment of laws.....	5	14
Grand jury system may be modified or abolished by the General Assembly	7	17
Grievances, redress of, applied for to General Assembly.....	1	31
Grounds, certain, owned by the State shall not be sold or leased.	15	9

	ART.	SEC.
Habeas corpus, privilege of writ of, shall not be suspended except in case of rebellion or invasion.....	1	27
Happiness, pursuit of, an inalienable right.....	1	1
Hereditary distinctions shall not be conferred by the General Assembly	1	35
Holders of bank notes in case of insolvency shall be entitled to preference over all other creditors.....	11	8
House of Representatives may impeach any State officer for crime, incapacity or negligence.....	6	7
House of Representatives may punish its members for disorderly behavior	4	14
House of Representatives shall:		
Elect its own officers,		
Judge the elections, qualifications and returns of its own members,		
Determine its rules of proceedings and sit upon its own adjournment	4	10
House of Representatives shall not exceed one hundred members	4	1
House of Representatives shall not, without consent of the Senate, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which it may be sitting.....	4	10
Imprisonment for debt not permitted.....	1	22
Indenture of negro or mulatto made or executed out of the bounds of this State shall not be valid within this State....	1	37
Insurrection or invasion suppressed or repelled by the military forces	5	12
Jeopardy, no person put in twice for same offense.....	1	14
Joint resolution, passage of.....	4	25
Joint vote of General Assembly shall elect a Governor or Lieutenant-Governor in case of a tie in popular vote.....	5	5
Journal, each House must keep a journal of its proceedings and publish the same.....	4	12
Judge for each circuit shall be elected by the voters of such circuit	7	9
Judge of a circuit shall reside within the circuit and shall hold his office six years.....	7	9
Judge of Circuit Court may be removed from office by the Supreme Court upon conviction of corruption or other high crime	7	12
Judge of one circuit may hold court in another circuit in cases of necessity	7	10
Judge of Supreme Court shall not be allowed to report a Supreme Court decision.....	7	6
Judges, General Assembly shall provide for election of.....	2	14
Judges of Supreme Court and circuit courts shall receive compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.....	17	13
Judges of the Supreme Court shall be elected by the electors of the State at large.....	7	3

	ART.	SEC.
Judicial circuits, State, shall be divided into, and the voters of each shall elect a judge.....	7	9
Judicial circuits, each shall be formed of contiguous territory of nearly equal population.....	7	3
Judicial district, one judge shall be elected from each district..	7	3
Judicial districts, the State shall be divided into as many as there are judges of the Supreme Court.....	7	3
Judicial officer shall not be eligible to any office of trust or profit under the State other than a judicial office during the term for which he shall have been elected.....	7	16
Judicial officers shall be conservators of the peace in their respective jurisdictions.....	7	15
Judicial officers shall not exercise executive or legislative powers except as expressly provided by this Constitution.....	3	1
Judicial power of the State shall be vested in a supreme court, circuit courts and other such courts as the General Assembly may establish	7	1
Jurisdiction of supreme court co-extensive with the limits of the State in appeals and writs of error.....	7	4
Jurisdiction of State co-extensive with the boundaries of State.	14	2
Jury, right of trial by, in civil cases, shall remain inviolate.....	1	20
Jury shall have right to determine law and facts in criminal cases	1	19
Justice established	Preamble.	
Justice shall be administered without purchase, denial or delay.	1	12
Justices of the peace shall be elected by the voters of each township, and shall hold office four years.....	17	14
Law shall not be enacted except by a bill.....	4	1
Laws, operation of, not suspended except by authority of General Assembly	1	26
Laws shall be general and of uniform operation throughout the State	4	23
Legislative authority of the State shall be vested in a General Assembly which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives	4	1
Legislative officers shall not exercise executive or judicial powers except as expressly provided in this Constitution.....	3	1
Libel, prosecutions for.....	1	10
Liberty an unalienable right.....	1	1
Liberty perpetuated	Preamble.	
Lieutenant-Governor shall be, by virtue of his office, President of the Senate	5	21
Lieutenant-Governor shall hold his office four years.....	5	2
Lieutenant-Governor, while acting as President of Senate, shall receive the same compensation as the Speaker of the House of Representatives	5	23
Life an unalienable right.....	1	1
Local or special laws shall not be passed in certain enumerated cases	4	22
Lottery shall not be authorized nor sale of lottery tickets be allowed	15	8

	ART.	SEC.
Lucrative office defined.....	2	9
Majority of all members of each House shall be necessary to pass every bill or joint resolution.....	4	25
Members of either House shall not be questioned in any other place for any speech or debate in either House.....	4	8
Members of the General Assembly shall receive compensation fixed by law, and no increase shall take effect during the session at which the increase is made.....	4	29
Military power subordinate to civil power.....	1	33
Militia may be divided into sedentary and active.....	12	5
Militia officers shall be commissioned by the Governor.....	12	3
Militia officers shall not hold office longer than six years.....	12	3
Militia shall consist of all able-bodied white male persons be- tween the ages of eighteen and forty-five years.....	12	1
Militia shall be divided into divisions by the General Assembly.	12	4
Money not drawn from treasury of State for benefit of religious or theological institution.....	1	6
Money shall not be drawn from the treasury but in pursuance of appropriation made by law.....	10	3
Murder not bailable when proof evident or presumption strong.	1	17
Negro or mulatto, no indenture of, made or executed out of the bounds of this State shall be valid within the State.....	1	37
Nobility, titles of, shall not be granted by General Assembly...	1	35
Oath, mode of administering.....	1	8
Oath to support Constitution of this State and of the United States and oath of office must be made by an officer before he shall enter upon the duties of his office.....	15	4
Officers whose appointment is not otherwise provided for in the Constitution shall be chosen in a manner prescribed by law.	15	1
Officer other than a member of the General Assembly, shall hold his office until a successor is elected and qualified....	15	3
Official term of the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, time of commencing	5	9
Official term, pro tempore appointment shall not be reckoned a part of, in certain cases.....	2	11
Order maintained	Preamble.	
Original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court conferred by the General Assembly	7	4
Organization of each House must be within five days.....	4	11
Pardons, Governor power to grant.....	5	17
Peace the purpose of government.....	1	1
Penal code founded on principle of reformation, not of vindic- tive justice	1	18
Penalties shall be proportioned to nature of offense.....	1	18
Powers of either House.....	4	16
Powers of the government are divided into three separate de- partments: Legislative, executive, including administrative, and judicial	3	1

President of the Senate shall give the casting vote whenever the Senate shall be evenly divided.....	5	21
President of the Senate shall have the right to join in debate and to vote on all questions when in committee of the whole	5	21
President of Senate to be elected by Senate in the absence, for any reason, of the Lieutenant-Governor.....	5	11
Privilege of writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended except in case of rebellion or invasion.....	1	27
Privileges or immunities not granted to classes.....	1	23
Property secure from seizure.....	1	22
Prosecuting attorney may be removed from office by the Supreme Court upon conviction of corruption or other high crime	7	12
Prosecuting attorney shall be elected in each judicial circuit by the voters thereof and shall hold his office two years.....	7	11
Protest, any member shall have right to, and to have his protest, with reasons for dissent, entered on the journal.....	4	26
Public law, every statute shall be, unless otherwise declared by the statute itself.....	4	27
Public money, accurate statement of receipts and expenditures of, shall be published with the laws of each regular session of the General Assembly.....	10	4
Public moneys, collector or holder of, shall not be eligible to office of trust or profit until same is accounted for.....	2	10
Punish by imprisonment, either House may, any person not a member who shall have been guilty of disrespect to the House or Senate.....	4	15
Punish its members for disorderly behavior, either House may	4	14
Punishment by imprisonment by either House shall not exceed twenty-four hours	4	15
Punishment, cruel and unusual, shall not be inflicted.....	1	16
Quartermaster-General appointed by the Governor.....	12	2
Quorum being present, each House must organize within five days or members shall receive no compensation after first five days, until organization is perfected.....	4	11
Quorum, two-thirds of each House shall constitute, but smaller number may meet and adjourn from day to day and compel attendance of absent members.....	4	11
Rank of officers fixed by the General Assembly.....	12	4
Recorder shall be elected in each county by the voters thereof, at time of general election, and shall hold his office four years but shall not be eligible more than eight years in any period of twelve years.....	6	2
Reformation, penal code founded on principles of.....	1	18
Refuge for correction and reformation of juvenile offenders provided for by General Assembly.....	9	2
Registration of persons entitled to vote shall be provided by General Assembly	2	14
Religion, no witness rendered incompetent because of.....	1	7

	ART.	SEC.
Religious forms or obligations not compulsory.....	1	4
Religious opinion unrestricted.....	1	3
Religious or theological institution, no money drawn for, from State treasury	1	6
Removal of Governor or Lieutenant-Governor from office.....	5	10
Representative not eligible to certain offices under certain con- ditions	4	30
Representatives may be instructed by the people.....	1	31
Representatives must be at least twenty-one years old.....	4	7
Representatives shall be elected for a term of two years.....	4	3
Representatives shall be free from arrest during the session in all cases except treason, felony and breach of peace.....	4	8
Reprieves, Governor's power to grant.....	5	17
Residence in the State not lost because of absence on business of either the State or the United States.....	2	4
Returns of election for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor shall be sealed and transmitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives who shall open and publish them in the presence of both Houses of the General Assembly.....	5	4
Revenue, bills for raising, shall originate in the House of Rep- resentatives	4	17
Revenue for payment of the public debt.....	10	2
Right of people secure against unreasonable search.....	1	11
Right of people to bear arms for defense of themselves and the State	1	32
Right of thought and opinion, abuse of.....	1	9
Rights of worship secured.....	1	2
Rights, unalienable	1	1
Rigor, no person arrested or confined in jail shall be treated with	1	15
Safety of people of government.....	1	1
School fund, of what it shall consist.....	8	2
Schools shall be free and equally open to all.....	8	1
Seal of State shall be kept by the Governor for official purposes	15	5
Search only on probable cause.....	1	11
Secretary of State shall attest all commissions issued in the name of the State.....	15	6
Secretary of State shall be elected by the voters of the State, and shall hold the office two years, but no person shall be eligible to said office more than four years in any period of six years	6	1
Secretary of State shall reside and keep the public records, books and papers relating to his office at the seat of govern- ment	6	5
Senate may expel a member for disorderly behavior with a con- currence of two-thirds vote.....	4	14
Senate may punish its members for disorderly behavior.....	4	14
Senate may try cases of impeachment against a State officer, when impeached by the House of Representatives.....	6	7
Senate shall: Elect its own officers, except president,		

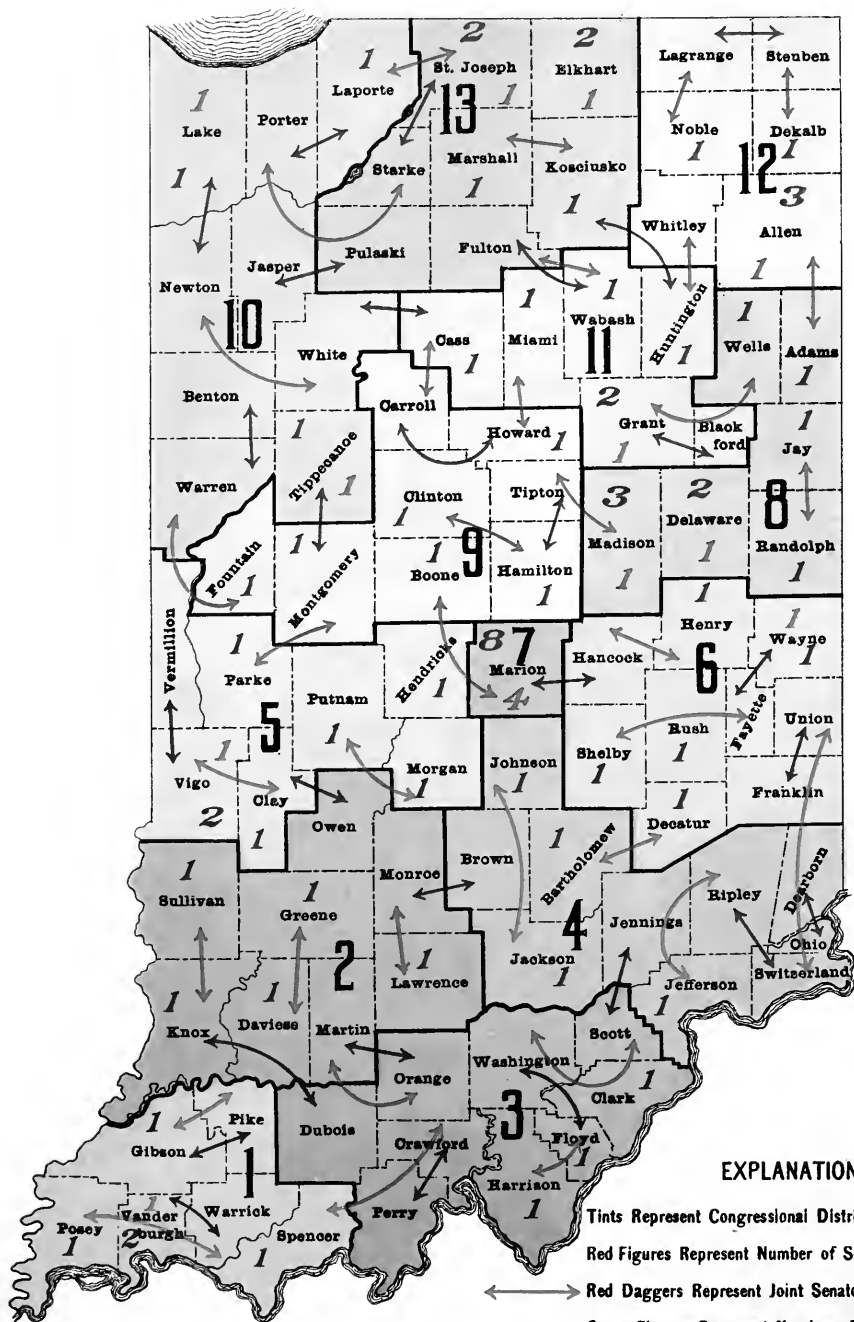
Judge the elections, qualifications and returns of its own members.		
Determine its own rules of proceedings and sit upon its own adjournment	4	10
Senate shall elect one of its own members as president for the occasion whenever the Lieutenant-Governor shall act as Governor or shall be unable to attend as president of the Senate	5	11
Senate shall not exceed fifty members.....	4	2
Senate shall not, without consent of the House, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which it may be sitting.....	4	10
Senator or Representative shall not, during his term of office, be eligible to any office the election to which is vested in the General Assembly, nor shall he be appointed to any civil office of profit which shall have been created or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during such term	4	30
Senator shall be at least twenty-five years old.....	4	7
Senator shall be at time of his election a citizen of the United States, an inhabitant of the State for two years immediately preceding his election, an inhabitant of county or district for one year whence he may be chosen.....	4	7
Senatorial or representative district, if composed of more than one county, shall be composed of contiguous counties.....	4	6
Senators and representatives to be apportioned by the enumeration last taken.....	4	5
Senators divided into two classes.....	4	3
Senators shall be elected for a term of four years.....	4	3
Senators shall be free from arrest during the session in all cases except, treason, felony and breach of the peace.....	4	8
Services shall not be demanded without just compensation....	1	21
Servitude, involuntary, shall not exist within the State except as punishment for crime.....	1	37
Session of the General Assembly, except the first, shall not extend beyond sixty-one days.....	4	29
Sheriff shall be elected, each county, by the votes thereof at the time of the general election, and shall not be eligible to office more than four years in any period of six years.....	6	2
Slavery shall not exist within the State.....	1	37
Soldier, seaman or marine shall not acquire the right to vote in this State by having been stationed within the State during service in army or navy.....	2	3
Soldier shall not be quartered in any home, in time of peace, except by consent of owner.....	1	34
Sovereignty of State co-extensive with boundaries of State....	14	2
Speaker of House of Representatives shall open and publish the returns of every election for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor	5	4

	ART.	SEC.
Special sessions of the General Assembly shall not extend beyond forty days.....	4	29
State officers shall for crime, incapacity or negligence, be liable to removal from office by impeachment or joint resolution, two-thirds of the members elected to each branch voting, in either case, therefor.....	6	7
State shall not assume debt of county or other municipality or corporation	10	6
State shall not be a stockholder in any bank after expiration of present charter.....	11	12
State shall not hereafter become a stockholder in any corporation or association.....	11	12
State Superintendent of Public Instruction, election of, provided for	8	8
State's credit shall not be given or loaned in aid of any person, association or corporation.....	11	12
Statute, every, shall be public law, unless otherwise declared in the statute itself.....	4	27
Stockholders in every bank shall be individually responsible to twice the value of stock held.....	11	6
Style and process of criminal prosecution shall be "The State of Indiana"	7	18
Style of every law shall be: "Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana".....	4	1
Suit against the State, provisions may be made by a general law for bringing, but no special act authorizing such suit shall ever be passed.....	4	24
Superintendent of Public Instruction, election of, by the voters of the State.....	8	8
Supreme Court, clerk of, shall be elected by the voters of the State and shall hold his office four years.....	7	7
Supreme Court decisions, publications of.....	7	6
Supreme Court established by the General Assembly.....	7	1
Supreme Court may remove a circuit judge or a prosecuting attorney from office who shall have been convicted of corruption or other high crime.....	7	12
Supreme Court shall consist of not less than three or more than five judges, a majority of whom shall form a quorum....	7	2
Supreme Court shall give statement in writing of each question arising in the record of such case, and the decision of the court thereon	7	5
Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction co-extensive with the limits of the State in appeals and writs of error.....	7	4
Supreme Court shall have such original jurisdiction as the General Assembly may confer.....	7	4
Supreme Judges shall hold office for six years, if they so long behave well	7	2
Surveyors shall be elected in each county by the voters thereof at the general election, and shall hold office for two years and shall not be eligible to said office more than four years in any period of six years.....	6	2

Suspension of specie payment by any bank shall not be permitted by law	11	7
Taxation, uniform system provided by General Assembly....	10	1
Test, no religious, required to hold office of trust or profit....	1	5
Testify, no person shall be compelled to, against himself in any criminal prosecution	1	14
Thought and opinion, freedom of, unrestricted.....	1	9
Tie vote for Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, the General Assembly shall by joint vote forthwith proceed to elect one of said persons Governor or Lieutenant-Governor as the case may be.....	5	5
Tippecanoe battle ground shall be enclosed and preserved by order of the General Assembly.....	15	10
Title of an act shall express its subject.....	4	19
Titles of nobility shall not be granted by the General Assembly	1	35
Town officers may be impeached in such manner as may be prescribed by law	6	8
Town officers shall reside in their respective towns and keep their respective offices at such place therein as shall be directed by law	6	6
Township officers may be impeached in such manner as may be prescribed by law.....	6	8
Township officers shall reside in their respective townships and keep their respective offices at such place therein as shall be directed by law.....	6	6
Treason against the State, of what it consists.....	1	28
Treason, condition of conviction of.....	1	29
Treason, conviction of, shall not work corruption of blood....	1	30
Treason, felony and breach of peace, arrest for.....	2	12
Treasurer of each county shall be elected by the voters of that county at the time of the general election, and shall hold office two years, but shall not be eligible to said office more than four years in any period of six years.....	6	2
Treasurer of State shall be elected by the voters of the State, and shall hold office two years, and no person shall be eligible to said office more than four years in any period of six years	6	1
Treasurer of State shall reside and keep the public records, books and papers relating to his office at the seat of government	6	5
Treasury, no money shall be drawn from, but in pursuance of appropriations made by law.....	10	3
Trial by impartial jury.....	1	13
Trial in county where offense shall have been committed....	1	13
Trial in criminal prosecution heard by accused and counsel....	1	13
Trial, public, in criminal prosecutions.....	1	13
Tribunals of conciliation may be established, but as such shall not have power to render judgment to be obligatory except by voluntary agreement of the parties.....	7	19

	ART.	SEC.
Trust funds held by the State shall remain inviolate and be faithfully and exclusively applied to the purpose for which the trust was created.....	8	7
Vacancies in any State office filled by the Governor's appointment	5	19
Vacancies in county, township or town offices shall be filled in such manner as may be prescribed by law.....	6	9
Vacancies in the General Assembly shall be filled by election..	5	19
Vacancies in State offices, how filled.....	5	18
Valuation for taxation of all property.....	10	1
Well-being of people the purpose of government.....	1	1
Witness not incompetent because of matter of religion.....	1	7
Worship, mode of, no preference given to any.....	1	4
Yeas and nays on any question shall, on the request of two members, be entered on the journal.....	4	12
Yeas and nays on motion to adjourn shall require one-tenth of the members present to demand the same.....	4	12





EXPLANATION.

Tints Represent Congressional Districts.

Red Figures Represent Number of Senators.

Red Daggers Represent Joint Senators

Green Figures Represent Number of Representatives.

Green Daggers Represent Joint Representatives.

LEGISLATIVE DIRECTORY SESSION OF 1903.

SENATORS.

- † Askren, Smith, Moberly. Farmer. Floyd and Harrison.
†* Ball, Walter L., Muncie. Lawyer. Delaware.
* Barcus, James S., Terre Haute. Lawyer. Vermillion and Vigo.
†* Barlow, James M., Plainfield. Farmer. Boone and Hendricks.
* Bell, T. Edwin, Hammond. Real Estate. Lake and Porter.
§* Burns, Albert M., South Bend. Supt. Sandage Steel Skein Co. St. Joseph.
* Coats, S. D., Winchester. Banker. Jay and Randolph.
†* Conlogue, J. S., Kendallville. Editor. Lagrange and Noble.
†* Crumbaker, E. Samuel, Evansville. Lawyer. Vanderburgh.
†* Crumpacker, Daniel L., Westville. Farmer. Laporte and Starke.
†* Darby, A. B., Waterloo. Physician. Dekalb and Steuben.
†* Dausman, Ethan Allen, Goshen. Lawyer. Elkhart.
† Davis, Cyrus E., Bloomfield. Lawyer. Brown, Greene and Monroe.
* De Haven, Chas. A., Kokomo. Lawyer. Howard and Miami.
†† Fleming, S. B., Ft. Wayne. Manufacturer. Adams and Allen.
†† Fortune, J. W., Jeffersonville. Lawyer. Clark, Jennings and Scott.
†* Gard, Oliver, Frankfort. Physician. Carroll and Clinton.
†* Gibson, T. J., Branchville. Farmer. Crawford, Perry and Spencer.
†* Gochenour, J. C., North Manchester. Banker. Fulton and Wabash.
†* Goodwine, Fremont, Williamsport. Farmer and Banker. Benton, Fountain and Warren.
* Gray, James, Evansville. Grain and Lumber. Pike, Vanderburgh and Warrick.
†† Harrison, R. W., Shelbyville. Lawyer. Johnson and Shelby.
* Hendee, E. E., Anderson. Lawyer. Hancock, Madison and Rush.
†† Johnston, W. H., Crawfordsville. Lawyer. Montgomery and Putnam.
†* Kittinger, Wm. A., Anderson. Lawyer. Madison.
†* Lawler, John C., Salem. Lawyer. Jackson and Washington.
†* Layman, James T., Indianapolis. Merchant. Marion.
†* Lindley, Thos. J., Westfield. Farmer. Hamilton and Tipton.
* Lyons, C. C., Fairmount. Merchant. Grant.
†* Matson, Frederick E., Indianapolis. Lawyer. Marion.
† Matthews, Wm. N., Bedford. President and General Manager Stone Quarry. Lawrence, Martin and Orange.
† Milburn, Richard M., Jasper. Lawyer and Professor of Law, State University. Daviess and Dubois.
* Newhouse, M. E., Greensburg. Farmer. Bartholomew and Decatur.
† O'Brien, W. H., Lawrenceburg. Banker. Dearborn, Franklin and Ohio.
†* Ogborn, Albert D., New Castle. Lawyer. Fayette, Henry and Union.
†* Parks, John W., Plymouth. Lawyer. Kosciusko and Marshall.
* Powell, J. G., Logansport. Cass and Pulaski.
* Purviance, Harmon M., Huntington. Furniture and Undertaking. Huntington and Whitley.
† Roche, John D., Mount Vernon. Editor. Gibson and Posey.
† Singer, J. M., Versailles. Farmer. Jefferson, Ripley and Switzerland.
* Smith, Presley, Paragon. Farmer. Marion and Morgan.
* Starr, Benjamin, Richmond. Piano Manufacturer. Wayne.
* Strider, Samuel L., Marion. ——— Blackford, Grant and Wells.
†* Thompson, Chas. N., Indianapolis. Lawyer. Marion.
† Thralls, Raphael, T., Hymera. Physician. Knox and Sullivan.
† Urey, Lew V., Ft. Wayne. Organizer. Allen.
†† Wampler, Asahel H., Gosport. Farmer. Clay and Owen.
†* Whitcomb, Chas., Terre Haute. Real Estate. Vigo.
†* Wolcott, Eben H., Wolcott. Manufacturer. Jasper, Newton and White.
§* Wood, William R., Lafayette. Lawyer. Tippecanoe.

* Republican. † Democrat. †† Holdover.

§ Has been a member before.

REPRESENTATIVES.

- † Adair, John A. M., Portland. Merchant. Jay.
- † Allen, Henry T., Paoli. Farmer. Martin and Orange.
- † Bader, Clinton L., Pulaski. Mill Owner. Pulaski and White.
- * Baird, John V., Albany. Physician. Delaware.
- * Bamberger, Ralph, Indianapolis. Lawyer. Marion.
- * Bearss, Frank W., Peru. Farmer. Miami.
- §* Beckman, John N., Brunswick. Farmer. Lake.
- §* Bell, Samuel R., Union City. Attorney. Randolph.
- * Berndt, Frank J., Logansport. Cigar Maker. Cass.
- * Boulden, Asa H., Frankfort. Lawyer. Clinton.
- † Boyd, Jackson, Greencastle. Attorney. Putnam.
- * Branch, Emmett F., Martinsville. Lawyer. Morgan.
- * Caldwell, H. J., Earl Park. Grain Dealer. Benton and Newton.
- * Cantwell, Sydney W., Hartford City. Lawyer. Blackford, Jay and Randolph.
- §* Carmichael, Oliver, Muncie. ——— Delaware.
- † Conaway, Charles H., Dillsboro. Attorney. Dearborn.
- † Corn, David De Tar, Augusta. Lawyer. Dubois and Pike.
- † Cravens, Joseph M., Madison. Farmer. Jefferson.
- §† Cully, L. J., Brownsville. Merchant. Franklin and Union.
- † Curry, D. N., Shelburn. Mining. Sullivan.
- * Decker, Adolph F., Evansville. Attorney. Vanderburgh.
- * Denbo, George W., Floyd Knobs. Lawyer and Farmer. Floyd.
- §† Dirkson, Henry, Decatur. Farmer. Adams.
- * Edwards, John H., Mitchell. Lawyer. Lawrence.
- † Farrow, John A., Jamestown. Farmer. Boone.
- * Fear, James H., Tipton. ——— Tipton and Clinton.
- † Garman, N. W., Rolling Prairie. Farmer. Laporte and Starke.
- † Green, W. M., Rising Sun. Merchant. Ohio and Switzerland.
- §† Haines, Joseph R., Poseyville. Editor. Posey.
- * Hall, Megginson, Terre Haute. Farmer. Vigo.
- * Hamilton, William J., Linton. ——— Greene.
- * Harley, Charley, Delphi. Manufacturer. Carroll.
- * Harter, Harry T., Newtonville. Physician. Spencer.
- * Hastings, Paris A., Washington. Editor. Daviess.
- † Henriekson, A. M. D., Magnet. Physician. Crawford and Perry.
- † Holman, Madison F., Correet. Farmer. Ripley.
- * Hull, Russell L., Waterloo. Produce Dealer. Dekalb.
- * Hume, John T., Stilesville. Attorney. Hendricks.
- * Jackley, Archer J., Orestes. Glass Worker. Madison.
- §* Jakways, William B., South Bend. Farmer. St. Joseph.
- * Kimball, Glen D., Marion. Physician. Grant.
- §* Kirkman, Roscoe E., Richmond. Attorney. Fayette and Wayne.
- * Kirkpatrick, Charles, New Richmond. Banker. Montgomery.
- * Kline, Harry W., Silver Lake. Teacher. Kosciusko.
- † Lemert, Charles A., Teegarden. Merchant. Marshall.
- * Lewis, Oliver P., Covington. Lawyer. Fountain.
- * Lewis, Tenney P., Brazil. Miner. Clay and Owen.
- §† Lopp, Andrew J., Mauckport. Farmer. Harrison.
- † Lohring, O. R., Evansville. Lawyer. Gibson, Knox and Vanderburgh.
- §† Marshall, Henry W., Lafayette. President Western Construction Company. Tippecanoe.
- §* Matthew, Edward H., Anderson. Farmer. Madison.
- † McDowell, E. B., Bluffton. Contractor. Wells.
- * Miller, Hugh Th., Columbus. Business. Bartholomew.
- * Miner, Willis R., Indianapolis. Accountant. Marion.
- * Minnick, John, Converse. Farmer. Grant.
- * Mitchell, James A., Noblesville. Civil Engineer. Hamilton.
- §* Morgan, Joseph R., Indianapolis. Lawyer. Marion.
- §* Morton, William, Sycamore. Farmer. Howard.
- * Muir, Oran N., Indianapolis. Lawyer. Marion.
- §* Mummert, E. E., Goshen. Lawyer. Elkhart.
- * Nehf, W. A., Terre Haute. Contractor and Builder. Vigo.

- §* Owen, Elias H., Rockville. — Parke.
 §* Parrett, Wm. F., Patoka. Stock Farmer. Gibson.
 * Patton, John N., Valparaiso. Farmer. Porter.
 † Pepple, Worth W., Michigan City. Attorney. Laporte.
 † Poer, David E., Gwynneville. Attorney. Shelby.
 §† Reeve, Joseph L., Edwardsport. Physician. Knox.
 §† Robertson, Jonathan, Ewing. Miller and Farmer. Jackson.
 * Rock, W. H. H., Greenfield. Merchant. Hancock and Marion.
 * Salisbury, Frank G., Orland. Farmer. Lagrange and Steuben.
 * Salmend, Robert, Knightsville. Miner. Clay.
 §* Sayre, Warren G., Wabash. Lawyer. Wabash.
 * Schermerhorn, John M., Brimfield. Farmer. Noble.
 §* Schreeder, Charles C., Evansville. — Vanderburgh.
 §† Seiffes, Zack M., Salem. Lawyer. Clark, Floyd and Washington.
 † Sheridan, Michael, Ft. Wayne. Farmer. Allen.
 * Sherman, Henry E., Westport. Lawyer and Preacher. Decatur.
 §† Slack, L. E., Franklin. Lawyer. Johnson.
 * Smith, John B., Logansport. Attorney. Cass and Fulton.
 † Somers, Herbert L., Ft. Wayne. Attorney. Allen.
 §* Sparks, Will M., Rushville. Lawyer. Rush.
 * Stansbury, Ele, Williamsport. Lawyer. Tippecanoe and Warren.
 * Stechhan, Otto, Indianapolis. Manufacturer. Marion.
 §* Stookey, Levi K., Warsaw. Lawyer. Kosciusko and Whitley.
 * Stults, Marion B., Huntington. Merchant. Huntington.
 §* Stutesman, James F., Peru. Lawyer. Grant, Howard, Huntington, Miami and Wabash.
 * Talcott, Thad. M., Jr., South Bend. Attorney. St. Joseph.
 * Tarkington, Newton Booth, Indianapolis. Author. Marion.
 † Taylor, Isham, Yankeetown. Farmer. Warrick.
 † Trapp, Charles, Lovett. Farmer. Jennings and Scott.
 §† Van Fleet, Vernon W., Elkhart. Lawyer. Elkhart.
 * Warner, Samuel, Summitville. Department Store and Bank. Boone, Hamilton, Madison and Montgomery.
 * Watson, Geo. L., Cayuga. Merchant. Vermillion and Vigo.
 † Wellons, W. A., Needmore. Lawyer. Brown and Monroe.
 † Wells, William S., Ft. Wayne. Machinist. Allen.
 * Williams, Otho H., New Castle. — Henry.
 * Wilson, Jesse E., Rensselaer. Attorney. Lake and Jasper.
 * Wright, Granville S., Indianapolis. Lawyer. Marion.
 * Yencer, Martin W., Boston. Physician. Wayne.
 §† Zollman, Charles K., Oregon. Attorney. Clark.

SENATE COMMITTEES.

Elections.—Senators Thompson, Gard, Lindley, Gray, Matson, Roche and Matthews.
 Finance.—Senators Goodwine, Layman, Gochenour, Ogborn, Gray, Harrison and Milburn.

The Judiciary.—First division: Senators Parks, Thompson, Wood, Dausman, Hendee, De Haven, Lawler, Harrison and Milburn.

Second division: Senators Kittinger, Crumbaker, Ball, Matson, Barcus, Stricler, Fortune, Johnston and Davis.

Organization of Courts.—Senators Stricler, De Haven, Hendee, Crumbaker, Ball, Davis and Johnston.

Education.—Senators Wolcott, Goodwine, Barlow, Gray, Hendee, Milburn and Ulrey.

Corporations.—Senators Burns, Conlogue, Layman, Gochenour, Newhouse, Fleming and Wampler.

Roads.—Senators Bell, Wolcott, Gibson, Ogborn, Wood, Fortune and Johnston.

Benevolent Institutions.—Senators Gard, Darby, Starr, Newhouse, De Haven, Askren and Ulrey.

Agriculture.—Senators Gibson, Lindley, Crumpacker, Newhouse, Smith, Wampler and Singer.

- Banks, Trust Companies and Savings Associations.—Senators Coats, Gochenour, Wolcott, Barcus, Purviance, O'Brien and Matthews.
- Public Printing.—Senators Conlogue, Whitecomb, Purviance, Powell, Hendee, Roche and Thralls.
- Public Libraries.—Senators Newhouse, Coats, Conlogue, Crumpacker, Darby, O'Brien and Milburn.
- Prisons.—Senators Crumpacker, Lyons, Darby, Burns, Gochenour, Askren and Thralls.
- Swamp Lands and Drains.—Senators Smith, Crumpacker, Powell, Conlogue, Burns, Askren and Lawler.
- Fees and Salaries.—Senators Crumbaker, Wolcott, Barcus, Coats, Lyons, Starr, Thompson, Gard, Burns, Fleming, Fortune, Wampler and Singer.
- Claims and Expenditures.—Senators Starr, Whitecomb, Smith, Purviance, Parks, Wampler and Harrison.
- Military Affairs.—Senators De Haven, Layman, Parks, Starr, Burns, Fortune and Harrison.
- Phraseology of Bills and Unfinished Business.—Senators Barcus, Parks, Stricler, Newhouse, Kittinger, Roche and Singer.
- Federal Relations.—Senators Barcus, Ogborn, Crumpacker, Coats, Barlow, Askren and Thralls.
- Public Morals.—Senators Wood, Matson, Crumbaker, Ball, Conlogue, Fortune and Ulrey.
- County and Township Business.—Senators Gochenour, Dausman, Kittinger, Lyons, Newhouse, Barlow, Coats, Wood, Johnston, Matthews and Thralls.
- Telephones and Telegraphs.—Senators Hendee, Thompson, Wolcott, Stricler, Coats, Fleming and O'Brien.
- Congressional Apportionment.—Senators Whitecomb, Layman, Lindley, Ball, Goodwine, Conlogue, Parks, Powell, Gibson, Harrison, Matthews, Roche and Singer.
- Legislative Apportionment.—Senators Wood, Dausman, Gochenour, Coats, Thompson, Darby, Ogborn, Barcus, Gray, O'Brien, Lawler, Johnston and Davis.
- Supervision and Inspection of the Journal.—Senators, Hendee, Crumbaker, Bell, Gochenour, Purviance, Lawler and Ulrey.
- Executive Appointments.—Senators Lyons, Burns, Gibson, Powell, Kittinger, Milburn and Singer.
- Cities and Towns.—Senators Ball, Dausman, De Haven, Bell, Powell, O'Brien and Ulrey.
- Labor.—Senator Purviance, Dausman, Gard, Hendee, Gray, Askren and Thralls.
- Rules.—The Lieutenant-Governor, Senators Matson, Dausman, Goodwine, Ogborn, O'Brien and Fortune.
- Natural Resources.—Senators Lindley, Parks, Darby, Lyons, Barlow, Milburn and Matthews.
- Constitutional Revision.—Senators Stricler, De Haven, Wood, Parks, Crumbaker, Davis and Ulrey.
- Public Health.—Senators Darby, Gard, Ogborn, Wolcott, Purviance, Thralls and Fleming.
- Insurance.—Senators Dausman, Lindley, Whitecomb, Thompson, Starr, Lawler and Ulrey.
- Railroads.—Senators Ogborn, Kittinger, Matson, Ball, Bell, Fleming and Fortune.
- Mines and Mining.—Senators Whitecomb, Gray, Barcus, Crumbaker, Gibson, Wampler and Davis.
- Manufactures.—Senators Gray, Crumpacker, Bell, Barlow, Lyons, O'Brien and Matthews.
- Rights and Privileges.—Senators Powell, Lyons, Whitecomb, Newhouse, Goodwine, Harrison and Roche.
- City of Indianapolis.—Senators Layman, Matson, Thompson, Smith, Ball, Fleming and Roche.
- Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument.—Senators Lindley, Layman, Barlow, Gibson, De Haven, Lawler and Singer.
- Reformatories.—Senators Barlow, Goodwine, Smith, Gard, Powell, Roche and Fleming.
- Public Rights and Franchises.—Senators Matson, Smith, Kittinger, Wood, Stricler, Johnston and Davis.

SENATE JOINT COMMITTEES.

Enrolled Bills.—Senators Smith, Bell and Davis.

Public Buildings.—Senators Starr, Layman and Wampler.

State Libraries.—Senators Darby, Goodwine and Askren.

HOUSE COMMITTEES.

No. 1. Elections.—Messrs. Lewis of Fountain, Van Fleet, Wright, Talcott, Edwards, Muir, Slack, Adair and Denbo.

No. 2. Ways and Means.—Messrs. Sayre, Stansbury, Schreeder, Sparks, Mumert, Hall, Miner, Matthew, Morton, Cravens, Seifres, Somers and Reeve.

No. 3. The Judiciary.—Messrs. Stutesman, Cantwell, Luhning, Lewis of Fountain, Bamberger, Kirkman, Boulden, Slack, Seifres, Denbo and Somers.

No. 4. Organization of Courts.—Messrs. Sparks, Sayre, Caldwell, Harter, Stansbury, Stutesman, Boyd, Pepple and Zollman.

No. 5. Banks.—Messrs. Kirkpatrick, Beckman, Warner, Rock, Sparks, Bamberger, Adair, Cravens and Sheridan.

No. 6. Building and Loan and Savings Associations.—Messrs. Beckman, Hastings, Jakways, Owen, Morton, Sherman, Green, Holman and Lemert.

No. 7. Education.—Messrs. Watson, Miller, Hume, Wilson, Branch, Hall, Taylor, Slack and Garman.

No. 8. Affairs of the Indiana Reformatory.—Messrs. Bearss, Bell, Boulden, Kirkpatrick, Warner, Minnick, Cravens, Seifres and Pepple.

No. 9. Affairs of the Indiana State Prison.—Messrs. Harley, Beckman, Caldwell, Sayre, Stechhan, Patton, Corn, Haines and Cully.

No. 10. Swamp Lands.—Messrs. Hall, Jakways, Hull, Berndt, Kline, Minnick, Dirkson, McDowell and Trapp.

No. 11. Military Affairs.—Messrs. Wilson, Branch, Salisbury, Salmond, Smith, Talcott, Poer, Wellens and Conaway.

No. 12. Claims.—Messrs. Kimball, Van Fleet, Sayre, Fear, Stookey, Bearss, Wellons, Allen and Boyd.

No. 13. Trust Funds.—Messrs. Nehf, Hastings, Baird, Harter, Hull, Hume, Garman, Farrow and Hamilton.

No. 14. Fees and Salaries.—Messrs. Stansbury, Van Fleet, Harley, Sparks, Cantwell, Parrett, Wilson, Bell, Wright, Robertson, Seifres, Reeve and Wells.

No. 15. Sinking Fund.—Messrs. Patton, Jackley, Kline, Lewis of Clay, Salmond, Boyd, Farrow and Bader.

No. 16. Rights and Privileges of the Inhabitants of the State.—Messrs. Stookey, Kirkman, Sayre, Jakways, Lewis of Fountain, Hastings, Zollman, Boyd and Slack.

No. 17. Railroads.—Messrs. Kirkman, Morgan, Kimball, Carmichael, Schermerhorn, Muir, Adair, Cravens and Sheridan.

No. 18. Manufactures and Commerce.—Messrs. Stults, Jakways, Decker, Hull, Parrett, Kline, Lemert, Garman and Holman.

No. 19. County and Township Business.—Messrs. Owen, Harley, Stansbury, Rock, Minnick, Fear, Taylor, Somers and Zollman.

No. 20. Agriculture.—Messrs. Parrett, Matthew, Salisbury, Yencer, Caldwell, Hall, Allen, Bader and Taylor.

No. 21. Benevolent and Scientific Institutions.—Messrs. Morgan, Kimball, Tarkington, Harter, Salisbury, Schermerhorn, Slack, Lopp and Poer.

No. 22. Public Morals.—Messrs. Stechhan, Bell, Caldwell, Decker, Edwards, Berndt, Wells, Pepple and Haines.

No. 23. Mileage and Accounts.—Messrs. Talcott, Sherman, Stookey, Schermerhorn, Van Fleet, Berndt, Reeve, Trapp and Robertson.

No. 24. Corporations.—Messrs. Cantwell, Tarkington, Bearss, Miller, Harley, Wright, Adair, Wells and Dirkson.

No. 25. Rivers and Waters.—Messrs. Smith, Mitchell, Stults, Warner, Hull, Salmond, Curry, Henrickson and Holman.

No. 26. Public Expenditures.—Messrs. Carmichael, Lewis of Clay, Parrett, Yencer, Williams, Watson, Sheridan, Wellons and Trapp.

- No. 27. Federal Relations.—Messrs. Morton, Schreeder, Jackley, Lewis of Clay, Carmichael, Wright, Allen, Corn and Cully.
- No. 28. Affairs of the City of Indianapolis.—Messrs. Muir, Wright, Tarkington, Morgan, Miner, Bamberger, Stechhan, Wells and Corn.
- No. 29. Cities and Towns.—Messrs. Bell, Mummert, Luhring, Kirkpatrick, Carmichael, Lewis of Fountain, Pepple, Sheridan and Taylor.
- No. 30. Engrossed Bills.—Messrs. Wright, Williams, Hume, Decker, Watson, Wilson, Conaway, Lopp and Lemert.
- No. 31. Roads.—Messrs. Rock, Smith, Mitchell, Minnick, Parrett, Luhring, Somers, Zollman and Seifres.
- No. 32. Statistics and Immigration.—Messrs. Yencer, Matthew, Fear, Harter, Kimball, Boulden, Conaway, Haines and Dirkson.
- No. 33. Insurance.—Messrs. Mummert, Williams, Mitchell, Wilson, Stookey, Nehf, Poer, Somers and Zollman.
- No. 34. Printing.—Messrs. Hastings, Morgan, Hume, Edwards, Schermerhorn, Stults, Haines, McDowell and Farrow.
- No. 35. Reformatory Institutions.—Messrs. Williams, Decker, Baird, Edwards, Kline, Owen, Bader, Robertson and Hamilton.
- No. 36. Drains and Dykes.—Messrs. Boulden, Mitchell, Beckman, Bearss, Edwards, Patton, Farrow, Allen and Bader.
- No. 37. Mines and Mining.—Messrs. Warner, Hastings, Lewis of Clay, Harley, Branch, Salmond, Cully, Green and Curry.
- No. 38. Labor.—Messrs. Van Fleet, Stechhan, Berndt, Lewis of Clay, Jackley, Salmond, Cully, McDowell and Curry.
- No. 39. State Medicine, Health and Vital Statistics.—Messrs. Baird, Harter, Cantwell, Yencer, Kimball, Stults, Reeve, Wellons and Henrickson.
- No. 40. Correction of the Journal.—Messrs. Speaker, Miller, Hume, Denbo and Conaway.
- No. 41. Natural Resources of the State.—Messrs. Matthew, Patton, Williams, Muir, Stutesman, Boulden, Cravens, Green and Denbo.
- No. 42. Phraseology of Bills.—Messrs. Branch, Watson, Bamberger, Morgan, Matthew, Stechhan, Lemert, Adair and Wells.
- No. 43. Congressional Apportionment.—Messrs. Decker, Jakways, Miner, Fear, Stults, Nehf, Yencer, Jackley, Stansbury, Sheridan, Henrickson, Reeve and Green.
- No. 44. Legislative Apportionment.—Messrs. Bamberger, Talcott, Kirkpatrick, Owen, Sparks, Warner, Wilson, Luhring, Stutesman, Corn, Curry, Wells and Conaway.
- No. 45. Telegraph and Telephone.—Messrs. Luhring, Rock, Fear, Talcott, Smith, Cantwell, Green, Lopp and Poer.
- No. 46. Soldiers' Monument.—Messrs. Sherman, Hall, Harley, Hull, Jackley, Beckman, Hamilton, Taylor and Robertson.
- No. 47. State Soldiers' Home and State Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home.—Messrs. Schreeder, Sherman, Baird, Bearss, Salisbury, Carmichael, Dirkson, Garman and Henrickson.
- No. 48. Public Libraries.—Messrs. Caldwell, Tarkington, Watson, Kirkman, Stutesman, Owen, Pepple, Hamilton and Trapp.

HOUSE JOINT COMMITTEES.

- No. 1. Public Buildings.—Messrs. Tarkington, Nehf, Miner, Baird, Kirkman, Holman and McDowell.
- No. 2. Enrolled Bills.—Messrs. Miller, Morton, Bell, Branch, Denbo and Lopp.
- No. 3. State Library.—Messrs. Cantwell, Matthew and Seifres.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

Rules.—Messrs. Speaker, Stutesman, Cantwell, Tarkington, Slack and Cravens.
 Ministers.—Messrs. Sherman, Carmichael, Watson, Adair and Seifres.

PLAT OF THE SENATE FOR 1903—SIXTY-THIRD SESSION.

President.

Clerks

Clerks.

Reporters.

50

Crumbaker

7.

Barlow.

6.

Gochenour

5.

Kittinger

4.

Ball.

3.

Lindley

2

Johnson

1

Singer

14

Goodwine

13

Ogborne

12

Wolcott

11

Gard

10.

DeHaven

9

Fortune

8

O'Brien

21

Dausman

20

Layman

19

Matson

18

Parks

17

Coats

16.

Fleming

15

Lawler

28

Lyons

27

Crumbaker

26

Thompson

25

Whitcomb

24

Bell

23

Wampler

22

Ulrey

35.

Hendee

34

Conlogue

33.

Derby.

32

Burns

31

Powell

30

Harrison.

29

Roche

42

Gibson.

41

Strickler

40

Barcus.

39

Starr

38

Purviance

37

Askren

36

Davis

49.

Smith

48

Wood

47.

Gray

46

Newhouse

45.

Matthews

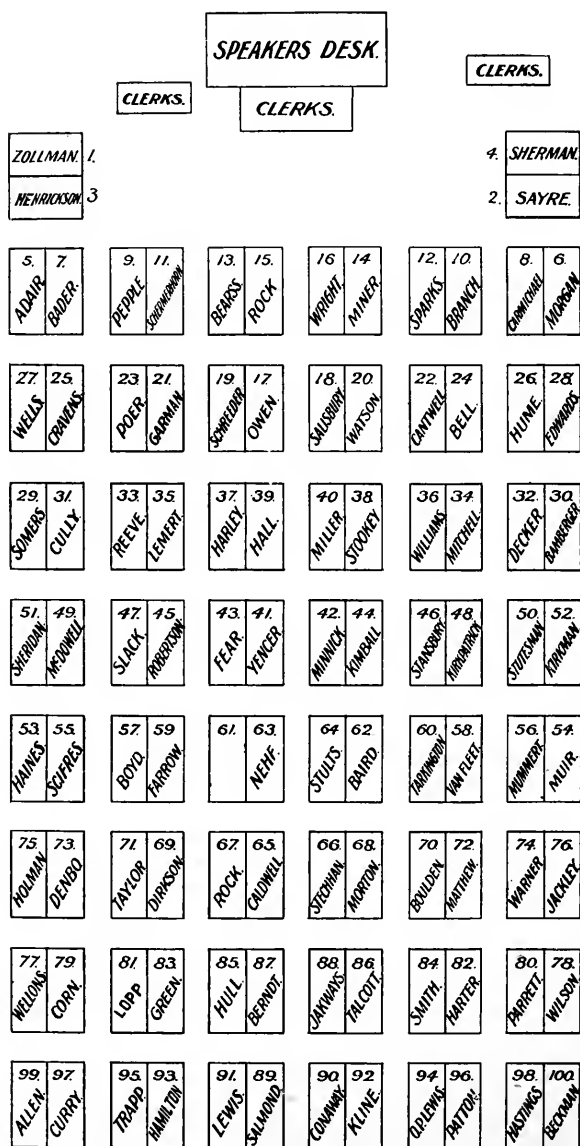
44

Milburn.

43

Thralls

PLAT OF THE HOUSE FOR 1903—SIXTY-THIRD SESSION.



STANDING RULES AND ORDERS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SENATE.*

CHAPTER I.

ORGANIZATION.

1. Twenty-one Senators, with the President, or twenty-two in his absence, having chosen a President pro tem., shall be authorized to call a Senate, compel the attendance of absent Senators, make an order for their fine or censure, and may adjourn.

CHAPTER II.

DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT.

2. The President shall take the chair every legislative day precisely at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and 2 o'clock in the afternoon, unless the Senate by motion shall have adjourned to some other hour appointed by such motion. He shall immediately call the Senators to order, and on the appearance of two-thirds, shall cause the Journal of the preceding day to be read.

3. The President shall preserve order and decorum, may speak to points of order in preference to Senators, rising for that purpose; and shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the Senate by any two Senators, on which appeal no Senator shall speak more than once, unless by leave of the Senate.

4. The President shall rise to put a question, but may state it sitting, and shall put questions in this form, to wit: "As many as are in favor (as the question may be) say 'aye'", and after the affirmative voice is expressed, "As many as are opposed say 'No'". If he doubts, or a division is called for, the Senate shall divide; those in the affirmative of the question shall first rise from their seats, and afterwards those in the negative.

5. The presiding officer shall have general direction of the Senate Chamber, and of the officers and employes of the Senate. In the absence of the President, the President pro tem. shall preside over the Senate, and in the absence of the President and President pro tem., the Senate shall select some Senator to preside.

6. The President shall, when the Senate is equally divided, give the casting vote.

7. Forty-one standing committees, not to exceed seven members each, except as herein otherwise stated, shall be selected and appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor.

1st. On Elections.

2d. On Finance.

* All matter on pages 69 to 117 was prepared by David H. Olive.

- 3d. On The Judiciary; two divisions to consist of nine members each.
- 4th. On Organization of Courts.
- 5th. On Education.
- 6th. On Corporations.
- 7th. On Roads.
- 8th. On Benevolent Institutions.
- 9th. On Agriculture.
- 10th. On Banks, Trust Companies and Savings Associations.
- 11th. On Public Printing.
- 12th. On Public Libraries.
- 13th. On Prisons.
- 14th. On Swamp Lands and Drains.
- 15th. On Fees and Salaries, to consist of one member from each Congressional District.
- 16th. On Claims and Expenditures
- 17th. On Military Affairs.
- 18th. On Phraseology of Bills and Unfinished Business.
- 19th. On Federal Relations.
- 20th. On Public Morals.
- 21st. On County and Township Business, to consist of eleven members.
- 22d. On Public Health.
- 23d. On Insurance.
- 24th. On Railroads.
- 25th. On Mines and Mining.
- 26th. On Manufactures.
- 27th. On Rights and Privileges.
- 28th. On Telephones and Telegraphs.
- 29th. On Congressional Apportionment, to consist of one member from each Congressional District.
- 30th. On Legislative Apportionment, to consist of one member from each Congressional District.
- 31st. On Supervision and Inspection of the Journal.
- 32d. On Executive Appointments.
- 33d. On Cities and Towns.
- 34th. On Labor.
- 35th. On Rules.
- 36th. On Natural Resources.
- 37th. On Constitutional Revision.
- 38th. On the City of Indianapolis.
- 39th. On Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument.
- 40th. On Reformatories.
- 41st. On Public Rights and Franchises.

CHAPTER III.

DUTIES OF COMMITTEES.

8. The various committees shall perform such services, and take into consideration all subjects and matters required of them by the Senate. The Committee on Elections shall have leave to report at any time on the right of a Senator to his seat, by presenting its report to the Senate, or by filing same with the Secretary thereof; and the report of such committee shall be a question of the highest privilege, and may be called up at any time by the Chairman of the Committee on Elections or any member thereof; and when called up, the action of the Senate, and all the proceedings thereon, shall be the same as if said report had been called up as provided in Rule 9.

9. As soon as the Journal shall have been read and approved, or the reading dispensed with, any Senator may call up for consideration any contest which may have been reported by the Committee on Elections, or a majority thereof, and shall be entitled to address the Senate thereon.

10. No committee, except the Committee on Rules, shall sit during the sitting of the Senate without special leave.

11. It shall be in order for the Chairman of the Committee on Phraseology of Bills and Enrolled Bills to report at any time when no question is before the Senate.

12. When any matter is referred to a standing committee, the Senator introducing the same shall be a member of such committee during its deliberations thereon, but shall have no power to vote.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEES.

13. The reports of conference committees for the adjustment of differences between the Senate and House shall be laid over one day before action thereon, unless a majority of the Senators present shall otherwise order.

CHAPTER IV.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

14. In forming a Committee of the Whole Senate, the committee shall select a Chairman to preside.

15. Upon bills committed to a Committee of the Whole Senate, the bill shall first be read throughout by the Secretary, and then again read and debated by sections, leaving the title to be last considered. The body of the bill shall not be defaced or interlined, but all amendments, noting the page and line, shall be duly entered by the Secretary on a separate paper, as the same shall be agreed to by the committee; and so reported to the Senate; after report, the bill shall again be subject to debate and amendment before a vote to engross it be taken.

16. All questions, whether in committee, or in the Senate, shall be put in the order in which they are moved, except that in filling up blanks the largest sum, and the longest time, shall be put first.

17. The rules of procedure in the Senate shall be observed in the Committee of the Whole Senate, so far as they may be applicable, and no Senator shall speak twice to any question until each Senator, choosing to speak, shall have spoken.

CHAPTER V.

RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF SENATORS.

18. Decorum and debate.

First.—When any Senator desires to speak or deliver any matter to the Senate, he shall rise from his seat and respectfully address himself to the President, and, on being recognized, may address the Senate from any place on the floor, or from the Secretary's desk, and shall confine himself to the question under debate, avoiding personality. No Senator shall impeach the motives of any other Senator.

Second.—If any Senator in speaking, or otherwise, transgress the rules of the Senate, the President shall, or any Senator may, call him to order, in which case he shall immediately be seated, unless permitted, on motion of another Senator, to explain; and the Senate shall, if appealed to, decide on the case without debate. If the decision be in favor of the Senator called to order, he shall be at liberty to proceed, but not otherwise; and, if the case requires it, he shall be liable to censure or such punishment as the Senate may deem proper.

Third.—When two or more Senators rise at once, the President shall name the Senator who is to speak first, and no Senator shall occupy more than one-half hour in debate on any question in Senate or in committee except as further provided in this rule.

Fourth.—No Senator shall speak more than once on the same question without leave of the Senate, unless he be the mover, proposer or introducer of the matter pending, in which case he shall be permitted to speak in reply, but not until every Senator choosing to speak shall have spoken.

Fifth.—While the President is putting a question or addressing the Senate, no Senator shall walk out of or across the Chamber, nor, when a Senator is speaking, pass between him and the chair; and during the session of the Senate, no Senator shall remain by the Secretary's desk during the call of the roll, and no person shall smoke within the Chamber, and the Doorkeeper is charged with the strict enforcement of this clause.

Sixth.—If a Senator be called to order for words spoken in debate, the Senator calling him to order shall indicate the words objected to, and they shall be taken down in writing at the Secretary's desk and read aloud to the Senate at the time, but he shall not be held to answer nor be subject to the censure of the Senate therefor if further debate or other business has intervened.

Seventh.—The Senator reporting from a committee the measure under consideration may open and close, where general debate is had thereon.

19. Upon a division and count of the Senate on any question, no Senator without the bar shall be counted.

20. Every Senator shall be present at all sittings of the Senate, unless excused or necessarily absent; and shall vote on each question put.

unless he has a direct personal or pecuniary interest in the event of such question; and the question of excusing a Senator shall be decided without debate.

CHAPTER VI.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

21. The daily order of transacting business shall be as follows, viz.:

1. Reading and correcting the Journal of the preceding day.
2. Report of Committee on Elections.
3. Reports of other standing committees.
4. Introduction of petitions, memorials and remonstrances.
5. Reports of select committees.
6. Resolutions of the Senate.
7. Concurrent resolutions.
8. Joint resolutions.
9. Joint resolutions of the House.
10. Introduction of bills.
11. Messages from the House.
12. Senate bills on second reading.
13. Senate bills on third reading.
14. House bills on first reading.
15. House bills on second reading.
16. House bills on third reading.

This order of business may be suspended upon a majority vote of the Senators present.

CHAPTER VII.

MOTIONS AND PRIVILEGED QUESTIONS.

22. Each motion, except the motion to adjourn, to lie on the table, for the previous question, to postpone indefinitely, to commit, or to suspend the further reading of the minutes, shall be in writing, signed by the maker, and if demand be made, shall require a second. It shall be handed to the Secretary and read aloud before debate.

23. After a motion is read, and stated by the President, it shall be in the possession of the Senate, but by consent of the Senate may be withdrawn at any time before decision or amendment.

24. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be in order except:

- 1st. To take up or receive the report of the Committee on Elections.
- 2d. To adjourn.
- 3d. To lay on the table.
- 4th. For the previous question.
- 5th. To postpone to a certain day.
- 6th. To commit.
- 7th. To amend.
- 8th. To postpone indefinitely.

Which several motions shall have precedence in the foregoing order.

25. All questions relating to the priority of business shall be decided without debate.

26. When a question is postponed indefinitely, the same shall not be acted upon during the session.

27. The previous question shall be put in this form: "Shall the main question be now put?" Until it is decided it shall preclude all debate, and the introduction of all further amendments. The previous question having been ordered, the main question shall be the first question in order, and its effect shall be to put an end to all debate and bring the Senate to a direct vote on the subsidiary questions then pending, in their order, and then on the main question. When operating under the previous question, there shall be no debate or explanation of votes.

28. Motions and reports may be committed at the pleasure of the Senate.

29. Any Senator may call for the division of a question where the sense will admit of it.

30. No motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment.

31. When a motion has been once made and decided, it shall be in order for any Senator of the prevailing side to move a reconsideration thereof, on any day during the session; but such motion to reconsider shall be entertained but once during the session, and when made upon a subsequent day shall lie over one day before being acted upon.

32. A motion to adjourn shall always be in order, except when the previous question is pending, and shall be decided without debate. The question pending on adjournment shall be resumed on reassembling, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate.

CHAPTER VIII.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

33. No Senator shall introduce a bill unless he shall have previously sent to the President of the Senate a card stating the nature of the proposed bill and the subject to which it relates.

34. The first reading of a bill shall be for information, and if objection be made to it, the question shall be: "Shall the bill be received?" If no objection be made, or the objection be not sustained, the bill shall then, if no motion be made to the contrary, be committed to a regular or select committee, or to a Committee of the Whole Senate. If the bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole Senate, the Senate shall determine on what day it shall be considered.

35. The committee to which a bill shall have been referred may report thereon with or without amendments, or may report a substitute therefor. If no minority report be made, the question shall be upon concurring in the report of the committee without any motion therefor. If a minority report be made, the question shall be upon concurring in the minority report, and if not concurred in, the question shall then recur on the majority report. If the action of the Senate be in favor of the passage of the bill, it shall then be printed in accordance with the provisions of Rule No. 41.

36. After commitment and report thereon to the Senate, or at any time before its passage, a bill may be recommitted.

37. No motion shall be received to amend a bill on its third reading.

38. When a bill has passed, it shall be certified by the Secretary, noting at the foot thereof the day of its passage.

39. The title to a bill shall not be adopted until after the bill has passed.

40. When a bill or joint resolution shall have failed for want of a constitutional majority, but shall have received the vote of a majority of the Senators present, it may be called up in its order by any Senator, on any subsequent day, but when it shall have failed to receive the votes of a majority of the Senators present, it shall again be called up only by a motion to reconsider.

41. Whenever a bill is reported by a committee with the recommendation that it pass, two hundred copies of said bill shall be forthwith printed, and two copies laid on the desk of each Senator, and no bill shall be read a second time until one day after such distribution, unless the Senate otherwise order. Whenever any committee report in favor of the passage of a bill with amendments, said bill shall be printed, showing the parts stricken out of said bill, if any, in cancelled type, and the additions made thereto, if any, in italic type. The Secretary of the Senate shall cause to be stamped upon each copy of a bill, which shall be laid upon the desk of a Senator, the day of such distribution.

42. When the introduction of bills is in order, the list of Senators shall be called alphabetically, and each Senator shall be permitted to introduce only two bills each time his name is so called, and the name of no Senator shall be called a second time until the entire list has been called, and on the call of bills on the second and third reading, the names of Senators shall be called alphabetically, and the name of no Senator shall be called a second time until the entire list has been called.

43. Any bill or resolution not indorsed on the back thereof with the name of the Senator offering the same shall be regarded as out of order.

CHAPTER IX.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

44. Each officer of the Senate shall take an oath for the true and faithful discharge of the duties of his office, and shall be deemed to continue in office until his successor is chosen.

45. It shall be the duty of the Principal Secretary to indorse, over his signature, the number, in its order, of each bill and resolution, and the date when offered; and it shall be the further duty of the Secretary to keep all bills and resolutions on file in regular order.

46. The Journal of the Senate shall be kept in due form by the Assistant Secretary of the Senate, and his signature shall attest the same.

47. It shall be the duty of the Doorkeeper to attend the Senate during its sittings, execute all commands and process to him given and directed, keep the Senate Chamber and furniture clean and in due order, and at all times keep the Chamber properly heated and ventilated; when requested to call a Senator, he shall do so by name, and shall exclude from within

the bar of the Senate Chamber all persons except the President and officers and employes of the Senate, Senators and representatives of the press assigned to places on the floor of the Senate, and shall exclude from the Senate all persons except the President of the Senate, Senators, or persons admitted by them. Such persons shall be admitted only upon presentation to the Doorkeeper of a written pass signed by the President of the Senate, or a Senator, and such pass shall be non-transferable and shall be taken up at the door by the Doorkeeper.

48. An Assistant Doorkeeper shall be stationed at the door of the enrolling and engrossing room, and no person whomsoever, except the President of the Senate and Senators, and the clerks there employed, shall be allowed to enter such room at any time; and no one, except the Secretary of the Senate, or the chief of the clerks employed in such room, shall take from the room any enrolled or engrossed bill, or any other bill, amendment, memorandum or paper.

CHAPTER X.

MISCELLANEOUS.

49. Petitions, memorials and other papers addressed to the Senate may be presented by the President or by any Senator.

50. All proposed amendments to the rules shall be referred to the Committee on Rules without debate, and said committee shall have the right to report at any time, and may at any time report any change in the rules, or in the order of business, and any such report shall be immediately disposed of, and such change in the rules, or in the order of business, shall be determined by a majority of the Senators present.

INDEX TO SENATE RULES.

	Rule
Absent Members—	
Twenty-one Senators may compel attendance of, or fine, or censure, absentee	1
Every Senator shall be present at all sittings unless necessarily absent or excused.....	20
Adjournment—	
Twenty-one Senators, in absence of quorum, may adjourn.....	1
Motion to adjourn in order except when previous question pending	32
Question pending on adjournment resumed at next session.....	32
Motion to adjourn need not be written and needs no second.....	22
Amendments—	
Motion may be withdrawn before amendment, Senate consenting.	23
Motion to amend in order when question is under debate.....	24
May be reported on bill by committee to whom referred.....	35
No motion to amend bill on its third reading.....	37
To rules, referred to Committee on Rules without debate.....	50
Appeal—	
By any two Senators from decision of President.....	3
On such, no Senator shall speak more than once, except by leave of Senate	3
On point of order, decided by Senate without debate.....(2d)	18
Assistant Doorkeeper—	
Shall be stationed at door of enrolling and engrossing room.....	48
Assistant Secretary—	
Shall keep Journal of Senate and attest same with signature.....	46
Bar—	
On division and count of Senate, no Senator outside bar is counted	19
Bills—	
Shall not be introduced unless card stating nature of contents is previously sent to President.....	33
First reading for information, and question is on reception.....	34
Are referred to committee after first reading, unless objection....	34
When referred to Committee of Whole, Senate determines date of consideration	34
Committee to which referred may report with or without amendments or a substitute for.....	35
If vote of Senate favors passage, are then printed.....	35
May be recommitted at any time before passage.....	36
No amendment to, on third reading.....	37
When passed, are certified by Secretary, with date of passage....	38
Title to, not adopted till bill has passed.....	39
Receive vote of majority present, but not constitutional majority..	40
When reported for passage, bill printed and distributed.....	41

Bills—Continued.	Rule
Second reading must be at least one day after report from committee	41
List of Senators shall be called alphabetically when introduction of bills is in order.....	42
No Senator shall present more than two bills at such call.....	42
When not indorsed on back by introducer, same is out of order...	43
Call of Senate—	
Twenty-one Senators, with President, or twenty-two in his absence, may call the Senate, and compel attendance.....	1
Calling the Roll—	
For introduction of bills	42
On call of bills for second and third readings.....	42
Shall be alphabetical.....	42
Committees—	
Standing, appointed by President, not to exceed seven members, except where stated.....	7
Perform such duties as Senate requires.....	8
None but Committee on Rules to sit during sitting of Senate without leave	10
On Phraseology of Bills and Enrolled Bills may report at any time when no question is before Senate.....	11
Senator introducing matter is a member of committee to which referred, but may not vote.....	12
Receive and commit bills on first reading.....	34
May report thereon with or without amendments.....	35
May report a substitute therefor.....	35
Must report bill for passage or amendment before same is printed	41
Committees, Conference—	
Reports from, laid over one day before action.....	13
Committee on Elections—	
Appointed by President of Senate.....	7
May report at any time on right of Senator to seat.....	8
Report of, a question of highest privilege.....	8
Report of, may be called up by chairman or any member.....	8
Any Senator may call up any contest reported by.....	9
Motion to receive report of in order while question is under debate	24
Committees on Rules—	
Proposed amendments to rules referred to, without debate.....	50
May report at any time changes in rules, or in order of business...	50
Such report shall be immediately disposed of.....	50
Committee of the Whole—	
Shall select a chairman to preside.....	14
Bills may be referred to after first reading.....	34
Senate shall determine on what date bills referred to shall be considered	35
Procedure on bills committed to.....	15
Rules of procedure in Senate obtain in, so far as they may be applicable	17

Debate—	Rule
By sections of bill, in Committee of Whole.....	15
Bill again subject to, after reporting back from Committee of Whole	15
No member shall debate more than one-half hour on any question in Senate or committee	18
Member, in debate, must rise and avoid personality.....	18
No debate on question of excusing a member from voting.....	20
No debate on question relating to priority of business.....	25
No debate when operating under previous question.....	27
No debate on motion to adjourn.....	32
No debate on reference of amendments to rules to Committee on Rules	50
All motions must be stated or read aloud before debate.....	22
Decorum—	
President shall preserve order and decorum.....	2
Defacing of Bills—	
Body of bills not to be defaced.....	15
Division (see Vote)—	
When Senate is equally divided, President gives casting vote....	6
No member without the bar to be counted.....	19
Any member may call for division of a question where sense admits of it.....	29
Doorkeeper—	
Under general direction of President.....	5
Shall attend all sessions of Senate.....	47
Execute its commands and processes.....	47
Keep Senate Chamber and furniture in order.....	47
Keep Senate Chamber properly heated and ventilated.....	47
Shall exclude all but members, officers and ticket holders.....	47
Elections Contested—	
Any Senator may call up for consideration as soon as Journal shall have been read.....	9
Such members may address Senate thereon.....	9
Explanation of Vote—	
Previous question precludes	27
File of Bills—	
Secretary shall keep all bills on file in regular order.....	45
Interlining of Bills—	
Prohibited	15
Introduction of Bills—	
When in order, list of Senators read alphabetically.....	42
Two bills may be introduced by each member at call.....	42
Name may be called second time after entire list is finished.....	42
No bill may be introduced unless member previously sends to President a card describing nature of bill.....	33
Journal—	
Kept by Assistant Secretary and attested by his signature.....	46
Shall be read each morning when two-thirds of members appear..	2
May be dispensed with.....	9
Lieutenant-Governor (see President).	

Majority—	Rule
Of Senators present may order immediate action on conference reports	13
Member voting with, when it prevails, may move to reconsider...	31
Bill receiving majority of votes of those present, but not constitutional majority, may be called up on subsequent day.....	40
Bill not receiving majority of votes of those present shall be called up only by motion to reconsider (Rule 31).....	40
Memorials—	
Addressed to Senate, may be presented by any member.....	49
Minority Report—	
If none is made, question is on report of committee.....	35
When made, question is on minority report.....	35
If not concurred in, question recurs to majority report.....	35
Motions—	
All but to adjourn, to lay on table, for previous question, to postpone indefinitely, to commit, and to suspend reading of minutes, must be in writing, have signature of maker, and have a second	22
Shall be handed to Secretary and read aloud before debate.....	22
May be withdrawn at any time before decision or amendment....	23
The following in order during a debate:	
1st. To take up report of Committee on Elections.	
2d. To adjourn.	
3d. To lay on the table.	
4th. For previous question.	
5th. To postpone to a certain day.	
6th. To commit.	
7th. To amend.	
8th. To postpone indefinitely	24
To adjourn to a specified time.....	2
When in writing, name of writer announced.....	22
Precedence of those receivable during debate.....	24
May be committed at pleasure of Senate.....	28
On subject different from that under consideration shall not be admitted as amendments.....	30
Reconsideration of vote on, by whom and when made.....	31
To adjourn, always in order, except when previous question is pending	32
To adjourn, in order during debate, and decided without debate..	32
To reconsider a vote, made only when bill does not receive a majority of votes of those present, by any Senator of majority..	40
To reconsider a vote, can be made but once during session.....	31
Oath—	
Must be taken by every officer for faithful discharge of duties..	44
Officers—	
Must take oath.....	44
Deemed to hold office until another is chosen.....	44
Secretary, duties	45
Assistant Secretary, duties.....	46
Doorkeeper, duties	47
Assistant Doorkeeper, duties.....	48

Open and Close—	Rule
Senator reporting bill from committee may open and close debate thereon	(7th) 18
Order—	
President shall call to order, when.....	2
President shall preserve order and decide questions of.....	3
In order for Chairman of Committee on Phraseology of Bills and Enrolled Bills to report whenever no question is before Senate	11
Senators called to order for transgression of rules.....(2d)	18
Senators called to order for words spoken in debate.....(6th)	18
Motions in order when question is under debate.....	24
Order of Business—	
Daily order of business.....	21
May be suspended on majority vote of Senators present.....	21
Petitions—	
May be presented by President or any Senator.....	49
Postpone Indefinitely—	
Motion to, or to a certain day, receivable during debate.....	24
When motion is carried, same shall not be acted on during session	26
President—	
Shall take chair on legislative days at 10, and at 2.....	2
Shall immediately call Senate to order.....	2
With twenty-one Senators, may call a Senate.....	1
Shall preserve order and decorum.....	3
May have precedence in speaking to points of order.....	3
Shall decide questions of order, subject to appeal.....	3
Shall rise to put a question, but may state it sitting.....	4
Has general direction of Chamber and of officers and employes..	5
Shall give casting vote in case of equal division.....	6
Shall select and appoint forty-one standing committees.....	7
Shall be addressed by speakers.....	18
Shall call Senator to order for transgression of rules.....	18
Names Senator to speak first when two rise at once.....	18
While he is addressing Senate, no member shall walk out of or across chamber	(5th) 18
Must have descriptive card from member wishing to introduce a bill	33
May present petitions and memorials to Senate.....	49
President pro tem.—	
May be chosen by twenty-two Senators in absence of President...	1
Presides in absence of President.....	5
Presiding Officer—	
Shall have general direction of Senate Chamber and employes	5
In absence of President, President pro tem. presides.....	5
In absence of both, Senate selects a Senator to preside.....	5
Shall state motions	23
Press—	
Representatives of, assigned to places on floor of Senate.....	47
Previous Question—	
Need not be in writing and needs no second.....	22
Form of	27

Previous Question—Continued.	Rule
Precludes all debate and introduction of amendments until decided	27
When ordered, procedure	27
When operating under, no debate, explanation of votes, or motions to adjourn	27
Principal Secretary—	
Is under direction of presiding officer.....	5
Shall take oath for faithful discharge of duties.....	44
Duties	45
Printing of Bills—	
When action of Senate favors passage.....	35
When reported favorably from committee.....	41
When reported with amendments, bill is printed as amended.....	41
Priority of Business—	
Questions relating to, decided without debate.....	25
Process—	
Doorkeeper executes	47
Punishment—	
Of Senator for transgressing rules.....(2d)	18
Questions—	
President shall rise to put, but may state sitting.....	4
Form of putting	4
No more than half-hour allowed for debate on, to one Senator (3d)	18
No Senator shall speak more than once to same question without leave	18
While President is putting question.....	18
Division and count of Senate on any question.....	19
Each Senator shall vote on every question, unless excused.....	20
Must be written except in stated cases.....	22
Shall be handed to Secretary, read aloud and stated by President	23
During debate, motions received.....	24
Relating to priority of business.....	25
When postponed indefinitely.....	26
Previous question	27
Division of, when sense admits of it.....	29
Shall be put in order in which they are moved.....	16
Reading of Bills—	
First reading for information.....	34
Referred afterwards to committee.....	34
No motion to amend in order on third reading.....	37
In Committee of the Whole.....	15
Call of bills on second and third reading.....	42
Second reading not until one day after distribution of printed copies	41
Call of Senators on second and third reading, alphabetically.....	42
Reports—	
Of conference committees	13
Of Committee of the Whole.....	15
Of Committee on Elections.....	8
Of Committee on Phraseology of Bills and Enrolled Bills.....	11
May be with or without amendments or substitute.....	35

Reports—Continued.	Rule
Bills may be recommitted after report.....	36
From committee that a bill pass.....	41
Rules of Proceeding—	
In Committee of Whole Senate, same as in Senate.....	17
Amendments to	50
Secretary—	
See Principal Secretary.	
Senate Chamber—	
Care of	47
Persons to be excluded from.....	47
Senators—	
Twenty-one, with President, may call Senate.....	1
Absent Senators	1
Call to order	2
May appeal from decision of chair.....	4
Right of to seat.....	8
When they wish to speak, must rise and address President..(1st)	18
May speak from any place on floor or from Secretary's desk..(1st)	18
Shall avoid personality and not impeach motives of others....(1st)	18
Transgression of rules.....(2d)	18
When two rise at once.....(3d)	18
Only introducer of a matter may speak more than once.....(4th)	18
Walking through chamber when President is speaking.....(5th)	18
Smoking in chamber	18
Remaining by Secretary's desk during roll call.....(5th)	18
Reporting measure from committee, may open and close.....(7th)	18
Shall not be absent without leave.....	20
Must be within bar to be counted on division.....	19
May call for division of question.....	29
Of prevailing side, may move reconsideration.....	31
Smoking—	
Not allowed in Senate chamber.....(5th)	18
Speaking Twice—	
On appeal, by leave of Senate.....	3
In Committee of Whole, after all choosing, have spoken.....	17
May speak twice to same question on leave of Senate.....(4th)	18
Introducer of measure may speak second time in reply.....(4th)	18
Senator reporting measure from committee.....(7th)	18
Substitute for Bill Committed—	
May be reported by committee to whom referred.....	35
Title—	
Is left to be considered last in Committee of Whole.....	15
To bill shall not be adopted until after bill has passed.....	39
Transgression of Rules—	
Senator called to order for.....(2d)	18
Censure for	18
If no appeal, decision of President submitted to.....(2d)	18
Senator not held to answer for if further debate or other business has intervened	18

Two-thirds—	Rule
President causes Journal to be read on appearance of.....	2
Unfinished Business—	
Has precedence in order of day.....	32
Vote—	
By viva voce, by division.....	4
President gives casting vote in case of tie.....	5
All members shall vote; exception.....	20
On division and count, no Senator without bar is counted.....	19
Excuse from voting decided without debate.....	20
Previous question brings Senate to direct vote on subsidiary ques- tions pending, then on main question.....	27
No explanation of, during operation of previous question.....	27
Reconsideration of	31
Senator introducing measure is on standing committee to which referred, but may not vote.....	12

STANDING RULES AND ORDERS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE HOUSE.

CHAPTER I.

TOUCHING THE DUTY OF SPEAKER.

1. The Speaker shall take the chair every day precisely at the hour to which the House shall have adjourned on the preceding day; shall immediately call the members to order; and shall cause the Journal of the preceding day to be read, unless by a vote of the House the reading of the same be dispensed with.

2. The Speaker shall examine and correct the Journal before it is read. He shall have general direction of the hall. He may name any member to perform the duties of the chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond one day. He shall have the right to name any member to bear messages to the Senate, and to appoint all committees, unless otherwise specially directed by the House, in which case they shall be appointed by vote.

3. The Speaker shall preserve order and decorum. He may speak to points of order in preference to other members, rising from his seat for that purpose, and shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the House by any two members, which appeal shall be in writing and signed by the members taking such appeal, and shall clearly state the point of order decided by the chair, on which appeal no member shall speak more than once, unless by leave of the House: Provided, That no appeal from the decision of the chair shall prevail except by a majority of all members elected to the House.

4. The Speaker may state a question sitting, but shall rise to put a question to the vote of the House.

5. Questions shall be substantially put in this form, namely: "As many as are of the opinion that (as the question may be), say aye," and after the affirmative vote is expressed, "As many as are of the contrary opinion, say no." If the Speaker doubts, or a division be called for, the House shall divide, those in the affirmative shall first rise from their seats and remain standing until they are counted, and afterwards those in the negative in like manner. If the Speaker still doubts, or a count be required, the Speaker shall name two members, one from each side, to tell those in the affirmative and negative, and the results being reported, he shall rise and report the decision of the House.

6. The Speaker shall vote in all elections; when the yeas and nays are taken he shall vote, his name being called last; and upon all other questions, when the House is equally divided, he shall give the casting vote, or when his vote would make an equal division, he shall vote upon the call of any member; and in all cases of equal division the question shall be lost.

7. All acts, addresses and joint resolutions shall be signed by the Speaker; and all writs, warrants and subpoenas issued by the order of the House, shall be under his hand, and signed by the Clerk.

8. In case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct in the galleries or lobby, the Speaker (or chairman of the committee of the whole House) shall have the power to order the same to be cleared.

9. Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the Speaker or any member request it.

10. When a motion is made and seconded, it shall be stated by the Speaker, or, being in writing, read aloud by the Clerk, and seconded before it shall be debated; after which it shall be in possession of the House, but may be withdrawn at any time before a decision or amendment.

CHAPTER II.

DUTIES AND RIGHTS OF MEMBERS.

11. No member shall absent himself from the service of the House unless he have leave, or be sick and unable to attend.

12. Seven members, with the Speaker, or eight members in his absence, one of whom they shall elect Speaker pro tem., may then call the House to order, compel the attendance of absent members, make an order for their fine and censure, and adjourn from day to day until a quorum shall be in attendance.

13. When any member desires to speak in debate, or deliver any matter to the House, he shall rise from his seat and respectfully address "Mr. Speaker," but shall not proceed until recognized by the Speaker, and shall confine himself to the question under consideration, and avoid personality, nor shall he impeach the motive of any member's vote or argument.

14. If any member, in speaking or otherwise, transgress the rules of the House, the Speaker shall, or any member may, call him to order, in which case the member so called to order shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain; and the House shall, if appealed to, decide on the case in accordance with the proviso in Rule 3, but without debate. If there be no appeal, the decision of the Chair shall be submitted to. If the decision be in favor of the member called to order, he shall be at liberty to proceed; if otherwise, he shall not be permitted to proceed, in case any member objects, without leave of the House; and, if the case requires it, he shall be liable to the censure of the House.

15. If a member be called to order for words spoken in debate, the person calling him to order shall repeat the words excepted to, and they shall be taken down in writing at the Clerk's table; and no member shall be held to answer, or be subject to the censure of the House, for words spoken in debate, if any other member has spoken or other business has intervened after the words spoken and before exception to them shall have been taken.

16. While the Speaker is putting any question or addressing the House, none shall walk out of or across the House; nor, in such case, or when a member is speaking or delivering any matter to the House, shall

pass between him and the Chair. Every member shall remain uncovered during the session of the House. No member or other person shall visit or remain by the Clerk's table while the yeas and nays are being called.

17. Every member who shall be in the House when the question is put shall give his vote, unless the House, for special reason shall excuse him. All motions to excuse a member from voting shall be made before the House divides, or before the call of the yeas and nays is commenced; and no call of the yeas and nays shall be entertained on a motion to excuse a member from voting. But any member requesting to be excused from voting may make a brief verbal statement of the reasons for making such request, and the question then be taken without further debate; and the refusal of a member to vote who is present and has not been excused from voting, will be a high breach of decorum, and will subject the person so offending to a fine, censure and such other punishment as the House may order and impose.

18. No member shall vote on any question in the result of which he is immediately and particularly interested, or in any case when he was not within the bar of the House pending roll-call, unless by consent of the House; and in no case shall such absent member be allowed to vote after the result has been announced, when his vote shall change the decision of the question. For the purpose of determining whether a quorum is present, all members within the House when the question is stated by the Speaker, and the vote is on a call of the yeas and nays, shall be counted, and such of them as fail to respond to their names, when called, shall be noted by the Clerk as present and not voting. The hall of the House shall be deemed and held to include the entire chamber in which this body holds its sessions, and the bar of the House, all of the space within the railing on the south side of the chamber and within the line of pillars on the west side.

19. Upon a decision and count on any question on which the yeas and nays are demanded or required, no member without the bar shall be counted.

20. When two or more members rise at once, the Speaker shall name the member who is first to speak.

21. No member shall speak more than twice on the same question without the leave of the House, nor more than once until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken. And if a question pending be lost by adjournment of the House and revived on the succeeding day, no member who shall have spoken twice on the preceding day shall be permitted again to speak without leave of the House.

22. The member who introduces a bill, joint or concurrent resolution, shall have a right to fifteen minutes of time to close the debate upon it, at any stage of its progress after its first reading. The right secured by this rule shall not be impaired, even after a demand for the previous question, but shall at all times remain in full force.

23. Members having petitions and memorials to present may hand them to the Clerk, indorsing the same with their names, and the reference or disposition to be made thereof, and such petitions and memorials shall be entered on the Journal. And if any petition or memorial shall be so handed in, which, in the judgment of the Speaker, is not respectful and temperate, and free from offensive imputations upon the character

or conduct of the Assembly, or other construed authority, it shall be returned to the member from whom it was received. Any member having any petition, memorial, remonstrance, resolution, bill or other matter of which he was the mover or introducer, shall have a right to meet with and act as a member of the committee during the time said committee may have such subject under consideration, except that he shall not have a right to vote in said committee, unless he be a regular member thereof.

24. During the reading of the Journal of the House, no member, officer or employe of the House, whose station is within the bar of the House, shall leave his station or seat unless he shall have the consent of the House therefor.

CHAPTER III.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

25. As soon as the Journal is read, and the unfinished business in which the House was engaged at the last preceding adjournment has been disposed of, reports from committees shall be called for and disposed of, in doing which the Speaker shall call upon each standing committee in regular order, and then upon select committees. And if the Speaker shall not get through the call upon the committees before the House passes to other business, he shall resume the next call where he left off, giving preference to the report last under consideration: Provided, That whenever any committee shall have occupied the morning hour on two successive days it shall not be in order for such committee to report further until the other committees shall have been called in their turn.

26. Reports from committees having been presented and disposed of, the Speaker shall call for resolutions and bills from members by counties, arranged alphabetically, and if on any day all the counties shall not be called, the Speaker shall begin the next day where he left off the previous day: Provided, That no member shall present more than two bills or resolutions under the call each day.

27. After two hours shall have been devoted to reports from committees, resolutions and bills, it shall be in order, pending the consideration or discussion thereof, to entertain a motion that the House do now proceed to dispose of the business on the Speaker's table, and to the order of the day, which, being decided in the affirmative, the Speaker shall dispose of the business on his table in the following order:

First. Executive and other communications.

Second. Messages from the Senate and amendments proposed by the Senate to bills of the House.

Third. Bills and resolutions from the Senate on their first reading, that they may be referred to committees and put under way; but if, on being read a second time, they are to be ordered to their third reading, unless objection be made, in which case, if not otherwise ordered by a majority of the House, they are laid on the table in the general file of bills on the Speaker's table, to be taken up in their turns.

Fourth. Engrossed bills and bills from the Senate on their third reading.

Fifth. Bills of the House and from the Senate on the Speaker's table, on their engrossment, or on being ordered to a third reading, to be taken up and considered in the order of time in which they passed to a second reading.

Sixth. The Speaker may order bills read a second time to the exclusion of other business (except special orders) on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

The messages, communications and bills on his table having been disposed of, the Speaker shall then proceed to call the order of the day.

28. The consideration of the unfinished business in which the House may be engaged at an adjournment, shall have preference in the order of the day, and no motion on any other business after the reading of the Journal shall be received without special leave of the House, until the former is disposed of.

SUMMARY OF ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. Calling House to order.
2. Prayer.
3. Reading of the Journal.
4. Unfinished Business. (From previous day.)
5. Reports from Committees.
 1. Standing Committees.
 2. Select Committees.
6. Resolutions and Bills.

(Call by Counties.)

(Each member allowed two bills or resolutions.)

(Petitions and memorials.)
7. Business on Speaker's Table.
 1. Executive and other communications.
 2. Messages from the Senate.
 1. Amendments to House Bills.
 3. Bills and resolutions from Senate—first reading.
 1. References to Committees.
 2. Or placed on file in order of receipt.
 4. Engrossed Bills, House and Senate on third reading.
 5. Bills of House on Engrossment.
 6. Bills from Senate on third reading. (In order of filing.)
 7. Speaker may order second reading of bills on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. (Except special orders.)
 8. Call of the order of the day preferred to all other business.

CHAPTER IV.

HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEES.

29. The following shall be the standing committees, which shall severally consist of nine members, except the Committee on Ways and Means, Congressional and Legislative Apportionment, and on Fees and Salaries, each of which shall be composed of one member from each congressional district, except the Committee on Correction of the Journal, which shall

be composed of five members, and the Speaker may, in his discretion, increase the Committee on The Judiciary to the number of eleven. Said committees shall be appointed by the Speaker at the commencement of each session in the following order, namely:

- 1st. On Elections.
- 2d. On Ways and Means.
- 3d. On The Judiciary.
- 4th. On Organization of Courts of Justice.
- 5th. On Banks.
- 6th. On Building and Loan and Savings Associations.
- 7th. On Education.
- 8th. On Affairs of the Indiana Reformatory.
- 9th. On Affairs of the Indiana State Prison.
- 10th. On Swamp Lands.
- 11th. On Military Affairs.
- 12th. On Claims.
- 13th. On Trust Funds.
- 14th. On Fees and Salaries.
- 15th. On Sinking Fund.
- 16th. On Rights and Privileges of the Inhabitants of the State.
- 17th. On Railroads.
- 18th. On Manufactures and Commerce.
- 19th. On County and Township Business.
- 20th. On Agriculture.
- 21st. On Benevolent and Scientific Institutions.
- 22d. On Public Morals.
- 23d. On Mileage and Accounts.
- 24th. On Corporations.
- 25th. On Rivers and Waters.
- 26th. On Public Expenditures.
- 27th. On Federal Relations.
- 28th. On Affairs of the City of Indianapolis.
- 29th. On Cities and Towns.
- 30th. On Engrossed Bills.
- 31st. On Roads.
- 32d. On Statistics and Immigration.
- 33d. On Insurance.
- 34th. On Printing.
- 35th. On Reformatory Institutions.
- 36th. On Drains and Dykes.
- 37th. On Mines and Mining.
- 38th. On Labor.
- 39th. On State Medicine, Health and Vital Statistics.
- 40th. On Correction of the Journal, of which the Speaker of the House shall be the Chairman.
- 41st. On Natural Resources of the State.
- 42d. On Phraseology of Bills.
- 43d. On Congressional Apportionment.
- 44th. On Legislative Apportionment.
- 45th. On Telegraph and Telephone.
- 46th. On Soldiers' Monument.

47th. On State Soldiers' Home and State Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan's Home.

48th. On Public Libraries.

30. It shall be the duty of the several standing committees to examine into and report upon all matters that properly belong to them, and all matters that may be referred to them, either by bill or otherwise.

31. It shall be the imperative duty of the Committee on Engrossed Bills to carefully compare the engrossed with the original bills and joint resolutions, and ascertain whether they have, in all respects, been accurately and correctly engrossed; and if such committee ascertain any mistake, the same shall be corrected under their direction.

32. It shall be in order for the Committee on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills to report at any time when no question is before the House, and such committee may hand their reports to the Principal Clerk without notice to the House.

33. No committee shall sit during the session of the House without special leave.

CHAPTER V.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

34. In forming a Committee of the Whole, the Speaker shall leave the chair and designate some member of the House to preside as Chairman.

35. Upon a bill being committed to a Committee of the Whole, the same shall be first read through by the Clerk (unless otherwise ordered by a majority), and then again read for amendment by clauses of sections, leaving the preamble, if any, and the title to be last considered. After report, when the bill is reported to the House, it shall again be read, if desired by a majority, for amendment and debate before a question for engrossing it shall be taken.

36. The body of the bill shall not be defaced or interlined, and all amendments shall be disposed of by the committee, either by adoption or rejection, or such as shall have been agreed to shall be duly entered by the Clerk on a separate paper, and so reported to the House, and the same shall be considered in the House in the order in which they were adopted in committee, and shall be incorporated with the motion, and so reported.

37. The rules of proceeding in the House shall be observed in a Committee of the Whole, so far as the same are applicable, except the rule limiting the time of speaking, but no member shall speak twice to any question until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken.

38. All questions, whether in Committee of the Whole or in the House (not privileged questions), shall be propounded in the order in which they are moved, except that in filling up blanks the largest sum and the longest time shall be first put.

39. No motion or proposition for a tax or charge upon the people shall be discussed the day on which it is made or offered, and every such bill shall receive its first discussion in the Committee of the Whole House.

40. It shall be in order to introduce and discuss any resolution, properly relating to public affairs, when in Committee of the Whole, with a view to test the sense of the House upon the question proposed.

CHAPTER VI.

CONCERNING BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

41. Every resolution of the House shall be written upon not less than a full half sheet of paper, and shall be signed by the member offering it.

42. Bills and joint resolutions out of the regular order may be introduced on the report of a committee, and the Committee on Ways and Means shall be allowed to report at any time.

43. The first reading of a bill shall be for information, and if opposition be made to it the question shall be: "Shall the bill be rejected?" If no opposition be made, or the question to reject be negatived, the bill shall then, if no motion be made to the contrary, be committed to a regular or select committee, or to a Committee of the Whole House. If the bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House, the House shall determine on what day it shall be considered.

44. A committee to which a bill may have been referred may report thereon with or without amendments, and the bill when returned, together with the report, shall go to the Speaker's table for its second reading, and upon that order of business being reached, it shall be taken up in the order in which it was reported, read a second time, together with the report of the committee, either with or without amendments; the Speaker shall then state that the bill is ready for amendment, recommitment or engrossment.

45. General appropriation bills shall be in order in preference to any other bills, unless otherwise ordered by a majority of the House. The House at any time may, by a majority vote, make any appropriation bill a special order.

46. A motion to strike out the enacting clause of a bill shall have precedence of a motion to amend, and if carried shall be equivalent to its rejection. Whenever a bill is reported from a Committee of the Whole with a recommendation to strike out the enacting clause, and such recommendation is disagreed to by the House, the bill shall stand recommitted to the said committee without further action by the House.

47. If any bill or other proposition be referred to a committee and any member of such committee make a minority report, such report shall be regarded as an amendment to the report of the committee.

48. All bills and joint resolutions ordered to be engrossed shall be executed in a fair, round hand.

49. After commitment and report thereof to the House, or at any time before its passage, a bill may be recommitted to the same or any other committee, either with or without instruction. But after a bill or joint resolution has been engrossed and ordered to a third reading, it shall not be amended except by unanimous consent, but may be recommitted, with special instructions, by a two-thirds vote, and should such recommitment take place after its engrossment, and an amendment be reported and agreed to by the House, the question shall be again put on the engrossment of the bill.

50. When a bill or joint resolution be put upon its passage, and shall receive a majority of the votes cast, but not the number of votes required by the Constitution, the same shall not be considered lost; but,

when bills and joint resolutions upon their third reading shall be in order, any member who voted with the majority, or who did not vote at all, may call the same up, and the House shall take another vote thereon, and any number of votes may be taken in such cases by the House, but there shall be no debate thereon.

51. No bill or joint resolution shall, at any time, be amended by annexing thereto, or incorporating therewith, any other bill or resolution pending before the House.

CHAPTER VII.

YEAS AND NAYS.

52. When the yeas and nays are taken upon any question, the names of the members shall be called alphabetically. After the call of the roll has been ordered, no motion shall be made in reference thereto, or debate had thereon. Nor shall any motion to adjourn, postpone or otherwise change the question on which the yeas and nays are being taken, be in order until the call thereof is completed, and the result announced by the Speaker.

53. When any vote is taken by the yeas and nays the question shall be stated substantially in the following manner, namely: "As many as are of the opinion that, etc., will, when their names are called, answer 'aye,' and as many as are of a different opinion, will, when their names are called, answer 'no.'" And when the vote is taken upon the passage of any bill or joint resolution, and when the same may be demanded by the House, the Clerk shall, after the roll has been gone through, first read over the names of those who have answered in the affirmative, and then the names of those who have answered in the negative, in order that, if he has made any mistakes in noting the answer, or if any member has made a mistake in his answer, the mistake of either may be corrected.

54. Upon the call of the House, the names of the members shall be called by the Clerk and absentees noted; after which the names of the absentees shall again be called; the doors shall then be shut, and those from whom no excuse, or insufficient excuses, are made, may, by order of those present, be taken into custody as they appear, or may be sent for and taken into custody wherever found by the Doorkeeper, or other officer or messenger appointed for that purpose.

55. When a member shall be discharged from custody and admitted to his seat, the House shall determine whether such discharge shall be with or without paying fines, and in like manner, whether a delinquent member, taken into custody by a special messenger, shall or shall not be liable to defray the expenses of such special messenger.

CHAPTER VIII.

ON THE DIGNITY AND PRIVILEGES OF QUESTIONS.

56. No motion or proposition on a subject not germane to that under consideration shall be admitted under color of an amendment.

57. A motion to adjourn, and a motion to lay on the table, shall always be in order, and shall be decided without debate. A motion to fix a

time to which the House shall adjourn, if made while another question is pending, is always in order, but is undebatable; but if made when no other question pending, is debatable.

A motion to adjourn shall not be put while the question is pending on seconding the demand for the previous question.

When less than a quorum is present no motion shall be entertained, except to adjourn, or for a call of the House.

No motion can be made without rising and addressing the Chair.

A motion for adjournment or for the order of the day, can not be made by one member while another is speaking.

A motion which has been decided out of order can not be renewed.

Motions to postpone to a day certain, to commit or amend, may be amended, and shall have precedence in the order named.

58. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to lay on the table, for the previous question, to postpone to a day certain, to commit, amend, or to postpone indefinitely, which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are arranged; and no motion to postpone to a day certain, commit, or to postpone indefinitely, being decided, shall again be allowed on the same day, and at the same stage of the bill or proposition. A motion to strike out the enacting words of a bill or joint resolution shall have precedence of a motion to amend, and if carried shall be considered equivalent to its rejection.

59. When a motion is made to refer any subject, and different committees are named, the question shall be taken in the following order:

1. To the Committee of the Whole.
2. Standing committee.
3. A select committee.

And if the motion of reference is to different standing committees, the question shall be taken in the order in which the committees are named.

60. Any member may call for the division of a question before or after the main question is ordered, which shall be divided, if it comprehend propositions in substance so distinct that, one being taken away, a substantive proposition shall remain for the decision of the House. A motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed indivisible, but a motion to strike out being lost shall preclude neither amendment nor a motion to strike out and insert.

61. The previous question shall be in this form: "Shall the main question be now put?" It shall only be admitted when demanded by a majority of the members present, and its effect shall be to put an end to all debate and bring the House to a direct vote upon a motion to commit, if such motion shall have been made, and if this motion does not prevail, then upon amendments reported by a committee, if any, then upon pending amendments, and then upon the main question. But its only effect, if a motion to postpone is pending, shall be to bring the House to a vote upon such motion. On the previous question there shall be no debate. All incidental questions of order arising after a motion is made for the previous question, and pending such motion, shall be decided, whether on appeal or otherwise, without debate. And after a demand for the previous question has been seconded by the House, no

motion shall be entertained to excuse a member from voting. The ordering of the previous question shall not prevent a member from explaining his vote, but no member, under this rule, shall be permitted more than one minute for that purpose.

62. When a motion has once been made and carried in the affirmative or negative it shall be in order for any member having voted with the majority to move for the reconsideration thereof, on the same or the succeeding day, and such motion shall take precedence of all other questions, except a motion to adjourn, and shall not be withdrawn after the said succeeding day without the consent of the House, and thereafter any member may call it up for consideration.

63. Any member may change his vote before the result is announced; and afterward by leave of the House, provided such change will not affect the result.

64. When a question is postponed indefinitely, or when a motion to reconsider has been laid upon the table, the same shall not be acted on during the session.

65. When a paper is first presented to the House it shall be a matter of right in any member to have it read before the House shall vote upon it. If the paper has been once read, or the reading dispensed with, and the reading be again required and objected to, it shall be determined by a vote of the House.

66. A motion to lay proposed amendments on the table, if it prevails, shall not affect the general subject in which said amendments are offered.

67. That two hundred copies of all bills favorably reported from any committee shall be printed, and that a copy be placed on the desk of each member not later than on the day preceding the day that the bill shall be taken up for second reading: Provided, That this rule shall not apply to bills reported during the last week of the session. This rule shall not apply to the general appropriation bill: Provided further, That all bills shall be printed on good paper eight by eleven inches in size.

68. No motion to suspend the constitutional rule requiring a bill to be read on three several days shall be entertained unless seconded by a majority of the House.

CHAPTER IX.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE.

69. The Principal and Assistant Clerks and their assistants, and the Doorkeeper and his assistants, shall each, before entering upon the discharge of their respective duties, take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and of the State, and to faithfully, impartially and honestly discharge the duties of their offices.

70. The Clerk shall keep a journal of the decisions of the Chair, to be inserted at the close of the Journal of the House.

71. Inasmuch as the number a bill takes when introduced by a member is only for convenience in filing the same, and a convenient reference in the manner of order, and is no part of the bill itself, it shall be the duty of the Assistant Clerk of the House to see that the title of every bill

introduced appears on the Journal of the House, at every action thereon. That all Joint Resolutions amending the Constitution of the State, shall appear of record in full, at each action thereon, and all motions, resolutions, reports, petitions, and amendments to bills or other matters shall appear of record in a manner approved by the Committee to examine the Journal.

72. It shall be the duty of the Doorkeeper to attend to the House during its sessions, announce all messages, keep the hall and committee rooms in perfect order, to prevent smoking in the halls and lobbies at all times, to maintain order in the lobbies and galleries, to execute all process issued by the authority of the House, and directed to him by the Speaker, and in all things to execute the commands of the Speaker of the House.

CHAPTER X.

MISCELLANEOUS.

73. The sessions of the House shall commence at 10 o'clock a. m., and 2 o'clock p. m., of each legislative day: Provided, however, That for the first fourteen days, unless otherwise ordered, there shall be but one session each day, beginning at 9 o'clock a. m.

74. All claims against the State shall first be presented in the House and referred to the Committee on Claims, before being referred to any other committee.

75. When a message, including a bill in all its phases, acts for the signature of the Speaker, and joint or concurrent resolutions, is received from the Senate by the House, it shall be announced at the door by the Doorkeeper, and shall be respectfully communicated in writing to the Chair by the person by whom sent.

76. Any standing rule or order of the House, or order of business, may be rescinded, changed or suspended without previous notice, upon a constitutional majority vote of the House, and a motion for such purpose shall be in order at any time and have precedence over all other business.

77. No person except members of the General Assembly and its officers, and members of the Executive and Judicial Departments of State, shall be admitted upon the floor of the House without the consent of the Speaker.

78. Upon all questions not provided for by these rules it is ordered that the rules of "Jefferson's Manual" shall be regarded as the parliamentary guide of this House.

INDEX TO HOUSE RULES.

Absent Members—	Rule
Must have leave, unless sick or unable to attend.....	11
Compelling attendance of.....	12
Order for fine and censure of.....	12
Noted on call of House and again called.....	54
Then may be taken into custody when they appear, if they have insufficient excuse	54
Payment of fines and expenses of taking into custody.....	55
Acts—	
Speaker shall sign.....	7
Addresses—	
Speaker shall sign.....	7
Adjourn—	
Motion to, not in order during roll call.....	52
Motion to, always in order, decided without debate.....	57
Motion to fix a time to which House shall, always in order.....	57
Motion to, shall not be put while previous question is pending...	57
Motion to, in order when less than quorum present.....	57
Motion to, can not be made while member is speaking.....	57
Motion to, receivable during debate and has first precedence....	58
Adjournment—	
Effect on debate on pending question.....	21
Preference of unfinished business after.....	28
Amend—	
Motion to, may be amended.....	57
Amendment—	
Motion not germane, not admitted as.....	56
Motion for, receivable during debate.....	58
Not precluded by motion to strike out being lost.....	60
Vote upon, under previous question.....	61
Motion to lay on table does not affect general subject.....	66
Procedure on, in Committee of Whole.....	35
Shall be placed on separate paper by Committee of Whole.....	36
Standing Committee may report with or without amendments....	44
Minority report regarded as amendment to majority report of com- mittee	47
Shall not include any other bill or resolution pending.....	51
Announcing Result—	
Changing vote before and after.....	63

Appeal—	Rule
May be made from Speaker's decision by two members.....	3
No member shall speak more than once on.....	3
Majority of all members elected necessary to sustain.....	3
Shall be in writing and signed by two members.....	3
Appropriation Bill—	
Preference given unless majority of House otherwise order.....	45
House may make special order of by majority vote.....	45
Assistant Clerks—	
Shall take an oath.....	69
Shall put title of bill on Journal at every action thereon.....	71
Attendance—	
Seven members with Speaker may compel.....	12
Bar of House—	
What is	18
No member shall vote when outside during roll-call.....	18
No member outside counted in yeas and nays.....	19
Bills—	
Speaker shall call for after committee reports.....	26
Call for shall be alphabetically, by counties; exception.....	26
No member shall present more than two under call.....	26
Time allowed for	27
Senate, on first reading, and on second reading.....	27 (3d)
Senate amendments to House Bills.....	27 (2d)
Engrossed Bills and Senate Bills on third reading.....	27 (4th)
House and Senate, on engrossment or on third reading.....	27 (5th)
Bills on second reading, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays	27 (6th)
Procedure on, in Committee of Whole.....	35
Not to be defaced or interlined in Committee of Whole.....	36
Bills out of order may be introduced on committee report.....	42
First reading of, for information.....	43
Referred, if no opposition; question on rejection, if opposed.....	43
When referred to Committee of Whole, House shall determine date	43
Goes to table for second reading on report from committee.....	44
Second reading of includes report on, with amendments, if any...	44
Bill then ready for recommitment, engrossment or amendment....	44
Effect and precedence of motion to strike out enacting clause....	46
Minority report regarded as amendment to committee report.....	47
Bills ordered engrossed to be executed in fair, round hand.....	48
Recommitment with instruction after engrossment.....	49
When engrossed and ordered to third reading, no amendments ex-	
cept by unanimous consent.....	49
Receiving majority of votes cast, but not constitutional majority..	50
No debate on extra vote taken in such case.....	50
No amendment to, which includes any other pending bill.....	51
Appropriation bills have preference to other bills; exception.....	45
Comparison of engrossed with original bills by committee.....	31
Printing of when favorably reported from committee.....	67
No motion to suspend three readings in order; exception.....	68

Bills—Continued.	Rule
Title to be placed on Journal at every action thereon.....	71
From Senate, announced by Doorkeeper.....	75
Blanks—	
Rule for filling.....	38
Call of House—	
By Speaker on each legislative day.....	1
By seven members with Speaker.....	12
When less than quorum is present.....	57
Call to Order—	
For transgression of rules.....	14
Censure—	
When member refuses to submit to point of order.....	14
Not liable for when other business has intervened.....	15
For not voting when present and not excused.....	17
For absence.....	12
Chair—	
Mover of motion must rise and address chair.....	57
Change Vote—	
Any member may, before vote is announced.....	63
Claims against State—	
Shall be presented in House and referred to Committee on Claims	74
Clerk—	
Shall sign all writs, warrants and subpoenas of House.....	8
Written motion read aloud by Clerk.....	10
Shall note those present and not voting.....	18
Receives and records on Journal petitions and memorials.....	23
Shall read through, bills in Committee of Whole.....	35
Shall enter amendments by Committee of Whole on separate sheet	36
Shall, on demand, read names of members on yeas and nays.....	53
Shall call members and note absentees on call of House.....	54
Shall take oath.....	69
Shall keep journal of decisions of Chair, and insert in Journal....	70
Commit—	
Motion to, may be amended.....	57
Motion to, receivable during debate.....	58
Committee of the Whole—	
Speaker leaves chair and designates member to preside.....	34
Procedure on bill before.....	35
Procedure on and report of, amendments by.....	36
House rules govern, except limitation of speaking time.....	37
Speaking twice in.....	37
All but privileged questions propounded in order given to.....	38
First discussion of motion to tax shall be in.....	39
Discussing public affairs in.....	40
House shall determine date of consideration of measure in.....	43
Committee on Claims—	
Claims on State referred to.....	74

Committee on Engrossed Bills—	Rule
Duty of.....	31
May report at any time when no question is before House.....	32
Committees, Standing—	
Speaker has right to appoint, unless otherwise ordered.....	2
Composition of.....	29
List of.....	29
Duties of.....	30
Shall not sit during session without special leave.....	33
Bills committed to, after first reading.....	43
May report on bills with or without amendments.....	44
Minority reports from.....	47
Bills may be recommitted to.....	49
Order in committing subject to.....	59
Time for report of.....	25
Introducer of measure is member of committee to which it is referred, but may not vote.....	23
After report from, bills are printed.....	67
May introduce bills out of regular order by report.....	42
Committee on Ways and Means—	
May report at any time.....	42
Communications, executive and other—	
First in order of business on Speaker's table.....	27
Constitutional Majority—	
Necessary to sustain appeal from Chair.....	3
Necessary to change rule.....	76
Action in lack of.....	50
Constitutional Rule—	
Concerning three readings of bills, suspension of.....	68
Counties—	
Alphabetically arranged, call by, for bills.....	26
Custody—	
When absent members may be taken in.....	54
Debate—	
When member wishes to speak in, he shall rise and address Chair.....	13
Call to order for words spoken in.....	15
Introducer of measure may have fifteen minutes to close.....	22
Bill read for after report from Committee of Whole.....	35
No debate on second vote on passage.....	50
Motion to adjourn and to lay on the table, decided without.....	57
Motion to adjourn, to lay on table, for previous question, to postpone to day certain, to commit, amend, or to postpone indefinitely, receivable during.....	58
Previous question demanded by majority present, ends.....	61
No debate on previous question, or pending decision thereof.....	61
Decisions of Chair—	
Clerk shall keep journal of.....	70

Division—	Rule
Speaker or member may call for.....	5
Procedure when asked for.....	5
Division of Question—	
Member may call for.....	60
Motion to strike out and insert is indivisible.....	60
Doorkeeper—	
Shall take oath.....	69
Duties of	72
Shall announce messages.....	75
Elections—	
Speaker shall vote in all.....	6
Committee on	29
Enacting clause—	
Motion to strike out, precedence of.....	58 and 46
Striking out shall be equivalent to rejection.....	58 and 46
Effect of failure of recommendation to strike out.....	46
Engrossed Bills—	
Duty of committee on.....	31
In fair, round hand.....	48
Place in order of business.....	27
Engrossment—	
After amendments	49
Exception to words spoken—	
When may be taken.....	15
Excuse from Voting—	
When given to members.....	17
Executive Communications—	
Place in order of business.....	27
Executive Officers—	
Admitted to floor of House.....	77
Expenses—	
When absent member is taken into custody.....	55
Explaining Vote—	
Not prevented by ordering of previous question.....	61
Fines—	
On member taken into custody.....	55
For absent members.....	12
First Reading—	
Senate bills on, place in order of business.....	27
Rejection on	43
Only general appropriation bill printed on.....	67
Floor of House—	
Who may be admitted to.....	77
Galleries—	
Speaker may order cleared.....	8

General Appropriation Bill—	Rule
In order in preference to other bills.....	45
May be made special orders.....	45
May be printed on first reading.....	67
Hall—	
Speaker has general direction of.....	2
What it includes.....	18
Indefinite Postponement—	
Motion for, receivable during debate; restrictions on.....	58
Effect of	64
Indivisible Question—	
Motion to strike out and insert.....	60
Instructions—	
May be given on recommitting a bill.....	49
Intervening Business—	
Effect where exceptionable language was used.....	15
Joint Resolutions—	
Speaker shall sign.....	7
Introducer has time to close debate on.....	22
Introduced out of order.....	42
Shall be engrossed in fair, round hand.....	48
When engrossed and ordered to third reading.....	49
On its passage, receiving a majority not constitutional.....	50
Not to have other pending measure as amendment.....	51
Amending State Constitution, shall appear in full on Journal.....	71
Journal—	
Speaker shall order read unless dispensed with.....	1
Speaker shall examine and correct.....	2
Petitions and memorials entered upon.....	23
During reading of, members and employes shall remain in seats..	24
Unfinished business after reading.....	28
Clerk shall insert in, journal of decisions of Chair.....	70
Spreading title of bills on.....	71
Language excepted to—	
Shall be taken down at Clerk's table.....	15
Lay on Table—	
Motion to, always in order, and undebatable.....	57
Motion to, receivable during debate.....	58
Effect on general subject where amendments are laid on table....	66
Lobby—	
Speaker may order cleared.....	8
Majority—	
Of all members elected, necessary to sustain appeal.....	3
May order reading of bill in Committee of Whole dispensed with..	35
May order reading of bill after report from Committee of Whole..	35
May make appropriation bill a special order.....	45
May demand previous question.....	61
Member of, may move to reconsider measure.....	62
May second motion to suspend rule concerning three readings....	68
Constitutional, may change rules.....	76

Members—	Rule
Speaker may name one to perform duties of Chair.....	2
Speaker has preference over, in speaking to points of order.....	3
Two may appeal from decision, sustained by majority.....	3
May request that motion be made in writing.....	9
Shall not be absent unless on leave, sick, or unable to attend.....	11
Seven, with Speaker, or eight without, may call House to order, compel attendance, order fines and censure, and adjourn.....	12
Desiring to speak to House, must address Speaker.....	13
Shall confine themselves to questions under consideration, and avoid personality	13
Shall not impeach motive of any one's vote or argument.....	13
Transgressing rules	14
Shall not walk through House while Speaker is speaking.....	15
Called to order for words spoken.....	15
Present, must vote unless excused; excusing from voting.....	17
Shall remain uncovered during session.....	16
Shall remain away from Clerk's desk during roll-call.....	16
Members within bar are counted for quorum.....	18
No members without bar counted in roll-call.....	19
When two or more rise at once.....	20
Right to speak twice.....	21
Right to close debate can not be impaired.....	22
May present petitions and memorials to Clerk.....	23
May meet with committee to which their measures are referred..	23
Shall not leave seats during reading of Journal.....	24
Shall present only two bills or resolutions per day.....	26
Shall not speak twice in Committee of Whole if others wish to speak	37
Names of shall be called and absentees noted.....	54
Taking into custody and discharge of.....	55
May call for division of question where sense admits.....	60
May explain vote on previous question.....	61
May call up motion to reconsider.....	62
May change vote; conditions.....	63
Memorials—	
May be handed to Clerk.....	23
Messages—	
Doorkeeper announces	72 and 75
Speaker shall name members to carry.....	2
Minority Report—	
Regarded as amendment to report of committee.....	47
Motion—	
Must be reduced to writing, if member requests.....	9
When made and seconded, stated by Speaker or read by Clerk be- fore debate	10
May be withdrawn before decision or amendment.....	10
To excuse a member from voting.....	17
To dispose of business on Speaker's table.....	27
None to be made in reference to roll-call after ordered.....	52
Not germane, not admitted under color of amendment.....	56

Motion—Continued.	Rule
Precedence of	57
None but to adjourn entertained when less than quorum is present	57
Out of order, can not be renewed.....	57
Maker of must rise and address Chair.....	57
Motion for Order of Day—	
Can not be made while member is speaking.....	57
Motion to Adjourn—	
Precedes motion to reconsider.....	62
See Adjourn.	
Motion to Amend—	
May be amended.....	57
Motion to strike out enacting clause has precedence over.....	46
Motion to Lay on Table—	
See Lay on Table.	
Motion to Postpone—	
May be amended.....	57
Motion to Reconsider—	
Member of prevailing side may make.....	62
When to make.....	62
Precedes all but motion to adjourn.....	62
Not to be withdrawn, and any member may call up.....	62
When laid on table, not to be acted upon during session.....	64
Motion to Strike Out—	
Precedence of, and effect.....	58
Being lost, shall preclude neither amendment nor other motion....	60
Motives of Vote or Argument—	
Shall not be impeached.....	13
Oath—	
Principal and subordinate officers take.....	69
Offensive Words—	
Shall be taken down at Clerk's desk when member called to order for	15
Censure for	14
Rule where business intervenes.....	15
Petition or memorial containing.....	23
Oral Motion—	
Shall be stated by Speaker.....	10
Order and Decorum—	
Speaker shall preserve.....	3
Order of Business—	
Rules concerning	25-28
Majority of members elected may change.....	76
Order of the Day—	
Motion for, not in order while member is speaking.....	57
When Speaker must call.....	27
Preference in	28
Papers—	
Right to have read.....	65

Parliamentary Guide—	Rule
Jefferson's Manual as.....	78
Pending Question—	
Effect of adjournment on.....	21
Personality—	
Members must avoid in speaking.....	13
Petitions—	
May be handed to Clerk.....	23
Points of Order—	
Speaker has preference in speaking to.....	3
Against members	14
Taking down words.....	15
Postpone—	
Motion to, not in order during roll-call.....	52
Motion to, may be amended.....	57
Motion to, precedence of.....	58
Motion to indefinitely, effect of.....	64
Precedence of Motions—	
Motion to change rules.....	76
Other motions	57-58
Previous question—	
When it does not cut off debate.....	22
No motion to adjourn while seconding demand for.....	57
Form of putting.....	61
Must be demanded by majority present.....	61
Ends all debate	61
Explaining votes after ordering of.....	61
Print—	
No motion to, on first reading.....	67
Printing—	
When committee shall order.....	67
Privileges of Questions—Chapter VIII.	
Public Affairs—	
Right to discuss in Committee of Whole.....	40
Questions—	
Speaker may state sitting, but rise to put.....	4
Form of	5
Questions on which Speaker votes.....	6
Form for, where yeas and nays are taken.....	53
Order of propounding.....	38
Right to call for division of.....	60
Of order, decided without debate while previous question pending	61
Quorum—	
Motion to adjourn when less are present.....	57
Motion for call of House when less are present.....	57
Persons to be counted for.....	18
Reading of Papers—	
Rights of members to have.....	65

Recognition—	Rule
Members must obtain before speaking.....	13
Reconsideration—	
Who may move for.....	62
Precedence of motion for.....	62
Effect of	64
Resolutions—	
Place of, in order of day.....	27
Shall be written on full half sheet of paper.....	41
Shall be signed by member offering it.....	41
Alphabetical call for, by counties.....	26
Roll Call—	
After ordered, no motion or debate on to be allowed.....	52
Shall be alphabetical.....	52
No motion in order till completed.....	52
Absentees noted on.....	54
Rules—	
Transgression of	14
In Committee of Whole.....	37
Constitutional majority may change.....	76
Second—	
Necessary	10
To demand for previous question.....	61
To motion to suspend rule regarding three readings.....	68
Second Reading—	
Ordering to exclusion of other business on special days.....	27
Senate Amendments—	
Place in order of business.....	27
Senate Bills—	
Time for first reading.....	27
Senate Messages—	
Doorkeeper shall announce.....	75
Sessions—	
Committees shall not sit during.....	33
Time for beginning	73
Smoking—	
Prohibited on floor and in lobby.....	72
Speaker—	
Shall call House to order.....	1
Shall have Journal read.....	1
Shall examine and correct Journal.....	2
Has general direction of hall.....	2
May name member to take chair for one day.....	2
May name those to carry messages to Senate.....	2
Appoints all committees unless otherwise ordered.....	2
Preserves order and decorum.....	3
Has precedence in speaking to points of order.....	3
Decides points of order, subject to appeal.....	3
May state question sitting, but rises to put it.....	4

Speaker—Continued.	Rule
May ask for division.....	5
When he is to vote.....	6
Signs all acts, addresses and joint resolutions.....	7
All writs, warrants and subpoenas under his hand.....	7
May order lobby or gallery cleared.....	8
May request that motion be put in writing.....	9
Shall state questions	10
With seven members, may call House to order.....	12
Member must address before speaking.....	13
May call member to order.....	14
While putting question, order.....	16
Shall name person to speak first.....	20
Disposing of business on table of.....	27
May order second reading of bills, exclusive of other business.....	27
When must call orders of day.....	27
Names chairman of Committee of Whole.....	34
May admit persons to floor of House.....	77
May direct Doorkeeper.....	72
Speaking Twice—	
Right in reference to.....	21
Special Instructions—	
On recommitment on third reading.....	49
Standing Committee—	
List of	29
Duties of	30
Strike Out and Insert—	
Motion to is indivisible.....	60
Subpoenas—	
Speaker shall sign.....	7
Tie Vote—	
Speaker shall give casting vote.....	6
Third Reading—	
Amendments on	49
Time Allowed—	
For committee reports.....	25-27
For resolutions and bills.....	27
Two-Thirds Vote—	
Necessary to give special instructions.....	49
Unfinished Business—	
Precedence after adjournment.....	28
Verification of Vote—	
When allowed	53
Vote—	
Necessary to sustain appeal.....	3
Speaker shall rise to put question to.....	4
Times that Speaker votes.....	6
Members excused from	17
Members shall not, when personally interested.....	18

Vote—Continued.	Rule
When member may not.....	18
Verifying by reading names.....	53
Explaining, previous question pending.....	61
When member may change.....	63
Necessary to suspend rule concerning three readings.....	68
Warrants—	
Speaker shall sign.....	7
Ways and Means—	
Committee on, may report at any time.....	42
Withdrawing Motion—	
When in order.....	10
Writing—	
Appeal must be in.....	3
When motion must be reduced to.....	9
Resolution must be in.....	41
Style for engrossed bills.....	48
Written Motion—	
Clerk reads	10
Writs—	
Shall be under Speaker's hand and signed by Clerk.....	7
Yeas and Nays—	
Speaker shall vote on call of.....	6
Members near Clerk's table during call of.....	16
Names called alphabetically for.....	52
No motion in order during call of.....	52
No motion concerning, or debate on, call of.....	52
Form of question where call for is made.....	53
Verification of	53

JOINT RULES

FOR CONDUCTING BUSINESS IN THE TWO HOUSES OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF INDIANA.

CHAPTER I.

1. While bills and joint resolutions are on their passage, between the two houses, they shall be on paper, under the signature of their clerks respectively.

2. After a bill or joint resolution shall have passed both houses, it shall be duly enrolled on paper, and the Clerk of the house where it originated shall endorse upon the back thereof the house in which it originated, under which he shall place his signature.

3. Every bill or joint resolution, after being enrolled, shall be examined by the Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills, consisting of three from the Senate and six from the House, appointed as a standing committee for that purpose, one of whom on the part of the Senate and two from the House shall be sufficient to act, who shall compare the same with the engrossed bill, and correct any errors they may discover, so as to make it agree therewith, and make their report forthwith to their respective houses.

4. Every bill or joint resolution reported to have been duly enrolled shall be signed first by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who shall send the same to the Senate; then by the President of the Senate; after which it shall be presented by the Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills to the Governor for his approbation and signature; and the said committee shall report to their respective houses the day of their presentation, which report shall be entered on the journals of each house.

5. All bills and joint resolutions shall be signed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate, in their houses respectively when in session, which shall be carefully noted on the journals of each house.

6. In every case of an amendment of a bill agreed to in one house and dissented to in the other, if either house shall request a conference, and appoint a committee for that purpose, and the other house shall also appoint a committee to confer, such committees shall at a convenient hour, to be agreed upon by their chairmen, meet in the conference chamber, and state to each other verbally or in writing, as either shall choose, the reason of their respective houses for and against the amendment, and confer freely thereon, and report to each house their proceedings thereon. A Committee of Conference shall consist of two members from each house. After each house shall have adhered to their disagreement, a bill or resolution shall be lost.

7. When bills which shall have passed one house are ordered to be printed in the other, a greater number of copies shall not be printed than may be necessary for the use of the house making the order.

8. All bills introduced into the General Assembly, amending or repealing any previous law of this State, which has been incorporated into the Revised Statutes of 1881, shall contain not only a reference to the proper sections of the act amended or repealed, but also a reference thereto by the number of the section or sections in which the same occur in said Revised Statutes.

9. No bill that shall have passed one house shall be sent for concurrence to the other on the last two days of the session.

CHAPTER II.

MESSAGES BETWEEN THE TWO HOUSES.

10. Messages shall be sent by such persons as the President of the Senate, or the Speaker of the House, may designate for that purpose.

11. When a message is sent to the Senate, or to the House of Representatives, it shall be announced at the door by the Doorkeeper, and it shall be respectfully communicated to the Chair, by the person by whom sent.

CHAPTER III.

JOINT CONVENTION.—FOR ELECTION OF OFFICERS BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

12. All elections of officers to be elected by the General Assembly, except United States Senator, shall be elected on joint ballot of the two houses, convened for that purpose, at such time and place as shall be agreed to by both houses, and a majority of all the members elected to both houses shall be necessary to an election. Joint convention shall be held in the hall of the House of Representatives, and shall be presided over by the President of the Senate.

13. In all joint conventions and meetings of the two houses, it shall be incompetent for either house, or members thereof, or the joint convention, to engage in the transaction of any business other than that for which they were so specifically assembled.

CHAPTER IV.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES.

14. The following standing committees, on the part of each house, shall be appointed to act as joint committees:

A Standing Committee on Enrolled Bills, to consist of six on the part of the House and three on the part of the Senate.

A Committee on Public Buildings, to consist of five members from the House and four from the Senate.

A Committee on State Library, to consist of three members of each house.

CHAPTER V.

MISCELLANEOUS.

15. When any paper or papers, proper to be acted upon by both houses, shall come before either, the house before which such paper or papers are laid, shall, after acting thereupon, lay it or them before the other house.

16. In all cases where the Doorkeeper of one house shall, by reason of official engagements, or other cause, be unable to execute the commands or process of the house of which he is an officer, it shall be the duty of the Doorkeeper of the other house to execute such commands, together with such process as may be directed to him by the presiding officer thereof.

17. No spirituous liquors shall be offered for sale or exhibited within the Capitol, or on the public grounds adjacent thereto.

18. Any amendments to these rules shall be referred to the Committee on Joint Rules.

INDEX TO JOINT RULES.

Amendments—	Rule
To these rules referred to Committee on Joint Rules.....	18
To laws incorporated into Revised Statutes of 1881, shall contain reference to proper sections of act amended, by the number of sections in which the same occur in Revised Statutes.....	8
To bills agreed to in one house and dissented to in the other.....	6
Bills—	
On passage between the two houses	
Shall be on paper.....	1
Shall have signatures of Clerks respectively.....	1
After passage by both houses	
Shall be enrolled on paper.....	2
Shall be endorsed by Clerk of house where it originated.....	2
After enrollment	
Shall be compared by Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills with engrossed bills, and errors corrected.....	3
After report from Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills	
Shall be signed by Speaker, sent to Senate.....	4
Signed by President of Senate, and.....	4
Presented to Governor by Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills....	4
Must be signed by President and Speaker while houses are in session	5
In case of final disagreement to amendment of a bill, it is lost....	6
Printed bills, number limited to number needed.....	7
Bills passed by one house can not be sent to other during last two days of session	9
Bills amending laws in Rev. Stat., 1881.....	8
Clerks—	
Shall respectively sign bills on passage between houses.....	1
Shall endorse, after enrollment, their signatures and houses on bills which originated in their house.....	2
Committees—	
On Joint Rules, amendments of joint rules referred to Conference.	18
When appointed	6
Composition	6
Time and place of meeting.....	6
Duties of	6
Doorkeepers—	
Announce messages from other house.....	11
Performs duties of Doorkeeper of other house when necessary....	16
Elections—	
By joint ballot, all officers to be elected by General Assembly ex- cept U. S. Senator	12

Elections—Continued.	Rule
Time and place agreed to by both houses.....	12
Majority of all members elected to both houses necessary to elect.	12
Where held	12
Presided over by President of Senate.....	12
Enrolled Bills—	
Shall be on paper.....	2
Shall be compared with engrossed bill by joint committee.....	3
When reported enrolled, signed by Speaker and President of Senate, then presented to Governor.....	4
Governor—	
Receives enrolled bills for signature.....	4
Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills—	
Composition of standing committee	3
Number sufficient to act.....	3
Duties of	3 and 4
Report of to houses.....	3
Joint Conventions—	
Shall be held in hall of House.....	12
Shall be presided over by President of Senate.....	12
Incompetent to transact any but business for which assembled....	13
Joint Resolutions—	
Procedure same as for bills. See “Bills” above.	
Joint Standing Committees—	
On Enrolled Bills, consists of six from House, three from Senate..	14
On Public Buildings, consists of five from House, four from Senate	14
On State Library, consists of three from House, three from Senate	14
Journal—	
Must contain report of Committee on Enrolled Bills.....	4
Must contain note of signing of bills by Speaker and President....	5
Library—	
State, Committee on.....	14
Liquors—	
None to be sold or exhibited in Capitol, or on adjacent public grounds	17
Messages—	
By whom sent	10
Announced at door by Doorkeeper, and taken to Chair by person bringing it	11
Papers—	
Proper to be acted on, shall, after consideration in one house, be sent to other.....	15
President of Senate—	
Signs enrolled bills after Speaker, during session of Senate.....	4
Designates persons to carry messages to House.....	10
Receives messages from House.....	11
Presides over joint conventions.....	12
Printing of Bills—	
Number limited	7

Public Buildings—	Rule
Joint Committee on.....	14
Revised Statutes, 1881—	
Amendments of laws contained in, must refer to sections.....	8
Speaker—	
Signs enrolled bills after report from joint committee.....	4
Must sign in House while in session.....	5
Designates persons to carry messages to Senate.....	10
Receives messages from Senate.....	11

FIXED RULES AND PRECEDENTS IN LEGISLATION.

CHAPTER I.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

1. Every law is enacted by bill.
2. The style of every bill is:
"Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana."
—Const., Art. IV, Sec. 1.
3. Every bill must be read on three several days.—Const., Art. IV, Sec. 18.
4. In case of an emergency, the constitutional rule requiring bills to be read on three several days may be suspended by a two-thirds vote of the members elected to either branch of the Legislature, at which time the bill may be read three times the same day.—Const., Art. IV, Sec. 18.
5. Regular order of procedure in the passage of a bill:
 - First. Introduction and first reading.
 - Second. Reference to a committee.
 - Third. Reports back from committee, with or without recommendations.
 - Fourth. Second reading, when it is open for amendment, commitment, or engrossment.
 - Fifth. Order to engrossment.
 - Sixth. Third reading.
 - Seventh. Vote on passage.
 - Eighth. Enrollment after passage by both houses.
6. Irregular order of procedure in the passage of a bill:
 - First. Introduction and first reading.
 - Second. Motion to suspend constitutional rule.
 - Third. Yeas and nays on suspension of rule.
 - Fourth. Read second time.
 - Fifth. Open for amendment, commitment or engrossment.
 - Sixth. Considered to be engrossed.
 - Seventh. Read third time.
 - Eighth. Vote on its passage.
 - Ninth. Enrollment after passage by both houses.
7. A bill when enacted into a law is perpetual until amended or repealed.
8. A joint resolution has the same binding effect as a bill and must take the same course in becoming a law, except that when its purpose is accomplished, its force as a law is at an end.
9. The style or enacting clause of a joint resolution is: "Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana."
10. A joint resolution must be read on three several days, must be subjected to all changes that a bill is subjected to, and must be spread

in full on the Journal of both branches of the General Assembly.—Const., Art. XVI, Sec. 1.

11. Bills and joint resolutions, when they have passed both branches of the General Assembly, and have been enrolled, must be first signed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, then by the President of the Senate, after which it is presented by the Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills to the Governor for his approval.—Joint Rule No. 4.

CHAPTER II.

RESOLUTIONS.

12. A resolution of either branch of the General Assembly applies only to business connected with the House in which it originates.

13. The style of such a resolution is: "Resolved, or be it resolved, by the House of Representatives, That," etc. Or, if it originates in the Senate, "Resolved, or be it resolved, by the Senate," etc.

14. A concurrent resolution pertains to business between the two branches of the General Assembly, and requires but one reading in either branch. The style is: "Be it resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, That," or, "Be it resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, That—"

15. A concurrent resolution differs from the joint resolution in this:

First. That it may be adopted on its first reading.

Second. That any appropriation of money from the State Treasury can not be made by it.

Third. That it is not to be enrolled.

Fourth. That it is not signed by the Speaker, President of the Senate, or Governor.

Fifth. That if the subject requires it, its adoption may be certified to by the Clerk of the House, and the Secretary of the Senate.

Sixth. That its binding effect does not extend beyond the session in which it originates.

Seventh. That its principal use is that of a request or instruction by the two houses jointly.

Eighth. That, if a resolution of instruction, the practice is, that a copy of the original is certified to by the Secretary of the Senate and by the Clerk of the House, and delivered to or sent to its destination.

CHAPTER III.

MISCELLANEOUS.

16. Bills and joint resolutions must be preceded by a title.

17. The title of a bill or joint resolution is no part of the body of the bill or joint resolution, and is not open for amendment or adoption until after the bill or joint resolution has passed.

18. The subject of a bill or joint resolution must be set forth in the title.

19. A bill, to be considered, must contain an enacting clause at the beginning of the first section.

20. A bill may be rejected at its introduction.

21. A bill or joint resolution, once rejected, can not be brought before the House during the session, except as new matter.

22. When the enacting clause of a bill or joint resolution is stricken out, it is equivalent to rejection, and such action can not be reconsidered.

23. A demand for the previous question must be seconded by the majority of the members present before the vote is taken on the demand.

24. The yeas and nays on a motion to adjourn must be demanded by one-tenth of the number of members present.

25. A motion to reconsider the vote by which a bill has passed is not in order after the bill has left the house in which such a motion is made until said bill is again in possession of that house.

26. A resolution may be adopted requesting the house to which the bill has been sent to return the same.

27. A substitute for a bill or a resolution is merely one form of an amendment, and can not do away with the original, in case of a bill, except all after the enacting clause.

28. All after the enacting clause may be stricken out of a bill, but it still retains its place on the calendar as a bill.

29. A motion to reconsider a vote by which an amendment, or other proposition, is laid on the table, is not in order.

30. A motion to reconsider the vote to indefinitely postpone is not in order.

31. It is not in order to take from the table a motion to reconsider.

POLITICAL PLATFORMS.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

[June 4, 1902.]

We, the delegates of the Democratic party of the State of Indiana, in convention assembled, do hereby adopt the following declaration of principles, and appeal to our fellow-citizens who agree with these principles to co-operate with us in the coming campaign.

We denounce the Republican party for its surrender to an alliance with the trusts, and we favor such legislation as will suppress and destroy all trusts or combinations to control the production and the price of commodities.

We denounce the Dingley tariff law as the breeder of trusts, and demand that tariff duties shall be levied for the purpose of revenue only, and limited by the needs of the government honestly and economically administered.

We condemn the Republican party for refusing to give the Interstate Commerce Commission power to enforce its decisions against discriminations in railroad rates, which discriminations have been a potent cause of the creation and maintenance of trusts, and we demand that the Commission be given power to suppress this evil.

We favor the restoration and expansion of our merchant marine. To this end we demand the reformation of our navigation and tariff laws which are, and have been, the chief obstacles to our ocean commerce. We denounce the ship subsidy bill recently passed by the United States Senate, with the assistance of the Senators from Indiana, as an iniquitous appropriation of public funds for private purposes, and a wasteful, illogical and useless attempt to overcome by subsidy the obstructions raised by Republican legislation to the growth and development of American commerce on the sea.

We are opposed to the Fowler bank bill indorsed by the Republican leaders, which would give the people a paper currency based on bank assets of unknown value, and for which the government is not responsible; we are also opposed to its proposal of bank concentration and the formation of a great banking trust; and we are also opposed to its proposal to destroy the security of depositors in banks.

We recognize as an economic fact the increase of standard money arising from the vast increased production of gold, from our own and foreign mines, and the prodigious influx of foreign gold into this country as the result of an exceptional demand for our products, arising from foreign wars and other causes, and we point to the result consequent upon this increase of the circulating medium as a demonstration of the truth of the quantitative theory of money.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. Therefore we condemn and denounce the Philippine policy of the present administration.

It has embroiled the republic in an unnecessary war, sacrificed the lives of many of its noblest sons, and placed the United States, previously known and applauded throughout the world as the champion of freedom, in the false and un-American position of crushing with military force the efforts of our former allies to achieve liberty and self-government. The Filipinos can not be citizens without endangering our civilization; they can not be subjects without imperiling our form of government; and, as we are not willing to surrender our civilization or to convert the republic into an empire, we favor an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose to assist the Filipinos to establish for themselves an independent government, protecting them from outside interference, and securing to this country such commercial and naval rights and advantages as would be just and fair and fully protect American interests.

We hold in reverence the valor, patriotism and services of the soldiers and sailors of the republic, and will, at all times and in all places, give our unwavering support of our army and navy, which have always and everywhere maintained the dignity, power and honor of the American people. The beautiful shaft that rises above the capital of our commonwealth is a worthy monument to the glory of those silent victors of Indiana, who so freely offered their lives to secure the perpetuity of our free institutions. We favor liberal pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the republic and their dependents.

We congratulate the Republic of Cuba upon its entering into the family of nations. We deplore the cruel and wanton destruction of the Republics of South Africa.

We favor the construction and control of an isthmian canal by the United States.

We favor the election of United States Senators by popular vote.

We favor freedom of debate in the legislative bodies of the State and nation. The Republican party has, by rules, made the popular branch of Congress, the House of Representatives, subject to the arbitrary control and domination of a few members, thus disfranchising constituencies in matters of vital legislation.

We deplore the death of President McKinley at the hands of a self-confessed anarchist, whose unholy crime was committed against the whole nation. We denounce anarchy in all its forms, and declare that it should not be permitted to find an abiding place in this country.

We indorse the course of our Democratic Representatives in Congress in standing for economy in public expenditures, for just principles of government, and for the doctrines of the Democratic party.

We point with pride to the long list of laws enacted by the Democratic legislature of this State in the interest of labor, and we favor the enactment of such further legislation as will prevent the sending or transfer of accounts or other obligations of persons out of the State for the purpose of oppressing laboring men by unjust and expensive proceedings in attachment and garnishment.

We denounce the hypocrisy of the Republican party in assuming to itself credit for the reduction of the State debt, when it is a well-known fact that the State debt has been reduced by the operation of the Democratic tax law of 1891, under which railroads and other corporations have been compelled to pay a more just portion of the public burdens.

We are in favor of the principle of local self-government and of leaving the control of local matters in the hands of the people of the counties, cities and townships of the State.

We oppose granting to corporations of any other State or States the power to acquire any railroad organized and operating under the laws of this State.

We are in favor of restoring to the citizens of the State the right to appeal to the Supreme and Appellate Courts in any civil case within the jurisdiction of a justice of the peace, where the amount in controversy, exclusive of interest and costs, exceeds \$50.

The wisdom, prudence and foresight of the Democracy of Indiana placed the penal and benevolent institutions of the State under humane and nonpartisan laws, and administered them in harmony with the reformatory and benevolent purposes for which they are founded. The vicious and cruel prostitution of these institutions to partisan ends by the present administration merits condemnation by the people of the State.

We call attention to the fact that the late Republican Legislature of Indiana was the most reckless and dangerous in the abuse of legislative power in the history of the State. Its deeds of commission and omission should serve as a warning to the people of the State against further continuance of the Republican party in power in this Commonwealth.

We condemn the Republican Governor of Indiana for his violation of the Constitutions and laws of the United States and the State of Indiana in his refusal to honor the requisition of the Governor of Kentucky upon regularly returned indictments for murder against fugitives from justice, and denounce this flagrant violation of his oath to support the Constitutions of the United States and the State of Indiana as a species of official lawlessness, vicious in itself and subversive of that comity among the States which is an essential element of the union of the States.

POPULIST PLATFORM.

The Populist State convention was held in Indianapolis June 4, 1902. State Senator W. B. Gill of Ladoga presided.

The platform adopted indorsed the national platforms of 1892, 1896, 1900; condemned the Fowler bill, demanded that the Indiana Legislature force the calling of a national constitutional convention for the purpose of amending the Constitution to provide for the election of United States Senators by popular vote; declared in favor of municipal ownership, election of county school Superintendents by direct vote of the people, against competition between convict and free labor, and in favor of an arbitration law to enforce just settlements of controversies between capital and labor.

PROHIBITION PLATFORM.

[April 16, 1902.]

It is our unalterable judgment that the licensed liquor traffic is contrary to the will of God, and subversive of the best interests and ultimate high destiny of a free people.

Therefore, we rely upon the patriotism and honesty of all citizens who believe that the license of the sale of intoxicating beverages is a crime against public morals, public health and public peace, a breeder of anarchy, poverty, disease and all manner of crimes, to join with us in opposition to the license system which perpetuates the liquor traffic.

We submit for unprejudiced and deliberate judgment on the part of the liberty-loving, patriotic and conscientious citizens, this proposition: That neither the Republican nor Democratic party will oppose the license of the liquor traffic in their respective platforms, nor will either of these parties lessen the domination and increasing power of brewers, distillers and retail liquor dealers within our borders.

We charge that suicides caused by the debasing influence of alcohol, murderers nerved by strong drink; disease, insanity, want, hunger and death of thousands of our people year after year, result from continuing the Republican and Democratic parties in power, and we plead with the masses of voters who desire to free themselves from complicity in the fearful havoc of the liquor traffic to break away from these political organizations which neglect, fail or refuse to declare against license of the liquor traffic.

We charge that the Republican and Democratic parties are unworthy of trust, that the license of the liquor traffic by them increases the burden of taxation to the extent that for every dollar of license and revenue collected from liquor dealers, at least \$10 is expended in the care of the product of the saloon, the equipment and maintenance of jails, poor houses, police, and in political corruption, whose bulwark is the saloon.

We pledge our candidates, if elected, to an economical administration and to a patriotism which prefers the good of all people rather than the emoluments of office.

We favor the merit system, and its establishment and promotion, to the highest efficiency of public service.

We can not too severely criticise every member of Congress from this State for his failure to make effort to correct the inhuman methods practiced by our army in the Philippine Islands, as shown by official reports and court-martial trials, and for his tacit consent to the legalizing and regulation of vice, demoralizing and debauching our army in the Philippines and elsewhere.

We believe that convict contract labor should be abolished, and that a system of improvement of public roads and other public work should employ the criminals now incarcerated in the penitentiaries and jails of the State.

We believe that the present practice of punishing convicts should be impartially investigated by a nonpartisan commission, and that the control of the penitentiaries should be vested in officers whose humane and Christian qualifications shall have been well established by testimony duly filed with the Secretary of State and open to the public, and that tenure of office should be based upon such qualifications and upon humane and proper administration, and not upon political spolls.

Believing that government is instituted for the protection of human rights, and recognizing conditions continually changing, we pledge ourselves in all matters demanding legislation, to be governed by the same principle that leads us unalterably to oppose the legalized liquor traffic; and, therefore, we urge every voter who is against the saloon, and who favors other immediate reforms, to record his conviction in the ballot-box at the coming election by voting the prohibition ticket.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

[April 23 and 24, 1902.]

We cordially affirm the platform adopted by the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia in 1900, and pledge anew our adherence to the principles therein enunciated.

The party is to be congratulated that it enters the campaign united and harmonious. We view with pleasure the unprecedented measure of prosperity which prevails throughout Indiana and the entire country, the rich fruit of Republican policies and Republican administration; and we deprecate every effort to overthrow the laws and the administration under which such results are accomplished.

We mourn the death of our great leader and President, William McKinley. He was an ideal citizen, a statesman of profound wisdom, a patriot of the most exalted purpose. He was beloved beyond all others by the people. The country under his administration attained a degree of unparalleled prosperity and won the highest prestige among the nations of the earth. The civilized world shares in our sorrow. His name and services are a part of the splendid and enduring history of the republic.

In the death of Gen. Benjamin Harrison the nation has lost a brave soldier and one of its purest, wisest and most trusted statesmen, and Indiana her most illustrious citizen. Gen. Harrison left to his country a rich legacy of good deeds done. We revere his memory and mourn his loss.

The Republicans of Indiana express their profound sorrow upon the death of Governor James A. Mount. His personal life and character, his patriotic services as a soldier in the war for the union and his unselfish loyalty to his commonwealth makes his name one of reverent and grateful memory.

We cordially endorse the able and patriotic administration of President Roosevelt. Succeeding to the presidency under tragic circumstances and pursuing the policy of his illustrious predecessor, he at once won the confidence and approval of the American people. We are proud of his courage, his purity and his devotion to the interests of the entire country, and pledge him the earnest support of the Republicans of Indiana in all his efforts to continue and advance the prosperity of the people at home, and the glory of the republic abroad.

We are gratified that Cuba will soon pass to the control of her own people and that a new republic has arisen upon the ruins of monarchy. We favor just and liberal reciprocal relations between the United States and the republic of Cuba, which, by the valor of American arms and the wisdom of American statesmanship, is added to the family of nations.

We approve the course of the administration in establishing peace and civil government in the Philippines. We oppose those who continue to resist the authority of the United States, whether openly in arms in the Philippines or secretly or openly in the United States in sympathy with the insurgents. We hold to the doctrine that American sovereignty must be respected within the United States and all territory under its jurisdiction.

We favor the establishment of absolute peace in the Philippines and the erection of civil government therein. We insist that the people of the islands shall be given increased participation in the administration of their domestic affairs as they shall demonstrate intelligence and capacity for self-government.

We are opposed to all trusts or combinations of capital whose purpose or effect is to restrict business or control prices. And we especially denounce those whose tendency is to increase the cost of living and the necessities of life. We favor legislation to prevent such abuses. We approve the sincere and determined effort of President Roosevelt to enforce the laws against illegal combinations in restraint of trade, and demand that administrative officers, State and national, shall enforce

all laws in the most vigorous manner, so that legitimate competition shall not be embarrassed or destroyed.

We adhere to the policy of protection. Under it our industries have developed and the opportunities of labor have been increased and wages maintained at a higher rate than would have been otherwise possible.

We favor the extension of our markets through carefully guarded reciprocity arrangements with other countries wherever it can be done without "interrupting our home production." While we favor such modifications of tariff schedules as from time to time are required by changing conditions, we insist that such changes shall be made in line with the fundamental principle of protection.

Our faith in the gold standard has been amply justified by the wonderful strides of American industry and commerce since its adoption.

We are gratified that Republican diplomacy has secured the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, enabling the government to proceed with the construction of a ship canal between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans under the authority of the United States, and the protection of our flag.

We favor the most stringent national and State legislation to suppress anarchy.

We approve the enactment by Congress of legislation which will debar Chinese from gaining admission to the United States to the injury of American labor, and we demand the enforcement of immigration laws which shall exclude all unworthy and undesirable immigrants whose presence menaces our citizenship or injures our wage workers.

We recognize as a continuing obligation the debt of gratitude due from the Republic to the soldiers and sailors whose valor saved the life of the nation, and those who won glory for its flag in Mexico, in the recent war with Spain, in the Philippines and in China. A proper recognition of this sacred obligation demands that liberal provision be made by pensions for the disabled survivors of these veterans, and the widows and helpless orphans of those who are dead.

We are gratified that through a Republican Congress and a Republican administration Indiana will soon be repaid by the United States more than \$600,000, balance due the State for money advanced in her patriotic efforts to preserve the integrity of the Republic.

The Republican party in Indiana indorses the conduct of its Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the nation, and is proud of the ability shown, and the conspicuous and controlling part taken by each in shaping legislation, and bringing added glory and honor to the State they so ably represent.

The administration of the State's affairs by Governor Winfield T. Durbin has been one of marked success. Devoted to the best interests of all the people of the commonwealth, he has the hearty indorsement of the Republicans of Indiana. Bringing to the discharge of the duties of chief executive the experience of a successful business life, he has diligently and steadily labored to place the financial management of all the departments along lines of most careful accountings and competent, conservative control. The supervision of State institutions has been exceedingly faithful. His appointments on boards of control have been of a superior and representative character, and his efforts have been earnest and careful toward the very highest efficiency both as to management and the letter and spirit of the laws.

In the management of the State's financial affairs the Republican party believes that the State government is like any great business institution, considered from the standpoint of accountability and responsibility to the people of the commonwealth. It believes the humblest taxpayer is an interested stockholder in the financial affairs of the State's business, and that inefficiency, indifference or waste in public administration, expenditures or accountings is a crime; and it believes that the present system of State government is the most economical and efficient record made by its efficient officers since taking control of the executive department. Since that time the party has established just fee and salary laws; the tax levy has been reduced; the State debt has been decreased over one-half, and the present administration will further reduce the debt more than two million dollars, leaving the State free from any debt maturing prior to 1915.

During this time the State has established a Soldiers' Home, where the soldier veteran and his wife may find comfort and care; and the orphans of the soldiers and sailors are likewise cared for, educated and fitted for the duties of life at

their home in Knightstown. In addition, during this time, the reformatory and benevolent institutions have been enlarged and extended, the management is humanitarian and nonpartisan, until Indiana leads the advance in the progressive movement for the alleviation of the unfortunate classes committed to her care.

The legislative policies and measures of the party in enacting laws for the protection and benefit of labor, and laws regulating county and township business, have proven successful and are an earnest of other advances and reforms which the party will give to the commonwealth from time to time when needed. We pledge the people that the Republican party will not confer special privileges on railway or other combinations, but will maintain and preserve the right of lawful competition and the supremacy of the laws over all corporations and monopolies.

The laws touching the garnishment of wages should be revised. And the laws for the protection of miners must be observed and enforced.

The Republican party demands the adoption and enforcement of proper laws regulating nominations, securing to every man the right to express his choice for the candidate of the party to which he belongs, whether the nominations are made by a direct primary or a delegate or mass convention.

The State Central Committee is instructed to prepare and adopt suitable and proper rules and regulations which shall in the future govern the mode and manner of the selection of delegates to State, congressional and legislative conventions.

The completion of the monument, raised and dedicated to the soldiers and sailors of Indiana, is a tribute to the heroism and valor of the brave men of this State whose services and sacrifices preserved the Republic and rendered possible the present happiness and glory of the nation. It will stand a witness to the appreciation of a grateful people.

SOCIALIST PLATFORM.

[July 4, 1902.]

The Socialist party of Indiana in State convention assembled reaffirms its unalterable adherence to the principles of international socialism and renews its determination to educate the members of the working class to a consciousness of their rights and interests and organize them into a political party for the purpose of getting control of government and using its powers to abolish capitalism and wage slavery and establish in place thereof socialism or the collective ownership and control of all the means of wealth production for the use and benefit of all.

In explanation and support of its position the Socialist party makes the following fundamental declaration:

1. That wealth is the product of labor, either manual or mental, and rightfully belongs to the producer.
2. That every individual should have a free and equal opportunity to work and should get the full proceeds of his toil.
3. That in order to have an equal opportunity to work, the implements or means by which wealth is produced should be accessible to the workers without hindrance or interference from any individual or class.
4. That the means of wealth production have changed from the simple and inexpensive machinery and processes to those of great cost and complexity, necessitating large capital to own and great numbers of men to operate.
5. That these expensive machines and great factories, together with the most valuable land and the means of transportation and communication, have become concentrated within the ownership and control of a comparatively few individuals.
6. That the vast body of the people have no power to employ themselves; but must go to those who own the means of wealth production for a chance to work; and in the intense competition engendered by the great number of wage workers, wages constantly tend to the point of a bare subsistence.
7. That as a result of the concentration of wealth in the control of a few and of widespread poverty and dependency of the many, society is being rapidly divided into two antagonistic classes. On one side a few fabulously rich, known as the capitalist class, who are buyers of labor power; while on the other side is the vast body of the people known as the working class, who have nothing but their labor power to sell.

8. That the capitalist class have full control of the government and use its powers to subserve the interests of the capitalist class. They invoke the aid of the courts and military to resist any attempt of the workers to better their conditions; where, on the other hand, the government permits the men, women and children of the working class to be spoiled of their products without redress.

9. That in order to abolish the present iniquitous conditions and establish equality of opportunity, the members of the working class and those in sympathy with their interests and with the welfare of society must unite politically and get control of government and use the powers to convert privately owned capital into collectively owned capital, managed in accordance with the system of direct legislation.

10. That when all forms of capital, such as land, machinery, factories and stores, and the means of transportation and communication shall be owned and operated by the people collectively, each and every member of society shall be afforded a free and equal opportunity to work and shall receive the entire product of his labor. Every member of society must then become a producer and all waste and extravagance that necessarily inheres in the capitalist system will be eliminated and the total amount of wealth will be increased many fold, giving to each an abundance of the necessities and luxuries of life and every one ample time for physical, intellectual and moral development.

11. The Socialist party is organized to effect these changes and invites all who recognize the facts embodied in the foregoing declaration to join the party and support its nominees. It appeals to all who recognize the necessity for a radical change in the present industrial, social and political conditions to aid it in this great and necessary movement.

Being conscious that the interests of the capitalists as a class are opposed to the best interests of the workers, and realizing that it is but the natural consequence of the existing competitive system for parties as well as individuals to sink any consideration of the claims of friendship to the advancement of business interests, we call attention to the fact that while both the Republican and Democratic parties claim friendship for labor, they are a unit in advancement of the capitalist class interests by perpetuating the competitive system.

We call attention further, that the Socialist party does not pose as "the friend of labor," but is essentially the workingman's party, and is therefore the only party the working man can consistently uphold.

SOCIALIST-LABOR PLATFORM.

The Socialist-Labor party of the United States in convention assembled, re-asserts the inalienable rights of all men to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

With the founders of the American Republic we hold that the purpose of government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of this right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold furthermore, that no such right can be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially destructive of life, of liberty and of happiness.

With the founders of this Republic we hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in common.

To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct opposite of our democratic system of politics can plainly be traced the existence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the alienation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that class, and the abject dependence of the mightiest of nations upon that class.

Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy, labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessities of life.

Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocracy may rule.

Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated, that the people may be kept in bondage.

Science and invention are diverted from their humane purposes to the enslavement of women and children.

Against such a system the Socialist-Labor party once more enters its protest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence.

The time is fast coming when, in the natural course of evolution, this system through the destructive action of its failures and crises on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalistic combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States, and upon all honest citizens, to organize under the banner of the Socialist-Labor party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them by taking possession of the public powers; so that, held together by an indomitable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class struggle, we may put a summary end to that barbarous struggle by the abolition of the classes, the restoration of the laud and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the co-operative commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.



BIOGRAPHIES AND PORTRAITS OF ELECTIVE
STATE OFFICERS.



GOVERNOR WINFIELD T. DURBIN.

GOVERNOR WINFIELD T. DURBIN.

Governor Winfield T. Durbin is a native Indianan, born in Lawrenceburg, May 4, 1847, the son of William S. Durbin, a tanner. The common schools of Washington County gave him his education until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he enlisted in the Sixteenth Volunteer Infantry. The military authorities refused to muster him on account of an injury to his arm sustained shortly after entering service, but after the injury had healed he re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Indiana and served throughout the war as a member of Company K of that regiment.

He taught for a time in the schools of Washington and Jackson counties, then took a course in a commercial college at St. Louis, after which he accepted a position in the wholesale dry goods house of Murphy, Johnston & Co., of Indianapolis. He entered the employ of this concern as a bookkeeper and became confidential credit man. He removed to Anderson in 1879 and engaged in banking and manufacturing, in which he is still engaged.

He has been known as an ardent and active Republican since his youth. In 1888 was Presidential Elector. In 1892 he went to the National Republican Convention as a delegate, also in 1896, having prior to that time served as a member of the Republican State Committee. In 1896 he was made a member of the National Committee from Indiana, served with the Executive Committee having charge of the western headquarters of his party at Chicago, and since that time has taken a prominent part in the national affairs of the party. He has also taken active part in the affairs of the Grand Army of the Republic.

When it was known that Indiana could furnish an additional regiment in the Spanish-American War, Mr. Durbin was appointed Colonel by Governor Mount, and as commander of the One Hundred and Sixty-first Regiment he made himself a reputation as an able commander of troops. He and his regiment went to Cuba.

Governor Durbin has been known in private life as a thorough business man of exceptional ability. He is at the head of the Anderson Foundry and Machine Company, with plants at Anderson and Elwood, also Vice-President of the Sefton Manufacturing Company, of Anderson and Chicago, with large factories in each city. He was the principal owner of the Diamond Paper Mills, in Anderson, and for a long time the business manager. He has interests in other large manufacturing industries.

His interest in politics and business has not prevented his active service in church and secret societies. He is an active member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, of Anderson. He is Past Grand Commander of the Indiana Knights Templar, also a 33° Mason, also Past Commander of the Major May Post, G. A. R., Anderson, and a member of the Anderson Lodge of Elks.

Governor Durbin was married in 1875 to Miss Bertha McCullough, and has one son, Fletcher M. Durbin, who was a lieutenant of volunteers in Colonel Durbin's regiment during the Spanish-American War. Governor Durbin, with his family, has traveled extensively abroad.



NEWTON W. GILBERT.

NEWTON W. GILBERT.

Newton W. Gilbert, Lieutenant-Governor of Indiana, is a lawyer by profession, and was born in Worthington, Ohio, May 24, 1862, and is the son of Theodore R. Gilbert, a merchant, and Ellen L. Johnson Gilbert, both of whom were born in Ohio.

Mr. Gilbert was educated above the public schools, in the Ohio State University, and was married February 14, 1888, to Della R. Gale, who died January 2, 1901. Mr. Gilbert has been prominently identified with political and social organizations of our State, having been president of the Indiana State League of Republican Clubs, and being a member of all the prominent fraternal organizations. He represented Steuben and Lagrange counties in the Senate of the Sixtieth and Sixty-first General Assembly. Before his election to the Senate he had served for a number of years as County Surveyor of Steuben County. He was elected to the Lieutenant-Governor's office as a Republican, at the general election of 1900.

When war was declared between Spain and the United States in 1898, Mr. Gilbert joined the United States Volunteer Infantry, and was appointed Captain of Company H, of the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana Regiment, and served until the regiment was mustered out.



DANIEL E. STORMS.

Daniel E. Storms was born on a farm near Stockwell, Tippecanoe County, Indiana, January 30, 1866. He received his education in the common schools, Purdue University, and the University of Michigan, graduating from the Law Department of the University of Michigan in 1892 with the degree of LL. B. He at once commenced the practice of law in Lafayette, Indiana, and in less than a year formed a partnership with Judge Robert P. Davidson, one of the ablest lawyers in Indiana. This partnership continued for three years, and was an extremely pleasant one. He then formed a partnership with his present partner, Charles E. Thompson, soon after which he was elected County Attorney of Tippecanoe County, Indiana, in which position he served until the first Monday in December, 1902.

On April 24, 1902, he was unanimously nominated by the Republicans for the office of Secretary of State, and was elected at the following November election. He took office on January 17, 1903.

He is married, and his family consists of his wife and one son, Donald C., and one daughter, Lillian Gladys.



DAVID E. SHERRICK.

Auditor of State David Eugene Sherrick, elected to that office in November, 1902, is a native of Hamilton County, Indiana, having been born in Westfield, in that county, in 1860. He is the son of D. S. Sherrick, a native of Pennsylvania, and Hannah Wills Sherrick, born in Ohio. The father was a farmer and young Sherrick was born and reared on a farm, and spent most of his life there. Later he engaged in insurance business, and followed it until elected to his present office.

Mr. Sherrick received his education from the public schools and from the Union High School at Westfield, and was married in 1896 to Olivia Manlove. Mr. Sherrick now occupies the only political office ever sought or held by him.



NATHANIEL U. HILL.

Nathaniel U. Hill, Treasurer of State, a successful citizen of Bloomington, was born in Clay County, Indiana, June 21, 1852. Was fourth son of six children born to Abel S. and Almira Usher Hill, and was reared in Brazil, Indiana, where he received a liberal education in the public schools. At sixteen he attended the academy at Ladoga for two years, under the management of Rev. Milton B. Hopkins. In 1870 he entered and finished his freshman year at State University, after which he attended Howard College, Kokomo, conducted by Rev. Hopkins. In 1872 he re-entered State University and graduated in 1875 in literary; in same year finished junior law, graduating in law in that institution in June, 1876. Practiced law for two years in Brazil, a partner of Judge Jas. A. McNutt. In December, 1878, was married to Miss Anna M. Buskirk, daughter of Judge Geo. A. Buskirk, of Bloomington. Two sons bless this union, Nathaniel U. and Philip B., both living. Located in Bloomington, he was three years director of the First National Bank. In 1881 was elected Vice-President, eight years after was elected President, which position he held for thirteen years, and until he resigned to assume the office of State Treasurer. For thirty years has taken an active part in politics, always believing that any opposition could be overcome by intelligent and perfect organization. He was county chairman, district chairman, delegate to the National Convention at Minneapolis that nominated General Harrison and at St. Louis that nominated William McKinley. Was defeated in 1896 by a few votes for Representative in Legislature, in the overwhelming Democratic district of Brown and Monroe counties. Has always been, since a student, a staunch friend to Indiana University. Contributed largely to the passage of the first legislative endowment bill for the University. In 1898 was appointed Trustee of Indiana University, reappointed in 1901, being a resident coworker and ardent friend of President Swain, now of Swarthmore, who contributed so much to the success of the institution.



CHARLES W. MILLER.

Charles W. Miller, Attorney-General of Indiana, was born in Floyd County, Indiana, February 4, 1863, the son of Jacob B. and Isabelle Miller, both natives of Floyd County, having been born there in 1819 and 1823, respectively.

Mr. Miller is the son of a farmer, and was born and reared upon a farm. He attended the common schools of his native county, and afterward spent two years in a private school at Paoli. He continued his educational work in the Normal College at Ladoga, Indiana, and later graduated from the Law Department of Michigan University in 1884, after which he settled in the practice of law in Goshen, Indiana.

Mr. Miller has followed his profession continuously until his election to his present office, and was a member of the firm of Baker & Miller, Francis E. Baker, of this firm, being placed upon the Supreme Bench of Indiana and later appointed Judge of the United States Circuit Court of the Seventh Circuit. From this same law office at Goshen came Judge Joseph A. S. Mitchell, of the Supreme Court of Indiana, and Judge John H. Baker, of the United States District Bench.

Mr. Miller has taken much interest in the political affairs of his city, county and State, having been elected Mayor of Goshen before he was twenty-four years old, but held no other political office until elected Attorney-General in November, 1902.

In 1892 he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention that renominated President Harrison, and has served as chairman of his County Central Committee and on the advisory committee of the State Central Committee.

Beside the practice of law and his labors in politics, both of which have been successful, Mr. Miller has taken interest and gained position in the business world, being interested in various enterprises. He is President of the State Bank of Goshen, President Elkhart County Loan and Trust Company, of Goshen; President of two local telephone companies and Secretary of Lesh, Prouty & Abbott Company, of East Chicago, Indiana, manufacturers of walnut lumber.

Mr. Miller was married to Sarah Elizabeth Perkins, of Goshen, Indiana, on the 1st day of June, 1887.



FASSETT A. COTTON.

Fassett A. Cotton, the present State Superintendent of Public Instruction, was born May 1, 1862, at Nineveh, Johnson County, Indiana. He is still a young man and brings to his work large experience, recent special study, singleness of purpose, honesty and tireless energy.

Superintendent Cotton has had experience in every phase of school work, as student, teacher and officer. As a student his work was done in the district school, the township high school, Spiceland Academy, the State Normal, Butler College and the University of Chicago. As a teacher his work was in the district, town and city public schools. As an officer he was for six years Superintendent of Henry County, and was Deputy State Superintendent six years. This long and varied experience has put him in close sympathy with educational work and has made him thoroughly acquainted with the duties of his office.

Mr. Cotton has recently spent two years in residence at Butler College and the University of Chicago. From Butler he received the B. A. degree in 1902. He did post-graduate work at the University of Chicago, receiving the Ph. B. degree, and afterward met the requirements for his Master's degree. He has been a close student of present day educational problems, and brings to his office the results of his labors.

Finally, Mr. Cotton brings to his office a large capacity for hard work. Under the conditions, then, the people may reasonably expect continued progress in the educational affairs of the State.



BENJAMIN F. JOHNSON.

Benjamin F. Johnson, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, October 4, 1847. He is one of eleven children born to Abel and Sarah (Smith) Johnson. In 1850 he came with his parents to Indiana, settling in Huntington County, three years later moving to Wells County, where he lived and worked upon the farm until 1867. His education was limited to the district schools, high schools and academies of that day, and in 1867 he became a teacher in the district schools of the county, and from that time until elected to his present position was closely identified with the educational interests of the State, serving as County Superintendent of Schools in Benton County from 1881 to 1891, and as Township Trustee in Center Township, of the same county, from August, 1895, to November, 1900. He taught every year from 1867 to 1881.

On November 8, 1873, he was married to Mary C. Fox. From this union there has come to bless their home Louisa M., Leland F. and Edward M. Mr. Johnson, in speaking of his politics and religion, says with much pride that he is a Republican and a Baptist, with about equal emphasis on the two words. It is with much pride that he refers to the fact of having five brothers in the Civil War, two of whom laid down their lives for the perpetuation of the Union.

WILLIS S. BLATCHLEY.

Willis S. Blatchley's early life was spent on a farm near Bainbridge, Putnam County. He secured a common school education in the Bainbridge schools, and taught for four years in the public schools of his county. In 1883 he entered Indiana University, where he made a specialty of scientific work under the instruction of Drs. David S. Jordan and John C. Branner. Graduating in 1887, he took charge of the Department of Science in the Terre Haute High School, where he remained until elected State Geologist. While teaching in Terre Haute he spent two summers in field work on the Arkansas Geological Survey, under Dr. Branner, who had become State Geologist of that State; one summer as a member of a scientific expedition to old Mexico, and three summers as an assistant on the United States Fish Commission.

His entire time since his graduation has been given to scientific work, and his published papers on the Natural History and Resources of Indiana are more than forty in number. These have appeared in the volumes of the Proceedings of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Science, *Canadiana Entomologist*, *Popular Science Monthly*, *Journal of the Cincinnati Society of Natural History*, *Proceedings of the United States National Museum*, *Entomological News*, *Psyche*, *Proceedings of the Indiana Academy of Science*, etc. Besides these special papers, he has written many articles for the columns of the *Indiana Farmer*, *Indianapolis Journal*, *Terre Haute Gazette*, and other papers of the State.

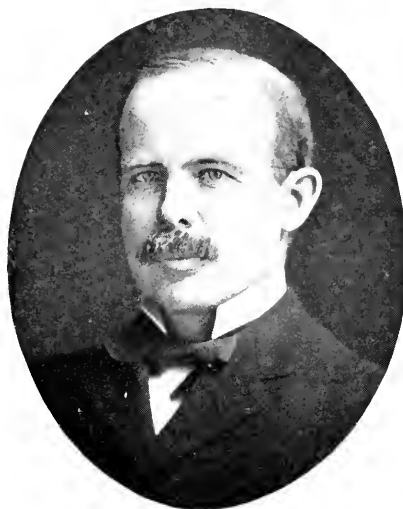
His published reports as State Geologist have been six in number, and have dealt mainly with the great natural resources of the State, as he believes that the advertising of such resources, rather than the description of fossils, was the object had in view by the founders of the Department of Geology. He has served as State Geologist since 1894, and has been elected by popular vote three times.



LEANDER J. MONKS.

Leander J. Monks, of the Supreme Court, was born in 1843, in Randolph County, Indiana, where he still has his home. He has been on the bench continuously for the last twenty-five years, having been elected circuit judge in 1878, and re-elected in 1884 and 1890, and advanced to the Supreme Bench in 1894 and re-elected in 1900. Judge Monks served his first two terms as Judge of the Twenty-fifth Judicial Circuit, consisting of Randolph and Delaware counties. But before the beginning of his third term the circuit was divided, and in 1890 he was elected judge of a circuit consisting of Randolph County alone.

He was educated in the common schools and at the Indiana State University, and began the practice of law in 1866. Developing some fondness for politics, he was made county chairman of his party, and served in that capacity through the campaigns of 1870 and 1872. He was advanced to membership in the Republican State Committee and the Executive Committee in 1874. He served on these committees during the campaigns of 1874 and 1876, resigning from them to become a candidate for Circuit Judge in 1878, when he was elected, as stated above. While his bearing is dignified, he is as approachable when holding the position of Chief Justice as he may be presumed to have been when he was a young lawyer seeking clients. As a member of the Supreme Court he is noted for the clearness and brevity of his opinions, usually contenting himself with stating the conclusion reached on a controverted point, with the reasons and authorities which support his conclusion, without entering into an extended discussion of the subject. Since he became a member of the Supreme Court, Judge Monks has prepared the opinions of the court in a number of cases which attracted much attention.



JOHN H. GILLETT.

John H. Gillett was born at Medina, N. Y., September 18, 1860. Admitted to bar in Porter County, Indiana, in 1881. Teacher in Law Department at Valparaiso College from 1882 to 1886. Assistant Attorney-General of Indiana from 1886 to 1890. Judge of the Thirty-first Judicial Circuit, this State, from July 1, 1892, to January 25, 1902. On the latter date he was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, and elected to that office for the full term at the next election. He is the author of the following law books: "Criminal Law," "Indirect and Collateral Evidence." His residence is at Hammond, Indiana.



HON. JAMES H. JORDAN.

Judge Jordan, of the Supreme Court of Indiana, was born in Virginia in 1842. When he was about ten years old (1853) he immigrated to Indiana with his parents. He served three years in the Union army during the War of the Rebellion, and was a member of the Forty-fifth Indiana Volunteers, Third Cavalry. Participating in seventy-five engagements, he escaped with only two wounds.

His war experience set him to thinking about a profession, and as that of arms did not quite agree with him, nor promise much for the future, for he reasoned that there would not likely be any occasion for another war in his day, he sensibly chose the law, and at once set about completing his education. This he did in Wabash College, and at the State University, from which he graduated in literature in 1868, and in law in 1871.

Continuing his legal studies in one of the leading law offices at his old home in Corydon, that of Judge William A. Porter and Thomas C. Slaughter, he was soon admitted to the bar, and began the practice of his profession. He practiced at Clinton, Mo., for a time, and finally, in January, 1872, located at Martinsville, the seat of justice of Morgan County, where he has since resided. In 1872 Governor Baker appointed him Prosecutor of the Common Pleas District of which Morgan County formed a part. In 1873 he was elected City Attorney of Martinsville, which office he ably filled for twelve years.

Soon after his removal to Martinsville he became noted as a lawyer of much promise, a fact which was soon verified by his being recognized as the leading member of the Morgan County Bar. As such, in 1882, he was made the candidate of his party (Republican) for Circuit Judge in the circuit composed at that time of Morgan, Owen and Greene counties; and, although the district was largely Democratic, he was defeated by only twenty-five votes. Failing in the election, he was, in 1894, nominated

for the Supreme Bench, and elected by a majority of 45,000 votes, and was re-elected in 1900.

Judge Jordan possesses to a high degree both a judicial mind and a judicial temperament. It was chiefly on those considerations, prominent among others, that he was nominated and elected by his party. He is calm, patient, tolerant and most attentive in the hearing of causes. These qualities are natural with him, and were what he prized most highly in judges before whom he appeared as a practitioner in his earlier years. In the estimation of some lawyers and judges these qualities rank higher than even great learning in the law.

Legal acumen, power to readily compass questions and to estimate evidence and opinions at their real value are not wanting in Judge Jordan.

Personally Judge Jordan is a most agreeable gentleman. His unaffected manner, his approachableness and the simplicity of his everyday life commend him to all. His high office becomes him in that its dignity serves, if anything, to make his native modesty more marked.

ALEXANDER DOWLING.

Alexander Dowling was born in Virginia in December, 1839, but his parents came to Indiana the following year. His father, who was a practicing physician, died when the son was fifteen years old, and he was deprived of many advantages of education which he might otherwise have had. He attended the public and private schools at New Albany, where his parents lived, and in 1858, when only nineteen years old, was appointed Prosecuting Attorney for the Common Pleas Court in his district. He held this position two years. At the same time he opened an office for the practice of law. He was afterward City Attorney of New Albany eight years. He was soon in the front rank of his profession in his own county, and for many years was employed on one side or the other of nearly every case of great importance in his own or adjoining counties. The practice of his profession left him no time for seeking public office, and when Governor Hovey, on the death of Judge Berkshire, in 1891, offered to appoint Judge Dowling to the Supreme Bench he declined the position. But at the age of fifty-nine he accepted the same office from the people of the State in 1898.



JOHN V. HADLEY.

John V. Hadley was born at Plainfield, Hendricks County, Indiana, on October 31, 1842. His father's name was Jonathan Hadley, who was a farmer in ordinary circumstances in his county. His mother's maiden name was Ara Carter. His parents were one of the first three families that settled within the territorial limits of Hendricks County. Judge Hadley was raised on the farm, received his early education in the public schools of his home town, and later entered Butler University. He, however, left college at the close of his sophomore year to enlist in the war of 1861, which enlistment was on August 29, 1861. He had an interesting war experience. He entered the army as a private in the Seventh Indiana Infantry. He was wounded in the second battle of Bull Run, August 29, 1862. In November, 1862, he was promoted from the ranks to be a First Lieutenant, and was shortly afterward detailed on the staff of Gen. James C. Rice, where he continued to serve to the end of his active service. He was again seriously wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864, and left upon the field as mortally injured. He was afterward conveyed by the enemy to a Confederate Field Hospital, from which hospital he escaped, but after two days efforts in trying to gain the Union lines was recaptured and sent south and was a prisoner at Macon and Savannah, Georgia, and Charleston and Columbia, South Carolina, from which latter place he escaped on the 4th day of November, 1864, with three others and successfully entered the Union lines at Knoxville, Tennessee, December 10, 1864. An account of this exploit was published by Charles Scribner's Sons in 1898 in a neat volume of the Ivory Series, entitled "Seven Months a Prisoner," the dedication of which volume is to his mother in these words: "To the memory of my

widowed mother who bore the chief burden of sorrow while the events chronicled herein were passing, this volume is affectionately inscribed."

Judge Hadley was discharged from the army in the spring of 1865, and upon his return to civil life began the study of law and attended the law school at Indianapolis, which was conducted by Judge David McDonald. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1866, and entered upon the practice of law at Danville, Indiana. He continued practicing his profession in that city until the fall of 1888, when he was elected to the Circuit Bench of Marion and Hendricks counties. He was re-elected to the Hendricks County Bench in 1894 and to the Supreme Bench in 1898. He served as a member of the State Senate from Hendricks and Putnam counties from 1869 to 1872, and was a delegate to the Chicago Convention which nominated Harrison in 1888. Judge Hadley is a Republican in politics, a member of the Columbia and Marion clubs of Indianapolis, and of the G. A. R. and Loyal Legion, and also a member of the Christian Church. He was married in the spring of 1865 to Mary J. Hill, of Hendricks County, who still lives. They have two sons, Hugh H. and Walter G., and one daughter, Kate B., now the wife of W. W. Buchanan.



WOODFIN D. ROBINSON.

Woodfin D. Robinson was born January 27, 1857, in DeWitt County, Illinois, the son of James A. and Louisa Robinson. He worked on his father's farm during the summer months and attended school during the winter. He was graduated from Indiana University in 1879, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and afterward taught school. Attended law school at the University of Virginia and University of Michigan, graduating from the latter in 1883, at which time he began the practice of law at Princeton. He served as County Attorney five years. Was elected to the General Assembly for the session of 1895, and was chairman of the Judiciary Committee. Served six years as member of the school board at Princeton, and three years as a member of the board of trustees of Indiana University. In 1896 he was elected Judge of the Appellate Court and was re-elected in 1902, having the largest plurality of any candidate on the State ticket.

WILLIAM J. HENLEY.

William J. Henley, of Rushville, Indiana, was born in Carthage, Rush County, Indiana, October 15, 1863. He received his education in the public schools and in the Friends' Academy at Carthage. He studied law in the office of Mellett & Bundy at New Castle, Indiana, two years, when he went to Rushville and continued his studies with George Clark one year, then began practice with B. L. Smith.

In 1889, when the late John W. Study, of the firm of Study & Guffin, was elected Judge of the Circuit Court, Mr. Henley formed a partnership with Mr. Guffin. In 1894 Mr. Henley was a candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court, and in 1896 was successful in his candidacy for the Appellate Bench and was again re-elected in 1902.



JAMES B. BLACK.

James Buckley Black was born at Morristown, New Jersey, and is of Scotch-Irish descent. In his infancy his parents removed to Harrison, Ohio, where he lived until his eighth year, when his parents removed to Wabash, Indiana. Here his father became an itinerate minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the family lived for short periods in many towns of this State. At the age of sixteen he became a school teacher, and in this avocation he earned means to attend college. He was a student at Asbury University, Greencastle, for three years, and went thence to the Indiana University, at Bloomington, where he was a student and a tutor at the breaking out of the Civil War. Upon the attack on Fort Sumter, in April, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the first company of volunteers raised in that county, he and one of his pupils, Granville Ward, afterward a Captain in the Fourteenth Indiana Volunteers, father of John Ward, now Adjutant-General of Indiana, being the only persons in the University who enlisted under the first call for volunteers. On the organization of his company he was appointed as one of the sergeants. Afterward, before going to the field, he was transferred from the Fourteenth Indiana Regiment to the Eighteenth Indiana Regiment, in which he was commissioned as Second Lieutenant. He continued in the military service for three years and eight months, receiving commissions as First Lieutenant, Captain, Major and Lieutenant-Colonel. He served under Generals Fremont, Hunter, Curtis and Davidson, in Missouri and Arkansas. He took part with his regiment, attached to the Thirteenth Army Corps, in the battles and siege of the Vicksburg campaign. After the surrender of that city, he accompanied his corps in a campaign on the Teche Bayou, in Louisiana, and in a campaign on the coast of Texas, taking part in the capture of Aransas

Pass and Fort Esperanza. In the winter of 1863-4 he served as Judge Advocate of a number of general courts-martial on Matagorda Island and at Indianola, Texas. At the conclusion of his service in this capacity on the staff of General Dana, commanding the United States forces in Texas, Mr. Black declined an offer of that General to recommend him for promotion in the capacity of Judge Advocate, on the ground that he preferred to remain with his regiment in the field. In June, 1864, he returned to Indiana with his regiment on a furlough of thirty days, granted because of the re-enlistment of the greater portion of the regiment as veterans. At the end of this furlough he accompanied his regiment to Washington, D. C., and thence to the James River in Virginia. After a short service at Bermuda Hundred and Deep Bottom, near Richmond, under General Grant, his regiment having been transferred to the Nineteenth Army Corps, he returned with his command to Washington and went thence to the Shenandoah Valley, and served in Sheridan's Valley campaign, taking part in the battles of Opequan, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. He became a resident of Indianapolis in 1865, which city has since been his home. Within a month after the end of his military service he became a student of the law in the office of Porter, Harrison & Fishback, in that city. He also attended a law school conducted by David McDonald, United States District Judge. Mr. Black was admitted to the bar of Marion County and the bar of the Supreme Court and the bar of the United States Courts in 1866, and formed a partnership with Byron K. Elliott, which continued until 1869. In 1868 he was elected on the Republican ticket as Reporter of the Supreme Court, as successor of Benjamin Harrison. In 1872 he was elected to a second term in the same office. In 1877 he resumed the practice of law in Indianapolis. Upon the organization of the Central Law School of Indiana, in 1879, he became a member of the faculty and delivered lectures to the classes until, in 1882, he was appointed by the Supreme Court as a member of the Supreme Court Commission, to succeed Horatio C. Newcomb. He served in this capacity for three years, until the commission ceased to exist by statutory limitation. He then resumed the practice, and while so engaged he prepared Black's Indiana Digest of the Decisions of the Supreme Court, published in 1889. He served for a period in 1890-1 as a member of the Board of School Commissioners of Indianapolis, having been elected by that Board to fill a vacancy, which position he resigned upon his appointment by Governor Hovey as Judge of the Appellate Court for the Third Judicial District, at the creation of that court, upon which he was chosen by the other members as the First Chief Judge. At the next general election in 1892, he was on the Republican ticket as a candidate for the same office, but was defeated with all the other nominees upon the ticket. In 1893 he again engaged in the practice of law, and for a time was a lecturer in the Indiana Law School. At each of the State elections in 1896, 1898 and 1902 he was re-elected to the office of Judge of the Appellate Court, in which he is now serving.

In politics he has always been a Republican, his first vote having been cast for Abraham Lincoln at the presidential election in 1860. In 1875, Indiana University conferred upon him the honorary degree of Mas-

ter of Arts. He is a member of the college fraternity of Beta Theta Pi, is a Master Mason, a member of the Indianapolis Literary Club and president of the Indianapolis Shakespeare Club. He is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Indiana Commandery, insignia 7040, and is also a member of George H. Thomas Post No. 17, Department of Indiana, G. A. R., of which post he is a Past Post Commander. He was instrumental in the organization of the Department Board of Visitors of the G. A. R. to the Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home in 1886, in resemblance to which other organizations have created similar boards. In 1887 he wrote and secured the passage by the Legislature of statutes for the reorganization of that Home and the construction of new buildings for it near Knightstown, and the statute for the creation of the Indiana School for Feeble-Minded Youth at Fort Wayne.

In 1873 he married Amelia Keith Prudden. In a sketch in the "Bench and Bar of Indiana," by Charles W. Taylor, 1895, it is said of Judge Black: "Few saw more service, or served in more capacities in the army during the Rebellion than Judge Black, and none were truer to their trusts than he. When elected Reporter of the Supreme Court, he brought to the office excellent scholarship and legal training. The twenty-four volumes he published bear abundant evidence of this statement. His Digest, including volumes seventy-three to one hundred and fourteen of the Indiana Reports, is the best yet published in this State. As a counselor and legal adviser few excel him in carefulness, painstaking and reliability. His opinions while on the bench are models of excellent English, and for smoothness of diction scarcely excelled. His industry was great, as shown by many of his opinions. These opinions exhibit only a tithe of his researches in investigating the questions discussed. As a citizen he is enterprising, and as a friend and neighbor respected and beloved by all."



DANIEL W. COMSTOCK.

Daniel W. Comstock was born at Germantown, Ohio, December 16, 1840. His father, Dr. James Comstock, a successful physician, was born in Connecticut, and was a son of a soldier of the Revolution. His mother was Mary Wade Croke, a native of Virginia, the daughter of Richard Croke, who came to Virginia from Ireland at the close of the Revolution. The subject of this sketch attended school at the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, graduating in 1860. He at once began the study of law. In September, 1861, he located at New Castle, Indiana, and was admitted to the bar the same year. In 1862 he was elected District Attorney for the Eleventh Common Pleas District, an office which he resigned during the first year of the term, having entered the army as a private soldier in the Ninth Indiana Cavalry Regiment. Upon the organization of the regiment he was appointed Sergeant-Major, the duties of which position he performed until July 1, 1864, when he was promoted to the First Lieutenantcy of Company F. In April, 1865, he was promoted to the Captaincy of Company C, and was subsequently detailed to act as Assistant Adjutant-General of the First Brigade, Seventh Division of the Military Division of Mississippi. Was honorably discharged September 18, 1865. Since 1866 he has resided at Richmond, Indiana. In 1867 he was married to Miss Josephine A. Rohrer, of Germantown, Ohio. In the same year he was elected City Attorney, and served until the political complexion of the council changed; and was elected Prosecuting Attorney of the Wayne Circuit Court for the terms beginning in 1872 and 1874; elected to the State Senate from Wayne County in 1878. As State Senator he was a member of the Judiciary Committee in 1879, and in 1881 was Chairman of the Joint Committee on Revision of the Laws; was not a candidate for

renomination. In 1884 was elected Judge of the Seventeenth Judicial Circuit, and re-elected in 1890; was nominated for both terms without opposition. In October, 1896, he resigned the office of Circuit Judge, having been nominated as a candidate by the Republican party for Judge of the Appellate Court for the Fourth District. He has been three times successively elected Appellate Judge, and is still serving as a member of that court.



ULRIC Z. WILEY.

The subject of this sketch was born on a farm in Jefferson County, Indiana, November 14, 1847. His father, Preston P. Wiley, was a farmer and preacher, holding membership in the Christian Church from his early manhood to the time of his death. His education was limited, and after he was married he taught school, studied, and became a fair Greek, Hebrew and Latin scholar. He was of Scotch descent, being a descendant of one of seven brothers who came to this country before the Revolution. He was a man of powerful physique, strong convictions, indomitable will and undaunted courage. He was one of the first abolitionists of Southern Indiana.

His mother, Lucinda Weir Maxwell Wiley, was a native of Kentucky. Her father was a slave owner, and in 1811, becoming convinced that slavery was wrong, freed his slaves and came to free soil. She was of Scotch-Irish descent, a woman of mild temper, gentle manners and deep religious convictions.

His early education was obtained in the public schools, during the winter seasons. He entered Hanover College in the autumn of 1864, and graduated therefrom in 1867. After his graduation he taught school for two years, and took charge of his father's farm for one year. He read law with the late William Wallace at Indianapolis, and in 1873 graduated from the law school connected with the Northwestern Christian University, now Butler University. He continued his law studies until the fall of 1874, teaching in the night schools of Indianapolis, as a means of support. In October, 1874, he moved to Fowler, Indiana, and commenced the practice of law. In March, 1875, he was appointed County Attorney, and held the position for three years. In 1882 he was elected to the House of Representatives, and served one term. In 1890 he was

appointed by Governor Hovey as a member of the Board of Trustees of Purdue University. He continued in the active practice of law until August, 1892, when he was appointed Judge of the Thirtieth Judicial Circuit, composed of Benton, Jasper and Newton counties. He was on the same day nominated by the Republican Judicial Convention to succeed himself, and was elected for a term of six years at the ensuing election.

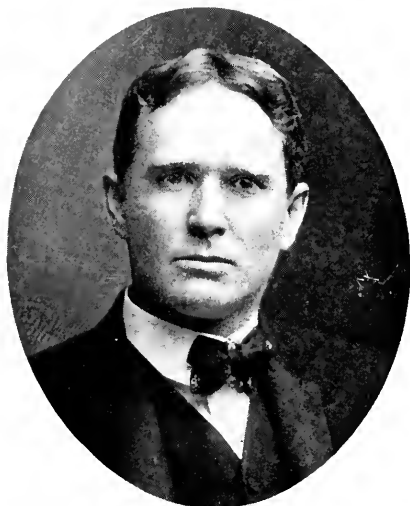
In 1896 he was nominated by the Republican State Convention as a candidate for Appellate Judge, and was elected to that office. He is now serving his third term in that position, having been nominated and elected in 1898 and 1902.

He was born and reared a Republican, and has always given his allegiance to that party. Until he went on the bench, a campaign never passed that he did not participate in as a "stumper." For several years his services in campaign work were controlled by the State Central Committee.

He is a member of the I. O. O. F., the Masonic and Knights of Pythias fraternities. In 1891 he was elected Grand Master of the I. O. O. F., and served as such for one year. He was afterward elected and served two terms as Grand Representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine.

In 1897 his Alma Mater conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL. D. For three years he has been Dean of the faculty of the Indianapolis College of Law.

May 6, 1874, he was married to Miss Mary A. Cole, of Indianapolis. Four children were born to them: Carl C., Nellie E., Harvey Maxwell and Ulric Weir.



FRANK S. ROBY.

Frank S. Roby was born at Leesburg, Carroll County, Ohio, June 26, 1854; removed to Steuben County, Indiana, near Pleasant Lake, in 1856; received a district school education; worked at farm work by the month and day for several years; learned carpenter work and followed it for about eight years; sold agricultural machinery for several seasons; commenced the practice of law at Waterloo, Dekalb County, Indiana, in November, 1882; located at Angola, Steuben County, Indiana, in March, 1886, removed to Auburn, Dekalb County, in 1896, where he still resides. He was elected to the St. Louis Convention of 1894, without opposition; appointed Judge of the Thirty-fifth Judicial Circuit in 1897, being endorsed therefor by practically the entire bar of the district; served until December, 1899; declined to be a candidate for the place; appointed Judge of the Appellate Court March 21, 1901; nominated by the Republican State Convention to succeed himself and elected at the November election, 1902.



ROBERT ALLEN BROWN.

Robert Allen Brown, son of Isaac S. and Mary Margaret Carnine Brown, was born near Franklin, Johnson County, Indiana, November 27, 1858. He married Anna J. Smith, of Logansport, Indiana, June 19, 1890, and to them has been born one daughter, Catherine, November 22, 1892.

His mother was a native of Johnson County, Indiana. His father was a Virginian by birth, but came to Johnson County, Indiana, when ten years of age, and successfully engaged in farming.

Robert worked upon the farm until he was twenty years of age, when he entered Franklin College, from which he graduated in 1884 with the degree of A. B. The first year after leaving college he taught in the Franklin High School. He then entered upon his chosen profession of journalism, and it is in that field of work that he is most widely known in Indiana. His journalistic career was begun with the Franklin Republican, and he was employed on that paper, the Indianapolis Journal and the Logansport Daily Journal until January 1, 1889, when he purchased and became the editor of the Franklin Republican, which, under his management, became one of the best edited papers in the State. Mr. Brown soon became prominent and influential in Indiana journalism. He has been Vice-President of the Indiana Press Association and of the Southern Indiana Press Association. He was twice elected Secretary and twice President of the Republican State Editorial Association, and four times he has been sent as a delegate to the National Editorial Association.

In politics he has always been actively and prominently identified with the Republican party of Indiana. From 1890 to 1895 he held the office of Township Trustee of Franklin Township, in Johnson County, and was President of the Township Trustees' Association of Indiana. In 1895 and 1896 he was City Civil Engineer of Franklin, Indiana. Dur-

ing the legislative session of 1895 he was Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives. In 1896 he was appointed Deputy Secretary of State under the Hon. W. D. Owen, continuing in that office until November 22, 1898. In 1898 he was the Republican nominee for Clerk of the Supreme Court of Indiana, and assumed the duties of that office November 22, 1898, and was re-elected in 1902.

Mr. Brown is an active and prominent member of the Columbia, Marion and Century Clubs, of Indianapolis, and of the Tabernacle Presbyterian Church. He is also a member of the Masonic and Knights of Pythias orders, being a member of the Grand Tribunal, Domain of Indiana, of the latter order.



CHARLES FREDERICK REMY.

Charles Frederick Remy was born near Hope, Bartholomew County, Indiana, February 25, 1860. His parents, Calvin J. Remy and Miranda Essex, are natives of Indiana. The former was born in Franklin County and the latter in Bartholomew County. Charles obtained his early education at the district school, working on his father's farm in the summer and attending school during the winter. In 1897 he entered Franklin College, where he was graduated in 1884, receiving the degree of A. B. After graduating, he taught Greek and mathematics in a normal school in Lexington, N. C., for two years, when he began the study of law in the office of Hacker & Strickland, at Columbus, Indiana. In 1887 and 1888 he attended law school at the University of Michigan, from which he graduated. Returning to Columbus, he was admitted to the bar, and entered into a partnership with Judge Marshall Hacker in the practice of law, succeeding Major Strickland, of the firm of Hacker & Strickland, with whom he had studied law. After being admitted to the bar he soon took high rank as a lawyer. In 1894 he was elected Representative to the General Assembly of the State, the first Republican Representative ever elected from Bartholomew County. In 1896 he was nominated by the Republican State Convention for the office of Reporter of the Supreme Court, and was elected, which office he still holds, having been re-elected in 1900. He was married to Miss Debbie E. Henderson, November 25, 1891, and has one child, William Henderson Remy. Mr. Remy takes great interest in National and State politics, and is an effective campaign speaker.

SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES IN THE
UNITED STATES CONGRESS
(FIFTY-EIGHTH SESSION).



CHARLES WARREN FAIRBANKS.

Charles Warren Fairbanks, of Indianapolis, was born on a farm near Unionville Center, Union County, Ohio, May 11, 1852; was educated in the common schools of the neighborhood and at the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, graduating from that institution in 1872 in the classical course; was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Ohio in 1874; removed to Indianapolis in the same year, where he has since practiced his profession; never held public office prior to his election to the Senate; was elected a Trustee of the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1885; was Chairman of the Indiana State Conventions in 1892 and 1898; was unanimously chosen as the nominee of the Republican caucus for the United States Senate in the Indiana Legislature in January, 1893, and subsequently received his entire party vote in the Legislature, but was defeated by David Turpie, Democrat; was Delegate-at-Large to the Republican National Convention at St. Louis in 1896, and was temporary Chairman of the Convention; was appointed a member of the United States and British Joint High Commission which met in Quebec in 1898 for the adjustment of Canadian questions, and was Chairman of the United States High Commissioners; was elected to the United States Senate as a Republican January 20, 1897, by a majority of twenty-one, on joint ballot, over Daniel W. Voorhees and Leroy Templeton, and took his seat March 4, 1897, and was re-elected in 1903.



ALBERT JEREMIAH BEVERIDGE.

Albert Jeremiah Beveridge was born on a farm in Highland County, Ohio, October 6, 1862, but while quite a boy removed with his parents to a farm near Sullivan, Illinois. He obtained such education as the public schools could give, and took his college course at Asbury (now DePauw) University, from which he graduated with the class of 1885. He was married to Miss Katherine Maud Langsdale, of Greencastle, Indiana, in 1887. In 1886 he entered the law office of McDonald, Butler & Mason, with whom he remained until 1888, when he opened a law office for himself. During eleven years of practice until he was elected to the United States Senate his clientage grew steadily, and he has been engaged in many of the most important cases tried in Indiana. His power as an orator has gained him large acquaintance of prominent men in the large cities both east and west. Until his election to the United States Senate in January, 1899, Mr. Beveridge had held no political office.

FIRST DISTRICT.

James A. Hemenway, of Boonville, was born March 8, 1860, at Boonville, Indiana, and, with the exception of a few years, has continued to reside at Boonville; was educated in the common schools; commenced the practice of law in 1885; in 1886 and again in 1888 was elected Prosecuting Attorney of the Second Judicial Circuit of Indiana; in 1890 was elected a member of the Republican State Committee from the First District; was elected to the Fifty-fourth and re-elected to the Fifty-fifth Congress as a Republican, receiving 21,907 votes, against 20,856 votes for Thomas Duncan, Democrat, and 1,313 votes for Josephus Lee, Populist. He was elected to the Fifty-sixth Congress, receiving 20,383 votes, against 19,337 for Duncan and 475 for Lee. In 1902 he was re-elected.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Robert W. Miers, of Bloomington, was born in Decatur County, Indiana, January 27, 1848, and is a graduate of both the literary and law departments of Indiana University. Commenced the practice of law at Bloomington, Indiana, in April, 1872; was elected Prosecuting Attorney for the Tenth Judicial Circuit of Indiana in 1875 and in 1877; was elected to the House of Representatives of the Indiana Legislature in 1879; was a Trustee of Indiana University, 1881 to 1893; was appointed Judge of the Tenth Judicial Circuit in 1883, to fill an unexpired term; was elected Judge of the same circuit in 1890, and served as Judge until September, 1896, when he resigned and accepted the nomination of the Democratic Congressional Convention for the Second District of Indiana; was elected to the Fifty-fifth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 21,757 votes, against 20,759 votes for Alexander M. Hardy, Republican, and 2,625 votes for Newel H. Motsinger, Populist. He was elected to the Fifty-sixth Congress, receiving 20,245 votes, against 18,656 for Gardiner and 1,333 for Trout. In November, 1902, he was re-elected.

THIRD DISTRICT.

William T. Zenor, of Corydon, was born in Harrison Township, within three miles of his present residence, April 30, 1846. Was educated in the common schools and at the seminary of Prof. James G. May. At the age of twenty-two he commenced the study of law under the direction of the late Judge D. W. LaFollette, of New Albany; was admitted to the bar and formed a law partnership with Judge Fred Mathes, in 1870, at Corydon. In 1871 he moved to Leavenworth, Crawford County, Indiana, where he established a successful practice. Was appointed by Governor Williams as Prosecuting Attorney for the District, which office he held by this appointment and two succeeding elections until 1882; in 1884 was elected Judge of the Judicial Circuit without opposition; was re-elected in 1890, and was elected to the Fifty-fifth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 22,475 votes, against 19,927 for Robert J. Tracewell, Republican. He was elected to the Fifty-sixth Congress, receiving 21,111 votes, against 16,791 for Whitesides and 356 for Mayfield, and was re-elected to the Fifty-eighth Congress in November, 1902.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Francis Marion Griffith, of Vevay, was born in Switzerland County, Indiana, August 21, 1849; was educated in the country schools of the county, at the high school at Vevay, and at Franklin College; has been engaged in the practice of law at Vevay for over twenty years; served as State Senator from 1886 to 1894; was elected as a Democrat to the Fifty-fifth Congress at the special election August 10, 1897, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. William S. Holman, receiving 19,342 votes, against 18,268 for Charles W. Lee, Republican, and 778 votes for Uriah M. Browder, Populist; was re-elected in 1898 to the Fifty-sixth Congress, receiving 21,751 votes, against 19,733 for Lee and 213 for Hughes; and was re-elected in 1900.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Elias S. Holliday, Republican, of Brazil, was born in Aurora, Indiana, March 5, 1842, and spent the early part of his life on farms in Indiana, Missouri and Iowa; secured a common school education in the intervals of farm work, and before the Civil War was a teacher in the public schools of Iowa. The quota of that State under President Lincoln's first call for volunteers was filled before the part of the State in which Mr. Holliday lived was reached by the recruiting officers; later there was recruiting for the Fifth Kansas Regiment, and he enlisted. Shortly afterward part of the command was reorganized into the Tenth Kansas Volunteers. Served in the Army of the Frontier under Generals Lane and Blunt until August 12, 1864, when he was mustered out by reason of the expiration of his term of enlistment, having risen to the rank of First Sergeant. His place was taken by two younger brothers, and Mr. Holliday returned to Indiana with his parents; took a partial academic course at Hartsville College, and resumed teaching in the winter, while farming in the summer, and between times studying law with Overmeyer & Overmeyer, of North Vernon. Married Miss Lina Gregg, March 5, 1873, and has three sons and an adopted daughter, the wife of John G. Bryson. Moved to Carbon, Clay County, in 1873, and entered upon the practice of the law, and the next year located in Brazil, which has since been his home. Was elected Mayor of Brazil three times, and was a Presidential Elector on the Blaine ticket; has always been an active and earnest Republican and taken part in every campaign since he left the army; is a Mason, a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Presbyterian Church; was elected to the Fifty-seventh Congress, and re-elected to the Fifty-eighth Congress, receiving 23,795 votes, to 21,562 votes for J. A. Wiltermood, Democrat, and 1,231 for D. G. Carter, Prohibitionist, and 745 for James Bishop, Socialist.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

James E. Watson was born in Winchester, Indiana, November 2, 1864, and is a son of the Hon. E. L. Watson, one of the leading lawyers of eastern Indiana; graduated from Winchester High School 1881, entered DePauw University the same year and remained in that institution until 1885, when he returned home and took up the study of law in the office

of Watson & Engle; was admitted to the bar in 1886, and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. In politics he has always been an ardent Republican, and has participated actively in many campaigns. In 1892 he was a candidate for Presidential Elector, and contested for the nomination for Secretary of State in 1894, and was second on a list of strong candidates before the convention. Received the unsolicited nomination of his party for Congress against the Hon. Wm. S. Holman; made an active canvass of his district, speaking in every township; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 17,905 votes, as against 17,471 for Holman, Democrat, and 703 for Gregg, Populist, and 554 for Wright, Prohibitionist. He was elected to the Fifty-sixth Congress, receiving 21,048 votes, against 18,844 for Robinson, Democrat, and 121 for Walker. He was re-elected November, 1902, to the Fifty-eighth Congress.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Jesse Overstreet, of Indianapolis, was born in Johnson County, Indiana, December 14, 1859; received a common school and collegiate education, and was admitted to the bar in 1886; was elected to the Fifty-fourth and re-elected to the Fifty-fifth Congress as a Republican, receiving 29,075 votes, against 24,187 votes for Charles M. Cooper, Free Silver Democrat, and 757 votes for Evans Woollen, National Democrat. He was elected to the Fifty-sixth Congress, receiving 25,868 votes, against 23,269 for Bailey, 567 for Campbell and 235 for Kuerst, and was returned to the Fifty-eighth Congress in the November, 1902, election.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Forty-seven years ago, in Madison County, Indiana, George W. Cromer was born. His father, Josiah Cromer, soon thereafter removed to a farm in Salem Township, Delaware County, Indiana, where he continues to reside. On this farm his son George, the subject of this sketch, was reared to manhood and performed his full share of the hard work incident to life on a farm. He received a common school education in the common schools of Delaware County, and also received a collegiate education in the State University at Bloomington, Indiana, graduating in the literary department of that college with the degree of A. B. in 1882. After his graduation he edited the Muncie Times about six months, and then read law and was admitted to the bar, and ever since has been engaged in the practice of law. He was married in the autumn of 1895, to Miss Frances Soule, of Chicago.

Mr. Cromer was elected Prosecuting Attorney for the Forty-sixth Judicial Circuit in 1886, and again in 1888. In 1894 he was elected Mayor of the city of Muncie by the largest majority ever given a candidate for that office. In 1898 he was elected Representative in Congress by the Republicans of the Eighth Congressional District of Indiana, by a good majority. He was Chairman of the Republican County Committee for Delaware County during the campaign of 1892, and was a member of the Republican State Committee for the old Sixth District in 1892, and also during the campaign of 1894. Mr. Cromer was re-elected in 1902.

NINTH DISTRICT.

Charles B. Landis, of Delphi, was born July 9, 1858, in Millville, Butler County, Ohio; was educated in the public schools of Logansport, and graduated from Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, Indiana, in 1883; was editor of the Logansport Journal from 1883 to 1887, and at the time of his nomination for Congress was editor of the Delphi Journal; in 1894 was elected President of the Indiana Republican Editorial Association, and was re-elected in 1895; was elected to the Fifty-fifth Congress as a Republican, receiving 23,616 votes, against 23,367 votes cast for Joseph C. Cheadle, Fusionist. He was elected to the Fifty-sixth Congress, receiving 22,447 votes, against 21,357 for Cheadle, 327 for Thompson, and 621 for King. Mr. Landis was returned to the Fifty-eighth Congress in November, 1902.

TENTH DISTRICT.

Edgar D. Crumpacker, of Valparaiso, Indiana, was born May 27, 1851, in Laporte County, Indiana; was educated in the common schools and at the Valparaiso Academy; was admitted to the bar in 1876 and has been in the practice of law at Valparaiso since; was Prosecuting Attorney for the Thirty-first Judicial Circuit from 1884 to 1888; served as Appellate Judge in the State of Indiana by appointment under Governor Hovey from March, 1891, to January, 1893; was elected to the Fifty-fifth Congress as a Republican, receiving 28,259 votes, against 23,120 votes for Martin E. Krueger, Fusionist. He was elected to the Fifty-sixth Congress, receiving 24,656, against 20,206 for Ross. Mr. Crumpacker was returned to the Fifty-eighth Congress in 1902.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

Frederick Landis, Republican, of Logansport, son of Abraham H. and Mary Kumler Landis, was born at Seven Mile, Butler County, Ohio, in 1872, his people removing to Logansport in 1875, where he was admitted to the bar in 1893; was elected to the Fifty-eighth Congress, receiving 24,390 votes, to 19,596 for John C. Nelson, Democrat, and 2,244 for Bennett S. Shugart, Prohibitionist.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

James M. Robinson, of Fort Wayne, was born in 1861 on a farm south of that city. His early education was obtained in the county school; at the age of ten he moved to the city and attended the public schools till he was fourteen years of age, when he became collector of the Daily News, a newspaper of which he had been a carrier boy for several years. At fifteen he took employment in a shop at Fort Wayne as a machine hand, and from that time to the present he has supported and kept house with his mother. While working at his trade he studied law. Quitting the shop in 1881, he entered the office of Judge Walpole G. Colerick, who was then in Congress, and in 1882 was admitted to practice in the State and United States courts. In 1886 and 1888 he was unanimously nominated and elected for Prosecuting Attorney, and filled that position for four years; was defeated in 1892 for the Congressional nomination by

the Hon. W. F. McNagny, who served in Congress, but was unanimously nominated by the Democrats in 1896, and was elected to the Fifty-fifth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 22,752 votes, as against 22,196 for his Republican opponent, Jacob D. Leighty. He was elected to the Fifty-sixth Congress, receiving 19,484 votes, against 18,044 for Stemen and 448 for Schrader. He was elected a member of the Fifty-eighth Congress, November, 1902.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

Abraham Lincoln Brick, Congressman from the Thirteenth District of Indiana, and lawyer, was born on his father's farm, about eight miles northwest of South Bend, in Warren Township, St. Joseph County, Indiana, May 27, 1860. His father was William W. Brick, a pioneer in this part of the country, having emigrated from New Jersey. His mother was Mrs. Elizabeth Calvert Brick.

Later his father removed to South Bend, where young Brick attended the common and then the high schools. Later he entered Cornell and then Yale, and after having spent some time in the West, roughing it with the cowboys to recover his health, he was graduated from the Law Department of the University of Michigan in the spring of 1883. He immediately began the practice of law in South Bend, Indiana, being very self-reliant, and has conducted his own business ever since without a partner. After having practiced but a few years he was elected Prosecuting Attorney on the Republican ticket, when nearly all the other offices had gone Democratic by from 1,200 to 1,500 majority. He was delegate to the National Republican Convention at St. Louis, and served on the State Central Committee of Indiana, and was District Chairman for two years. In the summer of 1898 he was nominated for Congress on the Republican ticket, and was elected over M. Hathaway by a majority of 3,000, and re-elected in November, 1902.

On November 11, 1884, Mr. Brick was married to Anna Meyer, and has one child, Estelle, nine years old.

INDIANA GENERAL ASSEMBLY

(SIXTY-THIRD SESSION).

SENATORS.

SMITH ASKREN.

Smith Askren represented in the Sixty-third session of the State Senate the counties of Harrison and Floyd. He is a farmer, living near Moberly, Harrison County. The late John Askren was his father. His mother's maiden name was Sarah Davis. Both parents are dead. They were natives of Harrison County, and the father was a leading farmer in the community.

Smith Askren was born near where he now lives on the 9th day of July, 1848, and was married to Miss R. E. Wiseman, December 24, 1874. He attended the common schools in his boyhood, and took a two years' course at Hartsville College; also attended Bloomington College for a short while, when ill-health compelled him to give up an indoor life.

He has been Justice of the Peace and Trustee of his township. Also has served four terms in the Lower House of the Indiana Legislature. He has always been a Democrat.



WALTER L. BALL.

Walter Losson Ball was born January 16, 1869, in Blackford County, and moved with his parents to Delaware County a year afterward, and has resided there ever since. He began the practice of law in 1895 at Muncie, where he now enjoys a lucrative practice. In 1896 he was nominated and elected Senator for the counties of Delaware and Randolph, and in 1900 was renominated by acclamation and elected by an increased majority, and now represents Delaware County in the Senate. He is a Republican in politics. He was educated in the common schools and at Valparaiso Normal. He is well identified with fraternal orders, but never aspired to or held any office except Senator.

He was married to Seretha F. Taylor in 1894, and they have one child, Ruth Lucile Ball. His father and mother were both natives of Indiana. His father died in 1879, and his mother still resides on the farm in the southern part of Delaware County.



JAMES S. BARCUS.

James S. Barcus, of Terre Haute, Indiana, is an attorney at law and a publisher. He was born in Sullivan County, Indiana, March 18, 1863. His father, S. J. Barcus, was a farmer and blacksmith, whose ancestors were among the early settlers in Indiana, having emigrated from Ohio in the early part of the century. His mother's maiden name was Martha Hinkle, born in Indiana of parents who had emigrated from Pennsylvania. Mr. Barcus had but an ordinary common school education, and had taught three years in the common schools of Indiana at the time of his majority. He was then married in Terre Haute to Bettie Belle Tichenor, at the home of Dr. F. M. Pickens. After his marriage he spent three years in school work at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and subsequent to that he spent three years in the study of law in Columbia University, New York, where he graduated in 1899, with the degree of LL. B. Mr. Barcus has no children. He represents in the Senate the counties of Vigo, Parke and Vermillion, having been elected by the Republican party, of which he has always been an enthusiastic member. He had held no political office prior to this.



JAMES M. BARLOW.

The Hon. James M. Barlow, who represented Hendricks County in the House in the Sixtieth and Sixty-first, and Boone and Hendricks counties in the Senate in the Sixty-second and Sixty-third sessions of the General Assembly, is a farmer near Plainfield. He was born in Hendricks County, September 13, 1845, the son of Harvey Rice Barlow, a farmer, and Sarah Jane Smith Barlow, both of whom were Kentuckians by birth.

Mr. Barlow received his education in the common schools of his county and Wabash College. He served as a soldier in the Civil War, and is a member of the G. A. R., representing his district many times in the National encampments; also a member of the Commander-in-Chief's staff.

In addition to his services in the Legislature, he has served on several important commissions and some minor offices.

He was married May 17, 1871, to Sarah Elizabeth Hornaday. In politics he is a Republican.



T. EDWIN BELL.

Senator T. Edwin Bell represents Lake and Porter counties in the State Senate. He was born in Frontenac County, Ontario, Canada, on September 23, 1864.

His father, John Bell, was born in Canada, and was a railroad contractor and farmer, and now retired. His mother's maiden name was Ellen McKechnie. She was born on the Bermuda Islands. Her father was an officer in the British army.

Senator Bell was educated in the common schools of Canada, and afterward graduated from a medical college in Philadelphia, in 1886, and from the Philadelphia Dental College in 1887, but is now engaged in the real estate business in Hammond, East Chicago and Indiana Harbor. He is a staunch Republican; was at one time Coroner of Lake County, and in 1896 was Chairman of the Lake County Republican Central Committee.

He was married, in 1891, to Lena Caroline Hohman.



ALBERT MINIS BURNS.

Albert Minis Burns was born in Clarion County, Pennsylvania, November 24, 1847. His father, Thomas Burns, a contractor and builder, was the son of an Irish peer. His mother, Catherine Deary, was born in Pennsylvania.

When six years of age his parents removed to Platteville, Wisconsin, where he resided until the age of thirteen, when he enlisted and saw four years' service in the Union army, being brevetted Captain by Governor Lewis for being the youngest soldier serving the longest term from Wisconsin.

He graduated from the Wisconsin Normal School, at Platteville, in 1866, and was married to Bessie L. Whitaker, of Bever Dam, Wisconsin, in 1870. In 1881 he removed to South Bend, Indiana, and for the past twelve years had been connected with the Sandage Steel Skein Company.

In 1898 he was elected State Senator from St. Joseph County, representing the Republican party, and in 1902 was re-elected to the same office. Senator Burns passed through a severe illness in December, but occupied his seat in the Assembly from January 8th to February 2d, after which he was confined to his apartment at the English Hotel, where he died February 14th.

In his honor the Senate adjourned, the entire body attending the funeral in South Bend, February 17, 1903.



SETH D. COATS.

Seth D. Coats was born on a farm near Winchester, Randolph County, Indiana, February 20, 1847. His parents were William Coats, farmer, born near Covington, Ohio, May 28, 1817, and his mother's maiden name was Mary Moffitt, born January 19, 1817.

Inured to the trials of pioneer life, attending the short terms of school in the winter in his native county, he remained on the farm until seventeen, when he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, May 11, 1864.

He was married to Lucinda Skinner, November 4, 1865. Leaving the farm the next year, he was employed by the Grand Rapids & Indiana and other railway companies, and after four years of service railroading was elected twice in succession Trustee of White River Township.

In 1881 he became Assistant Cashier in the Randolph County Bank, five years later Cashier, and in 1891 was elected President of that institution, serving in that capacity ever since. He has been constantly re-elected City Treasurer ever since Winchester was incorporated as a city. In 1902 he was elected as Joint Senator from the counties of Jay and Randolph to the General Assembly of Indiana, and in that body was Chairman of the Committee on Banks, Trust Companies and Savings Associations in the session of 1903. He has always been a Republican.



JOSEPH S. CONLOGUE.

Joseph S. Conlogue, of Kendallville, Indiana, who represented Noble and Lagrange counties in the Sixty-second and Sixty-third sessions of the General Assembly, was born in Kendallville, Noble County, Indiana, June 19, 1843. Since 1882 he has been engaged in journalism. Prior to that time he was engaged in teaching and farming.

His father, Samuel B. Conlogue, was born in Steuben County, New York, and was a farmer. His mother's maiden name was Mary A. Cilley, who was born in Livingston County, New York. He received his education in the common schools and at the Kendallville High School. He was married to Julia Strouss, of Swan Township, Noble County, Indiana, in 1868. They have two daughters.

Prior to being elected State Senator, he held the offices of City Councilman, Secretary, and later President of the School Board of Kendallville. He was Revenue Stamp Inspector at Indianapolis in 1898 and 1899. In politics he is a Republican.



ELISHA SAMUEL CRUMBAKER.

The Hon. Elisha Samuel Crumbaker, of Evansville, an attorney at law, represented the county of Vanderburgh in the Sixty-second and Sixty-third sessions of the General Assembly of Indiana.

Senator Crumbaker was born in Muhlenberg County, Kentucky, March 25, 1869, the son of Jacob W. Crumbaker, a native of Washington County, Tennessee, and Christinia E. Nall Crumbaker, a native of Muhlenberg County, Kentucky. He was educated in the common schools of Hopkins County, Kentucky, the National Institute of Madisonville, Kentucky, and the Northern Indiana Law School, at Valparaiso, Indiana. Mr. Crumbaker is unmarried, and prior to his election to the Senate had held no political office. He is a Republican.



DANIEL LUCIEN CRUMPACKER.

The Hon. Daniel Lucien Crumpacker, of Westville, Laporte County, Indiana, who represented the counties of Laporte and Starke in the Senate in the Sixty-second and Sixty-third sessions of the General Assembly, is a farmer, stock raiser and grain dealer, and was born near Westville, November 12, 1849, the son of Shepard Crumpacker, a farmer, importer and raiser of fine stock, born in Botetourt County, Virginia, and Deborah A. Williams, born in Wayne County, Indiana.

Senator Crumpacker was educated in the public school, supplemented by a course in Prairie Home Academy, Orion, Illinois, and a commercial course at Ann Arbor, Michigan. He spent two years teaching in the public schools of Henry County, Illinois, and one year in Laporte County, Indiana; served three terms as Township Trustee. Was married November 30, 1876, to Miss Mary A. McLoughlin, of Michigan City, Indiana. In politics he is a Republican.



A. BYRON DARBY.

A. Byron Darby, of Waterloo, Ind., is a physician and surgeon by profession, and represented the counties of Dekalb and Steuben in the Senate of the Sixty-second and Sixty-third sessions of the General Assembly. Senator Darby was born in Franklin, Fulton County, Ohio. His father, a merchant and farmer, was born in Rutland, Vermont, in 1807; was a pioneer of western Ohio, and died in 1883. His mother, Sepharina Guilford Darby, born near Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1810, is still living.

The Senator received his education from the common and high schools, pursuing his higher studies at Alfred College, New York, and Oberlin, Ohio. He was married April 28, 1864, to Linda M. Henyek, born in Huron County, Ohio. He has served as United States Examining Surgeon. Is a Republican in politics.



ETHAN ALLEN DAUSMAN.

Ethan Allen Dausman lives at Goshen, Indiana, where he is a practicing lawyer. Born January 3, 1862, near the city of Elkhart. His father, Jacob Dausman, was born in Germany, and resided there until twenty-two years of age. His mother, Margaret Snider, was born at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. Both parents died when he was yet a child. He was admitted to practice at the Elkhart County bar in 1886. He married Mary A. Stauffer, and has three children, Gertrude, Guy and Inez. In 1900 he was elected to the Senate by the Republicans. He never held any other office.



CYRUS EDGAR DAVIS.

Cyrus Edgar Davis was elected Joint Senator for the counties of Greene, Monroe and Brown at the November election, 1902, and under the new apportionment will in the next session represent the counties of Greene and Daviess. He is a lawyer by profession, and was born in Washington County, Indiana, on December 17, 1856. His father, James Davis was born in the same county, and was a farmer by occupation. His mother, whose maiden name was Martha E. Wright, was also born in Washington County.

He was educated in the common schools and high schools of Washington and Orange counties, and later graduated at the Indiana University, taking the degree of A. B. in 1880, and in the Law School of the Michigan University, taking the degree of B. L. in 1882. He was married to Cora Yakey on the 7th day of October, 1886. He is a Democrat, and prior to his election to his present office represented the county of Greene in the lower house of the General Assembly in the session of 1901.



CHARLES A. DE HAVEN.

Charles A. De Haven, Senator from Howard and Miami counties, was born in Greene County, Ohio, August 15, 1865, and moved with his parents to Howard County when three years of age, where he has since lived. He was a son of ex-Sheriff James W. De Haven, also a native of Ohio, and whose ancestor came from France with LaFayette and cast his lot with the American Revolution of that time. His mother, Mary V., whose maiden name was Crouse, was born in Frederick County, Virginia, and came from the Holland Dutch line, driven from the mother country in the seventeenth century, for their adherence to the Puritan belief.

Senator De Haven was a member of the Howard County bar at Kokomo, and always identified himself with the Republican party. In 1890 he was the Assistant Clerk of the House of Representatives, and with this exception his election to the Senate was his first office. Senator De Haven died July 30, 1903, at his home in Kokomo.

STEPHEN B. FLEMING.

No data for biography nor photograph furnished.

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JAMES W. FORTUNE.

James W. Fortune was born on a farm near Lexington, Scott County, Indiana, February 1, 1864, and attended the public schools of his native county until he entered Indiana University, from which institution he graduated in 1894.

He is a lawyer and is located at Jeffersonville, Clark County, Indiana, which county, together with Scott and Jennings counties, he represented in the Senate during the sessions of the Sixty-second and Sixty-third General Assemblies.

In 1899 he was married to Martha Verhoeff, of Louisville, Kentucky,

The position of Senator, from the counties mentioned above, is the only official position he ever sought or held. In politics he is a Democrat.

His father's name is William Fortune, a native of Wexford, Ireland. His mother's maiden name was Mary Boyle, a native of Limerick, Ireland.



OLIVER GARD.

Oliver Gard graduated from Rush Medical College, Chicago, in February, 1869, and was a post-graduate from the same school in 1882. Practiced medicine in Middleford, Clinton County, for twenty years. Moved to Frankfort, Indiana, in 1882, and has resided there since. He represented the counties of Carroll and Clinton in the Senate of 1901-1903. Was born in Switzerland County, Indiana, January 12, 1842. His father, Jesse Gard, a farmer, was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, March 8, 1811, and his mother was Amanda McHenry, born in Hamilton County, Ohio, January 18, 1814. His education was obtained in the common schools and at the New London, Indiana, Academy. He was married May 14, 1873, to India J. Merrick. Was President of the City School Board of Frankfort four years, and Clerk of the Clinton County Circuit Court 1886-1894. Served during the Civil War in Company H, Third Indiana Cavalry, and in politics is a Republican.



THOMAS JEFFERSON GIBSON.

Thomas Jefferson Gibson, of Branchville, Indiana, was born in Crawford County, Indiana, in 1852, being the oldest son of a family of nine children born to William and Melinda Shields Gibson. William Gibson was a farmer, born in Crawford County in 1825. His mother was born in Kentucky in 1832. He received a good academic education, and taught several years in the common schools. Was married to Melissa Frakes in 1875, and to this union was born six children, four of whom survive him. He was elected Trustee of Oil Township in 1884 by the Republican party, of which he was a lifelong member. Later he carried on a general merchandise business at Branchville. Served as Representative for Perry County in 1895 and 1897. Returned to his farm, and was elected Joint Senator to represent Crawford, Perry and Spencer counties, and served one term. Died in Indianapolis March 8, 1903.



JOSEPH C. GOCHENOUR.

Hon. Joseph C. Gochenour, who represented the counties of Wabash and Kosciusko in the Senate in the Sixtieth and Sixty-first sessions, and the counties of Wabash and Fulton in the Senate of the Sixty-second and Sixty-third sessions of the General Assembly, is a banker of North Manchester, Wabash County, and a Republican in politics.

Senator Gochenour was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, May 8, 1848, the son of Abram Gochenour, a native of the same State, and by trade a blacksmith. His mother's maiden name was Rebecca Caldwell, of Ohio. He was educated in the common schools of Wabash County, and was married March 23, 1871, to Emma Wolgamuth, of Wabash County. Mr. Gochenour was a soldier in the Civil War, enlisting when sixteen years old in Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Indiana, afterward enlisting in Company A, One Hundred and Fifty-third Indiana Infantry, serving about thirteen months, and to the end of the war. Mr. Gochenour had served as Justice of the Peace and Township Trustee before his election to the Senate.



FREMONT GOODWINE.

Hon. Fremont Goodwine is a farmer and banker of Williamsport, Indiana, and represented in the State Senate the counties of Fountain and Warren in the Sixtieth General Assembly, and the counties of Fountain, Warren and Benton in the Sixty-first, Sixty-second and Sixty-third General Assemblies. He is the son of James Goodwine, a native of Kentucky, and Sophia Buckles Goodwine, and was born near West Lebanon, Indiana, May 22, 1857. His father was a successful farmer and stock raiser of Warren County, Indiana.

Senator Goodwine received his education in the district schools of his county, the high school of West Lebanon, Indiana, the Indiana Normal School and Purdue University. He spent eight years as a teacher in the public schools, two years in the district schools, and six years as Superintendent of the West Lebanon schools. He was elected County Superintendent of Schools of Warren County in 1881, re-elected in 1883 and in 1887. He was three times appointed by the Governor as a member of the Legislative committee to visit the State institutions and report their needs to the Legislature, and was appointed by the Governor to represent the Tenth Congressional District on the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission for Indiana.

He was married first to Miss Etta A. Walker, of West Lebanon, Indiana, in 1878, and later to Miss Mary J. Moore, Green Hill, Indiana, 1890.

Mr. Goodwine is a Republican in politics.



JAMES GRAY.

James Gray, of Evansville, Indiana, President of Gray Tie Company, Secretary and Treasurer of Gray Tie and Lumber Company and Evansville Grain Company, of Evansville, Indiana, and Vice-President of St. Louis Car Wheel Company, of St. Louis, Missouri, represents in the State Senate the counties of Vanderburgh, Warrick and Pike.

He was born January 20, 1859, in Shelbyville, Kentucky. His father was W. W. Gray, born in Grayville, Illinois, in 1825, and was engaged in the banking business a great part of his business life, but was at times engaged in the produce business, and for a time in the wholesale boot and shoe business. His mother's maiden name was Thomasann Allen, who was born in Shelbyville, Kentucky.

Senator Gray was educated at the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland, graduating in the class of 1880. He served in the Navy the following four years, and resigned with the rank of Ensign in 1884, to embark in the grain business at Evansville. On the outbreak of the Spanish War in 1898 he tendered his services to the Navy Department, and was commissioned Lieutenant (senior grade) in the Navy, and served during that war as navigator of the U. S. Ship Yankton on the south coast of Cuba with Admiral Sampson's fleet. At the close of the war he was honorably discharged, and again took up the personal conduct of his business. On leaving the Navy in 1884 Senator Gray married Miss Margaret Morgan, of Evansville.

He has never before held any official position except in the Navy, and in politics he is a Republican.



ROBERT W. HARRISON.

Robert W. Harrison, of Shelbyville, Indiana, attorney at law and a Democrat, represented the counties of Johnson and Shelby in the Senate in the Sixty-second and Sixty-third General Assemblies, but this was not his first experience as a legislator, as he had previously served in the lower house, and was the caucus chairman of the House minority in the Fifty-ninth session of the General Assembly.

Senator Harrison was born in Shelby County, August 30, 1860, the son of James Harrison, a lawyer and native of Bourbon County, Kentucky, and Martha King Harrison, of Franklin County, this State.

Senator Harrison received his education in the public schools of Shelbyville, and graduated from the Shelbyville High School in 1879. He taught a country school two winters, studying law during the summer months. He was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one. He was married April 4, 1889, to Susie M. Favorite, and to this marriage was born two children, Irwin and Laurence.

Senator Harrison is a charter member of Chillon Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of Shelbyville, and in addition to his political experience in the Legislature he has served three years in the Shelbyville City Council.



EDGAR E. HENDEE.

Edgar E. Hendee, of Anderson, Madison County, was born March 6, 1861, at Warsaw, Kosciusko County, Indiana. His father, Caleb Hendee, by occupation a boot and shoe merchant, was born July 27, 1827, in Wayne County, New York; his mother, Abigail Bush, was born January 30, 1824, in Ontario County, New York. Mr. Hendee graduated at the Warsaw High School in 1879, then entered Asbury (now DePauw) University, from which he graduated in 1883. On April 6, 1886, he married Miss Mattie O. Thayer, at Warsaw, Indiana. He now represents the counties of Madison, Hancock and Rush as Joint Senator in the Sixty-third General Assembly, never having held any other official position. Senator Hendee is a lawyer, admitted to the bar in 1886, and in politics is a Republican.



WILL H. JOHNSTON.

Will H. Johnston, Senator from Putnam and Montgomery counties, lives at Crawfordsville, and is a lawyer. He represented the above counties in the Sixty-second and Sixty-third sessions; he was caucus chairman of the minority at the Sixty-third session. Was born on a farm near Greencastle, June 9, 1858, and is a son of Archibald and Sarah Johnston. His father was born in Wilkes County, North Carolina, August 28, 1810; his mother, Sarah Keller Johnston, was born in Harrison County, Indiana, August 19, 1816, and is the youngest of eleven children. He moved with his parents to Montgomery County in the spring of 1865. His father was a member of the General Assembly in eleven sessions, several times being a member of the State Senate. Senator Johnston married Ella M. McMullen, of Frankfort, on January 20, 1886; they have one child, a daughter (Lois J.), now sixteen years old. Mr. Johnston was educated in the common schools, took a special course in the University of Michigan, and graduated from the Law Department of that institution in 1881. He, like his father, has been active in politics for years, and at one time was a member of the State Committee, but has never been a candidate for an elective office, except the one he now holds. He is a Democrat.



WILLIAM ALBERT KITTINGER.

William Albert Kittinger, a lawyer of Anderson, Madison County, is a State Senator from that county. His father, John Smith, a shoemaker, was a native of Germany, and his mother, Delilah Turk, was born in Roanoke County, Virginia. Mr. Kittinger was born near Richmond, Wayne County, Indiana, and was reared by Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Kittinger, taking their family name. He was educated at the common schools in Fall Creek Township, Henry County, Indiana. On the 9th of September, 1874, he married Miss Martha E. Kunneke, of Columbus Grove, Ohio, who died in Anderson, September 16, 1894.

Senator Kittinger in October, 1880, was elected Prosecuting Attorney of the Twenty-fourth Judicial Circuit, which consisted of Madison and Hamilton counties, in this State. In November, 1882, he was re-elected to the same position. In politics he is a Republican.



JOHN CHARLES LAWLER.

John Charles Lawler was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 13th day of January, 1843. He was of Irish ancestry. His father and mother, both natives of Ireland, emigrated to this country and settled in Ohio in the year 1835.

Senator Lawler, as a boy, attended the common schools of Cincinnati, and spent two years at St. Joseph's College, near Somerset, Perry County, Ohio. After the death of his father, in 1854, Senator Lawler was forced at the early age of eleven years, to give up his schooling, and he never attended school or college after his twelfth birthday.

In 1855 he removed with his mother from Ohio to the State of Indiana, living on a farm in Washington County. He was a resident of Washington County, Indiana, since that time.

Upon the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, Senator Lawler enlisted in Company G, Thirteenth Indiana Infantry Volunteers, serving in the army thirty-seven months, and was discharged June 30, 1864.

Returning from the army, he resumed his occupation upon the farm, and in connection with his farming operated a tannery for two years.

In April, 1867, he was elected Trustee of Monroe Township, and in 1868 he received the Democratic nomination and was elected a Representative to the General Assembly of the State of Indiana from Washington County. During the session of 1869 of the Legislature, the question of the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution being under consideration, he, with his Democratic colleagues, resigned. At the call of the Governor for a special election he was again elected as a Representative from Washington County.

Removing to Salem, in 1871, he began the study and practice of law, which he continued to the time of his death.

Senator Lawler always took an active interest in politics, and was a lifelong Democrat. In 1893 he refused a federal appointment. In the general elections of 1896 and 1900, he was his party's choice for Lieutenant-Governor, but suffered defeat with his party. After the general election of 1900, and before the meeting of the Legislature of 1901, Mr. Jephtha H. Garriot, who had been elected Senator from the Senatorial District composed of Washington and Jackson counties, died. A special election having been called to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Garriot, Senator Lawler was chosen, serving during the sessions of 1901 and 1903.

During the month of April, 1903, Senator Lawler was appointed a member of the Board of Trustees of the Indiana Soldiers' Home, at Lafayette, Indiana, the appointment being made by Governor Durbin without solicitation on the part of Senator Lawler or his friends.

Senator Lawler was married on the 25th day of December, 1866, to Miss Eliza Robertson, of Washington County, Indiana. To this union six children have been born. Of the six children, three survive, Hallie, Minnie and John A. Senator Lawler died at his home September 29, 1903.



JAMES T. LAYMAN.

Hon. James T. Layman, of Indianapolis, a merchant and lifelong Republican, represented as a Senator, Marion County in the Sixty-second and Sixty-third General Assemblies.

Senator Layman was born September 4, 1844, at Putnamville, Putnam County, Indiana. The son of Dr. Daniel W. Layman, of Virginia, a prominent physician, who practiced for sixty years. His mother was a Kentuckian, Mary Hodge Davis Townsend. Both his great-grandfathers were Revolutionary soldiers.

Senator Layman began his education in a log schoolhouse. Entered Asbury University in September, 1861, left the University at seventeen years of age; raised a company of men, was elected Captain, and the company was mustered in the Union Army July 25, 1862, as the Fifty-fifth Regiment Indiana Infantry. Re-enlisted and served as First Lieutenant in One Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment Indiana Infantry. His service being in Kentucky, southwest Virginia and east Tennessee, in 1862, 1863 and 1864.

Senator Layman came to Indianapolis in February, 1865, entered in the hardware business, which he has since followed, being a member of the wholesale hardware firm of Layman & Carey Company.

He was married January 23, 1867, to Cora Belle Parks, of Carlisle, Kentucky.

He has always taken an earnest part in the advancement of Republican political principles, having been elected to several important positions from 1877 to 1884. He served as a member of the Indianapolis City Council and the Board of Aldermen, as Chairman of the Fire Board two years, and as President of the Board of Aldermen three years.

He was also a member of the first County Council of Marion County, and for six years a Trustee of the town of Irvington, now a part of the city of Indianapolis, where he resides.



THOMAS J. LINDLEY.

Senator Thomas J. Lindley represents the counties of Hamilton and Tipton, having been elected in 1900. His postoffice is Westfield, near which place he was born October 7, 1843, upon the farm where he now resides. His father, Aaron Lindley, emigrated from North Carolina in 1835, on account of his hostility to the institution of slavery. His mother, Elizabeth B. Carey, emigrated from Ohio with her parents when a child, in 1821, settling in Morgan County. His education was acquired in the common schools, Bloomingdale Academy, with one year in college, which was terminated abruptly by his enlistment in the Union Army in 1861, serving three enlistments, in the Fifty-seventh, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth and One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiments, attaining the rank of Lieutenant.

He was married to Harriet J. Blair, of Henry County, November 28, 1867. They have four living children, two sons and two daughters.

In 1868 he was elected Sheriff of Hamilton County. He has always been an ardent Republican. In 1878 he was elected a member of the General Assembly of the State, and was re-elected in 1880, and supported Benjamin Harrison for United States Senator. He was reared a Quaker, but changed to the M. E. Church, to which his wife belonged. He is a member of the G. A. R., the Masonic fraternity and the Knights of Pythias.



CHARLES C. LYONS.

Charles C. Lyons, Republican, of Fairmount, was born December 22, 1861, at Gallipolis, Ohio, eldest son of Charles J. (born at Baltimore, Md.), and Lydia E. (Woolweaver) Lyons, born at Auburn, New York. Was educated in the public schools of Parkersburg, West Virginia, his parents moving to that city when he was less than two years old.

His father was a tailor, and the son, learning the same trade, came to Indiana in 1880, and was married at Shelbyville to Miss Minnie Worland, July 31, 1883. Of this union eight children have been born, five girls and three boys. He moved to Grant County in 1892, and was elected as State Senator for that county November 4, 1902. He has been engaged in the mercantile business for the past ten years at Fairmount.



FREDERICK EUGENE MATSON.

Frederick Eugene Matson, Republican, was born June 1, 1869, on a farm near Pennville, Morgan County, Ohio. His father, George Meyers Matson, a Union officer in the Civil War, was a farmer and stock raiser. His mother's maiden name was Mary Catherine Dodds. Both parents were natives of Ohio. In 1882 they moved to a farm in the Muskingum River Valley, near Zanesville, Ohio, which still remains the family homestead.

The early education of Mr. Matson was obtained in the country district schools. At seventeen he became a teacher for one year, then a commercial traveler, thus working his way through college. He graduated from Muskingum College in 1893, and from the Ann Arbor Law School in 1894. Coming at once to Indianapolis, he rapidly took rank among the rising lawyers of the State. He was married in 1894 to Miss Mabelle McKitrick, of Marysville, Ohio. In 1900 he was elected State Senator from Marion County and served with distinction in the Sixty-second and Sixty-third General Assemblies, this being his first political office. In the latter session he was elected President pro tempore of the Senate, and floor leader of his party, being the youngest Senator on the majority side, and probably the youngest man ever chosen for these responsible positions.



WILLIAM N. MATTHEWS.

William N. Matthews was born in London, England, on November 1, 1844, son of John and Mary (Drake) Matthews. When five years of age, he came to America with his parents, locating after a few years at Gosport, Indiana, where his father engaged in the stone business. He naturally entered the stone business, which he has successfully followed. He early married Adeline H. Johnson, daughter of J. S. Johnson. He received a common school education, enlarged by business experience and travel. He resides at Bedford and is a member of the Baptist Church. He served the Union as a soldier during the War of the Rebellion. He is a Knight Templar and Thirty-second degree Mason. He has always been a Democrat. In 1902 he was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Joint Senator for Lawrence, Martin and Orange counties. He was elected by 159 majority, carrying every county in the district and overcoming a Republican majority of 1,500.



RICHARD M. MILBURN.

Richard M. Milburn, of Jasper, Indiana, represented the counties of Dubois and Daviess in the Senate of the Sixty-third General Assembly. His father was born in Kentucky; in early manhood he married Eliza J. McCarty, and together they moved to Dubois County and settled on a farm, where he lived until his death. Both parents died at Jasper, Indiana, in 1900.

Senator Milburn was born on his father's farm near Portersville, Dubois County, September 24, 1865, being the eldest of three children, the other two being James S. Milburn, of East St. Louis, and Mrs. Mattie J. Beck, of Fort Wayne. He attended country school until sixteen and then completed two years' work in the State Normal, at Terre Haute. He afterward graduated in the scientific course of the Southern Indiana Normal College, of Mitchell, Indiana. He is a graduate of the Law Department of Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee, 1887, and of the Literary Department of the State University, Bloomington, Indiana. He was married in 1887 to Lizzie Fowler, four children being the result of the marriage, Norma, Frank, Raymond and Donald, all of whom are living. He was Superintendent of the public schools of Jasper, Indiana, in 1887, and has since that time been continuously engaged in the practice of law at Jasper, except 1902-3, when he was Associate Professor of Law in the State University, at Bloomington. He is a Democrat and has never before asked for nor held any office.



MARSHALL E. NEWHOUSE.

Marshall E. Newhouse is the descendant of two of the most noted pioneer families of Rush County. His father, Lewis J. Newhouse, was born near the farm he now occupies, in the year 1824. His mother, Mary Ann Hackleman, a cousin of Gen. P. A. Hackleman, came of a large and respected family, and she was also born in Rush County. They were united in marriage in the year 1849, lived happily together until death took away the wife and mother in the year 1861. Four children were born to this union, the second child being the subject of this sketch.

Marshall E. Newhouse was born on a farm near Rushville, Indiana, November 7, 1852. His early youth was spent upon the farm, where he worked during the summer and attended district school in the winter until he was eighteen years of age. The next four years were spent almost continuously in school. After graduating from the Rushville High School, he attended Hanover College for a year, returning at this time to take charge of a school to which he had been elected principal.

In the spring of 1878 he was united in marriage to Miss Ella Throp, of Decatur County, Indiana, and located on a farm a few miles from Greensburg. This beautiful country home has been their residence ever since. Free turnpikes, free mail delivery and the telephone have added a priceless value to the beauty and comfort of the home.

Mr. Newhouse is a staunch Republican and an untiring worker for party success. He was elected to the lower house of the State Legislature in 1892 and re-elected to the same position again in 1894. His record during each of these sessions was such as to win the admiration of all his constituency, regardless of party. He was elected to the State Senate in 1902 to represent Decatur and Bartholomew counties.



WILLIAM H. O'BRIEN.

William H. O'Brien, of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, a banker by profession, and a Democrat in politics, represented Franklin, Dearborn and Ohio counties in the Senate of the Sixty-third General Assembly.

Senator O'Brien was born in Lawrenceburg, Indiana, August 22, 1855, the son of Cornelius O'Brien, a lawyer and a native of Kilkenny County, Ireland, and Harriet Jane Hunter, born in Lawrenceburg.

He was educated in the public schools of his native town and went through the Sophomore year at DePauw University, and on May 9, 1882, was married to Harriet Hunter, a native of Mexico, Missouri.

Prior to his present office in the Senate Senator O'Brien was Mayor of Lawrenceburg, 1885-1887, 1889-1891, 1891-1898, and was for some time Trustee of Purdue University.



ALBERT D. OGBORN.

Albert D. Ogborn, of New Castle, Henry County, by occupation a lawyer, was elected in 1900 to represent Henry, Fayette and Union counties. He was born on a farm in Wayne County, September 25, 1864; the son of Edwin F. Ogborn, a native of New Jersey, a blacksmith and farmer by occupation, and Jane (Bradbury) Ogborn, who was a native of Wayne County. Senator Ogborn was educated in the common schools, of which he is a graduate. He is unmarried, and is a Republican in politics. Prior to entering the legal profession he was for several years stenographer of the Circuit Court of Henry County. In June, 1898, he organized Company G, One Hundred and Sixty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteers, and commanded the company during its term of service serving in the South and in Cuba.



JOHN W. PARKS.

Hon. John W. Parks is a native of Marshall County, Indiana, born May 25, 1852. His father, Hon. James O. Parks, was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, and his mother, Susan Dinwiddie Parks, in Rush County, Indiana. James O. Parks, a lawyer, and father of Senator Parks, was a Representative in the General Assemblies of 1846 and 1859.

Senator Parks received his education from the common schools of Bourbon, Marshall County, and was graduated from the Law Department of the State University of Michigan in 1875, since which time he has been a resident of Plymouth, where he has been actively engaged in the practice of law. On October 12, 1876, he was married to Sallie H. Mozingo.

Mr. Parks is a Republican, is not an office seeker, and has never been a candidate or held any political office except that of State Senator, the nomination for which was unanimously given him by his party. He represented Marshall and Kosciusko counties as Senator in the Sixty-second and Sixty-third sessions of the General Assembly

JOSIAH G. POWELL.

Josiah G. Powell, a salesman of Logansport, Cass County, was born February 16, 1856, on a farm in that county. His father, Jephtha Powell, a farmer, was born in Steubenville, Ohio, in 1818, and emigrated to Cass County in 1836; two years later he drove a team with the government troops in the removal of the Pottawattamie Indians to the Territory of Kansas. His mother's name was Ruhamah Freen, who was born in Ohio and came to Cass County in the '30s. His education was received in the public schools of the country districts.

On December 11, 1879, Senator Powell married Miss Ada C. Rogers, of Clay Township, Cass County. Roger G. Powell, the eldest of their four children, is in his third year at the U. S. Military Academy at West Point.

Mr. Powell is a Republican and has occupied the following positions:

In 1880, he was appointed a census enumerator; 1882, he was elected Township Assessor; in 1894, he was elected County Auditor of Cass County, and was re-elected in 1898, being the only candidate elected from the Republican ticket; and in 1902 he was elected State Senator by Cass and Pulaski counties, both Democratic. The new apportionment is Cass and Carroll counties.



HARMON M. PURVIANCE.

Harmon M. Purviance, merchant and manufacturer, of Huntington, served in the Sixty-third General Assembly as a Joint Senator from Huntington and Whitley counties. He was born in the city of Huntington, March 30, 1857, the son of Samuel H. Purviance, a native of Preble County, Ohio, born February 13, 1816. His mother was Elizabeth (Montgomery) Purviance, born in Auburn, New York, July 9, 1824.

Mr. Purviance received his education from the public schools and from Franklin College (Franklin, Indiana). He was married October 20, 1892, to Miss Belle B. Brown, daughter of Captain and Mrs. Ashley Brown, of Dayton, Ohio.

Senator Purviance is and always has been a Republican in politics, but has held no political office until elected to a seat in the Senate.



JOHN DOYLE ROCHE.

John Doyle Roche, of Mt. Vernon, Posey County, Indiana, editor of the Mount Vernon Democrat, was elected Senator of Gibson and Posey counties. Last Legislature changed district to Posey, Vanderburgh and Warrick counties. Dispute exists as to what counties Mr. Roche will represent next session. He was born at Evansville, Indiana, November 6, 1870. His father, John Doyle Roche, Sr., was born at Roche's Landing, Posey County, and was a banker. His mother's maiden name was Henrietta Winings. She was born at Mt. Vernon, Indiana.

Senator Roche was educated in the local schools of Evansville and Mt. Vernon, entering a printing office early, which he considers a good schooling. Was married October 24, 1895, to Miss Rosa M. Moore, of St. Louis, Missouri. Was Deputy Postmaster of Mt. Vernon, Indiana, during President's Cleveland's first term. Is a Democrat.



JAMES M. SINGER.

James M. Singer, formerly a farmer, was born August 15, 1842. His father, Geo. W. Singer, was born in Harrison County, Virginia, and his mother, Susan Kendall, was born in Kentucky. Senator Singer was educated in the common schools of Ripley County, Indiana. He enlisted in Company F, Sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, August 11, 1861, for three years, was wounded May 27, 1864, at Dallas, Georgia, which left him a cripple for life. After his return home he was elected Township Assessor and Township Trustee and County Commissioner; was appointed postmaster at Versailles, county seat of Ripley County, in 1893, and served four years; was a member of the County Board of Review from 1898 to 1901.

At present he represents the counties of Jefferson, Ripley and Switzerland in the State Senate. He is a Democrat.



PRESLEY SMITH.

Presley Smith, State Senator, Morgan and Marion counties, was born in Owen County, Indiana, and for twenty years was a teacher, and at present time is a farmer. He is a son of the late Marcus Smith, born in Muskingum County, Ohio, a farmer and pioneer preacher in the Christian Church. His mother's maiden name was Malinda Pierson, a woman of strong character, born in Bourbon County, Kentucky. He was educated in the common schools, Valparaiso Normal and Indiana State Normal. May 1, 1874, he married Miss Amanda E. Marsh.

As a Republican he was a member of Morgan County Council for four years, two of which he was president. Always a Republican in politics.



BENJAMIN STARR.

Benjamin Starr, elected Senator to represent Wayne County in the Sixty-third General Assembly, was born May 17, 1842, at Richmond, Wayne County, Indiana. Son of Charles W. Starr (born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1793) and Elizabeth Starr, nee Wilson (born near Hockessin, Delaware, 1798), both members of the religious society of Friends. In Philadelphia Charles W. Starr was a house carpenter. Moving to Indiana in 1825, he purchased the farm on which a large portion of Richmond is now built, he became a farmer and builder, dying in 1855.

Benjamin received his education in the private and public schools of Richmond, which city was always his home. For the last twenty-five years he was engaged in the manufacture of pianos, and until his death was secretary and treasurer of the Starr Piano Company, of Richmond, a large and successful factory with a capacity of 7,500 pianos per year.

In 1864 he married Hannah Josephine Iredell, living near Richmond. She died in 1868, and in 1873 he married Mary B. Longstreth, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Mr. Starr was a member of Richmond City Council for four years, City Commissioner eight years, School Trustee of Richmond for twelve years, and has always been a Republican. Was a soldier in the Union Army, enlisting August 21, 1861, under President Lincoln's first call for 300,000 men, was Commander Department of Indiana G. A. R., 1902 to 1903, and as such commander officiated at the dedication of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument at Indianapolis, May 15, 1902. Senator Starr died on August 24, 1903.



SAMUEL L. STRICLER.

Jeremiah Stricler, father of Samuel L. Stricler, was born September 9, 1825, in the State of Maryland, and with his father, removed to Grant County in 1847, from which time he has continued to be a resident of Grant County, and is and always has been a farmer by occupation. His mother, Mary Tanquary, was born in Ohio, January 16, 1828, and removed with her parents to Miami County, Indiana, in the year 1846.

Samuel L. Stricler was born February 26, 1862, in Grant County, Indiana, and lived and worked on a farm until of age. Attended the country schools until completing the common school work. He then attended the Somerset High School for two years, after which he taught school for seven winters. In April, 1888, he graduated from the Gem City Business College, Quincy, Illinois. He was married to Miss Ina Comer, August 8, 1889. Was engaged for two years in general merchandising. Graduated June, 1893, from the Law Department of the Michigan University. Has been engaged in the practice of law since August, 1893, and has resided in Marion and practiced law in Grant County since June, 1897. Never held any official position until elected State Senator at the November election, 1902, from the counties of Grant, Blackford and Wells. He is a Republican in politics. Postoffice address, Marion, Indiana.

CHARLES NEBEKER THOMPSON.

Charles Nebeker Thompson, a lawyer of Indianapolis, Indiana, represented Marion County in the Sixty-third General Assembly. His father, William Thompson, a merchant, was born in Lake County, Ohio; his mother, Hannah Nebeker, was born in Pickaway County, Ohio. Mr. Thompson was born July 7, 1861, at Covington, Ind. He married Miss Julia Alice Conner, October 7, 1891. DePauw University is his Alma Mater, and in politics he is a Republican, never having held any other political office.



RAPHAEL T. THRALLS.

Dr. Raphael T. Thralls was born in Vigo County, Indiana, March 26, 1854, his father, Renous T. Thralls, a farmer, was born in Kentucky. Catherine Goff was his mother, who was born in Ireland. He attended the public schools and was graduated from the Indiana Medical College in 1875. This same year he married Mary Bird. Dr. Thralls has held no other political office than this, State Senator, representing Sullivan and Knox counties in the Sixty-third General Assembly. He is a Democrat and resides in Hymera.



LEW V. ULREY.

Senator Lew V. Ulrey, of Ft. Wayne, Indiana, was born on a farm in Clark County, Illinois, April 11, 1868. His father, Eli Ulrey, was born in Morrow County, Ohio, and now owns and operates a farm near Coleman, Michigan. When six years of age Senator Ulrey moved with his parents to the birthplace of his mother in Allen County, Indiana. The maiden name of his mother was Angeline Ulrey, his father and mother being cousins. In the public schools of Allen County young Ulrey got the foundation of a good education. His work in the public schools was supplemented by two years' work at Franklin College, and by several years of hard study in the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso. Senator Ulrey prepared for the law but never practiced. He is State Organizer for the Pathfinders, and is also largely interested in the production of crude petroleum. He was married in 1896 to Miss Ada Denner. He is a Democrat in politics and represents the county of Allen in the Indiana Senate. This is the only office he has ever held.



ASAHEL HEZEKIAH WAMPLER.

Hon. Asahel H. Wampler was born in Gosport, Indiana, on May 18, 1865. He now resides in the house in which he was born. His father was Hezekiah Wampler, a native of Virginia, who came to Indiana in 1820, and died in 1866. His mother was Jane Alexander, born near Gosport, Indiana, in 1821, whose father, Abner Alexander, settled near where Gosport now stands, in 1819, and owned the land on which Gosport is located at the time the town was platted. Senator Wampler was educated in the schools of his home town, and graduated in DePauw University in 1886. He was married to Alice Cornelia Welch, of Gosport, Indiana, April 25, 1893. He served on the military staff of Governor Isaac P. Gray, was Township Trustee, Town School Trustee, Secretary of Democratic State Committee in 1898, and Senator in sessions of 1901 and 1903. He is a member of the Baptist Church, Scottish Rite Masons, Knights of Pythias, Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity, and in politics a Democrat. He is engaged in farming and stock raising, owning and operating several farms near Gosport, Indiana.



EBEN H. WOLCOTT.

Eben H. Wolcott, of Wolcott, White County, Indiana, the subject of this sketch, is at present engaged in manufacturing and other enterprises. He represents the counties of White, Newton and Jasper.

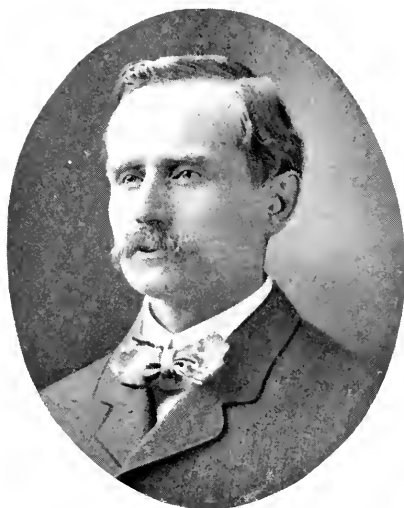
He was born at Wolcott, Indiana, May 5, 1866, is the son of Anson Wolcott, who was born at Weston, New York, October 21, 1819, and Georgiana Sayen, who was born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He graduated at Wabash College, in 1886. Was married to Lida Lister Brown, at Indianapolis, April 22, 1889. Never held any other political office. Is a Republican in politics.



CHARLES WHITCOMB.

Hon. Charles Whitcomb, who represented Vigo County in the Senate in the Sixty-second and Sixty-third sessions of the General Assembly, is one of the younger members of the somewhat noted family of that name, being a near relative of ex-Governor Whitcomb, of Indiana. Mr. Whitcomb was born in Clinton, Indiana, December 27, 1848, was educated in the public schools of his native town, adding to this three years' work at Asbury (now DePauw) University, but did not complete the course. Mr. Whitcomb is the son of John Whitcomb, born in Preble County, Ohio, and Margaret Whitcomb, born in Summerville, Ohio. He is now engaged in the mercantile business in Clinton, and in the loan business in Terre Haute.

He has not held political office prior to the present one except as a member of the House in the Sixty-first session of the General Assembly.



WILL R. WOOD.

Senator Will R. Wood, of Lafayette, Indiana, a lawyer by profession, represents the county of Tippecanoe, in the State Senate, making his fourth session, having previously served in the Sixtieth, Sixty-first and Sixty-second sessions.

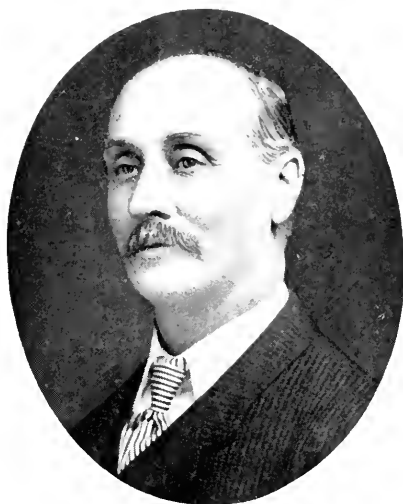
Senator Wood was born at Oxford, Benton County, Indiana, January 5, 1861, the son of Robert Wood, born in Yorkshire, England, a harness-maker by occupation, which trade the son also learned before entering college. His mother's maiden name was Matilda Hickman, born in Newtown, Fountain County, Indiana. Mr. Wood graduated from the high school at Oxford, Indiana, and from the Law Department of Michigan University in 1882. He was married May 16, 1883, to Mary Elizabeth Geiger, of Lafayette. Prior to his election to the Senate he was twice elected Prosecuting Attorney.

REPRESENTATIVES.



JOHN A. M. ADAIR.

Hon. John A. M. Adair was born in Jay County, Indiana, December 22, 1863, son of James G. and Sarah A. Adair, who moved to Indiana from Jackson County, Ohio, in 1852. He was educated at the high school in Portland; was married to Grace R. Johnson in 1891. In 1884 he engaged in the drug business at Portland; was elected City Clerk in 1888; elected County Clerk in 1890, and studied law and was admitted to the Portland bar in 1895. He practiced law for two years and discontinued on account of ill health. He was elected member Democratic State Committee from the Eighth Congressional District in January, 1902, and elected to represent Jay County in the House of Representatives in November, 1902. In politics is a Democrat and was elected Democratic Caucus Chairman for the session of 1903; was also a member of the committees on railroads, banks, elections, corporations and phraseology of bills.



HENRY TALBOTT ALLEN.

Hon. Henry Talbott Allen, of Paoli, Indiana, Democratic Representative of Martin and Orange counties, was born at Orleans, Indiana, September 28, 1850. His father, Albert Fuller Allen, who was a farmer, school teacher and at his death an extensive dry goods merchant, was born in Rensselaer County, New York, October 13, 1809. His mother, Mary A. Talbott, was born March 14, 1827, in Spencer County, Indiana.

Mr. Allen's education was very limited, consisting of the common branches and two terms of high school work. He was married to Miss Mollie Turley, of Orleans, Indiana, May 17, 1877.

At the present time Mr. Allen is extensively engaged in farming. He has filled the office of County Auditor prior to the present one of Representative.



CLINTON L. BADER.

Clinton L. Bader, of Pulaski, is a manufacturer of grain products and a stock raiser. He now represents Pulaski and White counties in the House of Representatives. Was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, January 31, 1859. His father, Daniel Bader, was born in the same county and State, February 15, 1835, and up until recent years was a farmer,—now retired. His mother was also born in the same county and State, her maiden name being Wolfe.

Mr. Bader's principal education was received at North Western Ohio College, Ada, Ohio, and Heidelberg College, Tiffin, Ohio. He was a teacher in the public schools for twelve years. Was married March 17, 1883, to Mary C. Miller, of Morrow County, Ohio. They have five children living, Chauncey H., Omer C., Alma May, Edith and Ethel (twins) and Ruth (dead).

Mr. Bader has never held any other political office and as to politics has always been a Democrat.



JOHN VENABLE BAIRD.

John Venable Baird, M. D., was born in Jay County, Indiana, June 13, 1850. He is a son of John Baird, who was born in New York, a teacher. His mother was Eliza Staley, born in Frederick City, Maryland.

Mr. Baird was born on a farm and attended the common schools till he was fifteen years of age, and then attended Liber College until he began teaching in 1868. He was in the common school work till 1877, then he read medicine with Dr. W. E. Moon, of Portland, Indiana, and was graduated in Cincinnati, Ohio, 1880. He began the practice of Medicine in Albany, Indiana, his present home, in 1881. He was married to Mary A. McGarvey on June 30, 1892. He represented Delaware County in the lower house in the Sixty-third General Assembly.

Mr. Baird has always taken great interest in the schools of his county and town, having served many years on the city school board. In politics he is a Republican.



RALPH BAMBERGER.

Ralph Bamberger was born in the city of Indianapolis on December 24, 1871. His father was born in Germany and his mother in Ohio. He graduated from the Indianapolis High School, the University of Indiana, class of 1891, and the Indianapolis Law School. He is a member of the law firm of Bamberger & Feibleman. He was elected Representative to the Legislature from Marion County, on the Republican ticket, this being the only office ever held by him.



FRANK W. BEARSS.

Frank W. Bearss, member of the Sixty-third General Assembly of Indiana, representing Maimi County, was born in Peru, Indiana, August 9, 1846. The Bearsses have always been staunch supporters of the principles laid down by the Republican party, Mr. Bearss being the third son to succeed the father in the House and Senate. His education was received in the public school of Peru. He married Desdemona Iddings in 1872, and they have always resided in Peru. His interests are in farms and stock.

Mr. Bearss's parents were among the pioneers of Indiana. His father, Daniel R. Bearss, was a native of Geneseo, New York, but came to Peru when a young man, married Emma Cole, daughter of Judge Albert Cole, and was always identified and influential in political and commercial affairs of the State. He had the honor of being a delegate to the first National Republican Convention, held in Philadelphia in 1856, where John C. Fremont, the first Republican candidate, was nominated.



JOHN N. BECKMAN.

John N. Beckman, of Brunswick, Indiana, represented Lake County in the Legislature of the Sixty-third General Assembly of Indiana. He was born in Hanover Township, Lake County, Indiana, within two miles of his present home, and is a son of H. C. Beckman, a country merchant and stock breeder, born in Germany, and Elizabeth (Finck) Beckman, also born in Germany. He was educated in the country schools of Lake County, and spent one term in Bryant & Stratton's Business College, at Chicago. He was married to Mary Echterling, of Brunswick, Indiana, November 3, 1880, and has five children. Was a member of the Sixty-second General Assembly, representing Lake and Jasper counties. With that exception, he has held no political office. Business, farming and country store. Mr. Beckman is a Republican.



SAMUEL R. BELL.

Samuel R. Bell, a citizen of Union City, Indiana, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, on January 13, 1849. His father, William Bell, came from Scotland in infancy, while his mother, Ellen Reynolds, was a native of Virginia. The subject of this sketch attended school at several of the academies which made the State of Ohio famous, and graduated from the University of Wooster in 1873. After a varied experience as a teacher, he entered upon the study of law, spending one year in the Law School at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and was admitted to the bar by the District Court of Wayne County, Ohio, in 1875. He has successfully followed that profession since coming to the State of Indiana in 1876.

He was married to Ada Given, daughter of the late General William Given, of Wooster, Ohio, in 1879. He has twice been Mayor of Union City, as well as City Attorney for many years, and represented his county, Randolph, in the Sixty-second and Sixty-third General Assemblies of the State of Indiana. He has always been a staunch Republican.



FRANK J. BERNDT.

Frank J. Berndt, of Logansport, Indiana, Representative of Cass County, was born in Hebron, Porter County, Indiana, on the 17th of September, 1868. His father, Rudolph Berndt, was born in Berlin, Germany, as was his mother, Caroline Erdman. He attended the Logansport public schools, and was married June 24, 1891, to Miss Kate Welch.

Mr. Berndt, while liberal-minded in all things, has always been a stalwart Republican. He is a cigarmaker by occupation, and has ever taken an active interest in the cause of labor, being one of its most conservative leaders. He is one of the few Republicans ever elected from Cass County, having overcome an adverse majority of 350. In the last Legislature his conduct was marked by constant attendance and careful consideration of all business.



ASA H. BOULDEN.

Asa H. Boulden was born in Clinton County, Indiana, October 2, 1854. A son of James N. and Sarah A. (Elmore) Boulden. After farming for many years, he engaged in the drug business, during which time he was Justice of the Peace in Kirklin; after which he turned his attention to law. Moving to Frankfort, he entered the office of Bristow & Higinbotham.

Mr. Boulden is a lawyer by profession; in religion a spiritualist, and in politics a Republican, by which party, in 1902, he was elected to represent his county in the Sixty-third General Assembly.



JACKSON BOYD.

Jackson Boyd, representing Putnam County, resides at Greencastle, Indiana, where he was born March 28, 1862.

His father, William F. Boyd, was a native of Mason County, Kentucky, and his mother, Catharine Eller, of Rowan County, North Carolina. Poverty and his father's early death drove the youth to a trade and deprived him of the usual opportunities for education. Yet he has educated himself along most catholic lines and by years of careful reading has brought to the law, his chosen profession, and to politics, for which he has an aptitude, a logical mind trained to the study of philosophy, illuminated by history and embellished by the lighter forms of literature.

He is a man of magnificent physique, standing six feet four, and his commanding presence and magnetic personality is a powerful reinforcement of his mental talents at the hustings or bar.

Although Mr. Boyd never held public office before his present term in the Legislature, he has been active in Democratic circles since 1888, his services being in demand by the Democracy throughout the State in the campaign of 1900.

Mr. Boyd is unmarried.



EMMETT FOREST BRANCH.

Emmett Forest Branch, Republican, was born in Martinsville, Indiana, May 16, 1874, and has always been a resident of that city, where he is at present engaged in the practice of law. Mr. Branch is a son of Elliot Frank Branch and Alice Ann Branch; is a graduate of the Martinsville High School and Indiana University. Mr. Branch's father, who is a grain dealer in Martinsville, was born in Johnson County; his mother, who was a daughter of P. M. Parks, was born in Martinsville, Indiana.



HARRY J. CALDWELL.

Harry J. Caldwell, Republican, Joint Representative from Benton and Newton counties, was born in Saginaw, Michigan, in 1855; fifth son of John K. and Eliza Caldwell. At fifteen years of age he entered a newspaper office and served four years as apprentice at the printing trade; at twenty-one became a shorthand reporter, and at twenty-five was admitted to the bar and practiced law for fifteen years, excepting during the interval of 1886-7, when he served as Private Secretary to Hon. Richard J. Oglesby, then Governor of Illinois. In 1894 impaired health compelled him to abandon his law practice in Chicago, and he has since resided on a farm at Earl Park, Benton County, Indiana.



SYDNEY W. CANTWELL.

Sydney W. Cantwell, Republican, of Hartford City, Representative for the counties of Blackford, Jay and Randolph, is a lawyer, and was born January 28, 1859, on a farm in Blackford County, Indiana. His father, John Cantwell, was a lawyer, and was born in Canton, Ohio, June 29, 1822, and died February 11, 1900. His mother, Rebecca Cantwell (nee Reed), was born in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, October 30, 1819 and died December 5, 1893.

He graduated from the Hartford City High School in 1877, from Central Law School, of Indianapolis, in 1880, and from Asbury (now DePauw) University in 1881.

He entered into partnership with his father in the practice of law in 1881, and has ever since then devoted himself to his profession, said partnership continuing until his father's death.

In 1884 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of the Twenty-eighth Judicial Circuit of Indiana, then composed of the counties of Blackford, Grant and Huntington, and in 1886 was elected Prosecuting Attorney of the Forty-eighth Judicial Circuit, then composed of the counties of Blackford and Grant. Was a member of the Republican State Committee in 1888, and is now a member of the Republican State Executive Committee. He married Miss Flora M. Kunkle, September 10, 1884.



OLIVER CARMICHAEL.

Oliver Carmichael, Representative of Delaware County in the State Legislature in 1901 and 1903, was born near Muncie, Indiana, in 1841. He is the son of Patrick and Louisa Gibson Carmichael; was educated in the common schools of Indiana; served three years in the Union Army in Company E, Nineteenth Indiana Volunteers. At the close of his army service he married Martha Losh. Always a Republican of the stalwart type. Now living a quiet retired life of a farmer, and a minister of the gospel.



CHARLES H. CONAWAY.

Charles H. Conaway, of Dillsboro, Dearborn County, Indiana, attorney at law, was elected to and served as a member of the Sixty-third General Assembly, representing the county of Dearborn. He was born on Laughery Creek in Dearborn County, Indiana, on the 29th day of March, 1864. His father, Hamilton Conaway, was a lawyer, born on Laughery Creek on the 25th day of December, 1812, and died near the place of his birth on the 17th day of March, 1897. His mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth A. Harper, was born in Illinois in 1829. Her father moved to Dearborn County about 1860.

Charles H. Conaway received a very limited education in the country schools; worked on a farm until the age of twenty-four years, at which time he began to read law under his father, and shortly was admitted to practice in the Dearborn County Circuit Court. He was married to Annie B. Weaver on the 13th day of November, 1900, and at once opened up a law office in Dillsboro, and has continued to practice law at that place up to this time. He was a Republican up to the year 1896, at which time he changed his politics and became an ardent Democrat, and has labored earnestly for the interest of that party up to this date.



DAVID DE TAR CORN.

David De Tar Corn was born in Pikeville, Pike County, Indiana, in 1873. He is the son of Nathaniel Corn, one of the leading physicians of the county, who at one time held the office of County Recorder. His mother was Matilda De Tar, the daughter of David De Tar, one of the pioneer physicians of Southern Indiana. Mr. Corn received his early education in the common schools, and at the age of sixteen began teaching in the common schools of the county. In September, 1897, he entered the Oakland City College, and received his A. B. degree in 1901. In 1898 he won first prize in the College Oratorical contest. In January, 1901, he entered Indiana University, and was chosen alternate on the University debating team for that year against Earlham College.

At the beginning of the next year he entered the Law Department of the University and spent the full year there, representing the University on its debating team that defeated the Illinois University team in January, 1902. He started in to gain his college education with but little means to go on, but kept himself in school continually, losing but one term in five years, by hard work during vacations. During this time he held positions as Deputy Recorder and Auditor of Pike County. In August, 1902, after a spirited contest he secured the nomination for Representative on the third ballot, and was elected in November to represent the district composed of Dubois and Pike counties, running 100 votes ahead of the State ticket in his home county.



JOSEPH MARSHALL CRAVENS.

Joseph Marshall Cravens was born in Jefferson County, February 9, 1859, and resides near Madison, the county seat of Jefferson County, Indiana. His father, John R. Cravens, was a lawyer and prominent in State politics during the "antebellum" days. He was born at Madison, Indiana, and married Drucilla Lanier, a native of the same place.

Mr. Cravens is unmarried; attended college at Crawfordsville, Indiana, graduating from Wabash College in the year 1882. He has always been a Democrat, and while prominent in the politics of the State he has never held office until elected to the Sixty-third General Assembly from Jefferson County. He was appointed by the Governor as the minority member of the legislative investigating committee whose duty it was to investigate and report to the General Assembly the condition of each State office and institution.



LEANDER J. CULLY.

Leander J. Cully, of Brownsville, Indiana, who represented Franklin and Union counties as a member of the House during the sessions of the Sixty-second and Sixty-third General Assemblies, was born near Brownsville, October 26, 1864. He is the son of Leander Cully, a farmer, and Margaret Watt Cully, both of whom were natives of Union County. Mr. Cully received his education from the common schools of his township, and on September 2, 1888, was married to Carrie E. Bell who was also a native of Union County. In politics Mr. Cully is an ardent Democrat and has held many positions of honor in his party's organization, but never held an elective office prior to his election as a member of the Sixty-second General Assembly. Since 1889 he has been engaged in the general merchandise business at Brownsville. He is an active member of the M. E. Church and of the Masonic fraternity, having served his home lodge as Worshipful Master for seven terms, and has been its representative to the Grand Lodge for many years; he is also a member of the I. O. O. F.



DAVID N. CURRY.

David N. Curry, of Farmersburg, is a Representative of Sullivan County. He was born in Sullivan County on December 22, 1858. Is the son of Thomas F. Curry, who was born in Sullivan County in 1818. His mother, whose maiden name was Susan M. Magill, was born in Tennessee.

Mr. Curry attended common school until fifteen years of age, then the Ascension Seminary at Farmersburg, and the High School at Sullivan, until seventeen years of age; taught school in Vermillion and Sullivan counties. He was married to Leona J. Bennett, December 21, 1879. He began farming in 1880, and continued in Sullivan County until 1893, when he went to Lawrence County, Illinois, and farmed until December, 1898, then came to Sullivan County again and entered the mines at Starr City; served as financial secretary and checkweighman for twenty-seven months; was a representative to the Miners' National Convention, at Indianapolis, the Interstate Convention, at Columbus, Ohio, and the District Convention, at Terre Haute, Indiana, in 1901. Never held a political office before, and is a Democrat.



ADOLPH FRANCIS DECKER.

Adolph Francis Decker, of Evansville, who was on November 4, 1902, elected a member of the House from Vanderburgh County, was born in Indianapolis on January 30, 1880. His parents moved to Evansville while he was quite young, and he has lived in Evansville since that time. His father, Herman L. Decker, was a manufacturer of and dealer in musical instruments. He was born in Evansville, Indiana, as was his mother, Anna M. Fuchs.

Mr. Decker attended the Evansville public schools until he reached the age of twelve years, and has since that time been engaged in various occupations. He read law in the office of Mr. Philip W. Frey, and was on January 29, 1901, admitted to the bar.

This was Mr. Decker's first venture into politics. He is an ardent Republican, and bore the distinction of being the youngest member of the Sixty-third Session.



GEORGE W. DENBO.

George W. Denbo, of Floyd Knobs, Floyd County, Indiana, is a lawyer and farmer. He represented Floyd County in the Sixty-third Session of the General Assembly. Was born April 15, 1830, in Harrison County, Indiana, near Corydon. His father, Joseph Denbo, and mother, Cynthia Booker, were both born in Shelby County, Kentucky, the father on March 24, 1804, and the mother in 1806. His father was a farmer.

Mr. Denbo was educated in the common schools, then went two years to the high school at Corydon under the late Prof. James G. May. He read law with Judge William A. Porter, of Corydon, and on December 2, 1856, married Mary Highfill, who died May 19, 1887. He then married Cetta Hancock, April 23, 1891.

Has held the office of Treasurer and Clerk of the Circuit Court of Harrison County; also that of Deputy Clerk, Joint Senator for Harrison and Washington counties, sessions 1869 and 1871, and was Judge of Third Judicial Circuit, and has also served as Director of the Southern Prison, at Jeffersonville.



HENRY DIRKSON.

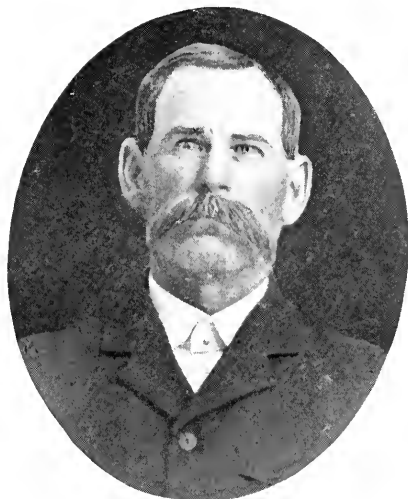
Hon. Henry Dirkson was born in Brooklyn, New York, 1837. His parents moved to New Jersey after he was two years old. At the age of ten years his parents moved to Allen County, Indiana, in 1847; from there they moved to Adams County, where he now resides.

He attended public school in the winter time until he was big enough to help his parents clear up the farm, the same farm which he now lives upon. Adams County was at that time a perfect wilderness. He also helped in cutting out roads through the forests. He was married to Miss Lisetta Auman, to whom were born five children, one boy and four girls, of which one died when an infant. He has been elected to every office in the township, from Supervisor to Trustee. Has served two terms in the Legislature, 1901-1903. He is sixty-six years of age, and never failed to vote the Democratic ticket from start to finish.



JOHN H. EDWARDS.

John H. Edwards, of Mitchell, was born in that city, September 10, 1869. His father was William H. Edwards, a lawyer, and his mother's maiden name was Cornelia A. McCoy. Mr. Edwards was graduated in 1891 from Indiana University, and Northwestern University Law School, class of 1894. He is a lawyer and a Republican in politics; was a member of the House in the Sixty-third General Assembly, representing Lawrence County.



JOHN A. FARROW.

John A. Farrow was born in Hendricks County, Indiana, August 2, 1850. He was the fifth son of Thomas Farrow and Barbara Charles, natives of Kentucky, who settled in Boone County, Indiana, in 1834. His father died in the fall of 1855, after which the boy, John, lived with his mother until he was nine years of age. He worked as a farm hand for several years, attending the public schools in the winter. In 1876 he married a daughter of the Rev. John Dale. She died in 1880. He was elected a Justice of the Peace in 1882 on the Greenback ticket, and served four years.

September 20, 1883, he married Ellen, the daughter of David J. Emmer; by this union they have seven children. He moved on a farm one mile west of Jamestown in 1888, and has since continued to till the soil. He was elected Representative of Boone County on the Democratic ticket in 1902, and served in the General Assembly of 1903.

JAMES H. FEAR.

No data for biography nor photograph furnished.



NOAH WEBSTER GARMAN.

Noah Webster Garman was born at Selius Grove, Pennsylvania, August 10, 1843. He came of sound Puritan stock, his mother being English and his father Dutch. Mr. Garman's educational advantages were limited. During his boyhood he attended the common schools; at the age of eighteen he entered Hillsdale College, taking a scientific course. After two years of college life Mr. Garman was compelled to return to the farm owing to the sudden death of his father. For a number of years during the winter months Mr. Garman spent his time teaching school, but he has always been identified with farming and raising pure bred cattle and sheep. Mr. Garman has never given much attention to politics, yet he has all his life identified himself with the Democratic party. At present he represents Starke and Laporte counties in the Indiana Legislature. For over twenty-five years he has been officially connected with agricultural societies.



WILLIAM M. GREEN.

William M. Green, of Rising Sun, was born in Patriot, Indiana, in 1846. Lived on a farm until 1871, when he moved to Patriot and engaged in business, conducting a general store and dealing in produce. Was married to Sadie Crandall in 1875; in 1893 removed to Rising Sun, where he and his brother, C. R. Green, under the firm name of Green Brothers, engaged in merchandising and later established and built what is now known as the Ohio River Telephone System, consisting of three exchanges and extension toll lines, connecting the cities of Vevay, Rising Sun and the town of Patriot. Mr. Green is president of the Ohio County Building, Loan and Savings Association.

He was elected on the Democratic ticket in 1902 to represent the counties of Ohio and Switzerland in the General Assembly of 1903.

His father, Martin R. Green, was born in 1809, in Emfield, New Hampshire; was married to Mary Harris, of Switzerland County, Indiana. Was elected by the Democrats to the State Senate in 1838 and again in 1848. He was a farmer and political leader, being a delegate to several National Conventions.

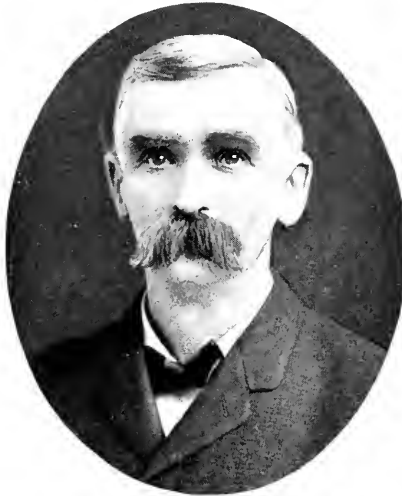


JOSEPH R. HAINES.

Joseph R. Haines, Representative from Posey County, was born January 31, 1864, on a farm near St. Wendell. He is the son of Charles C. and Jane (Cully) Haines, both of whom were born in the county. Mr. Haines spent his early life upon the farm, attending the district schools during the winter, completing his studies in the Cynthiana High School. At the age of nineteen he began teaching school, which profession he followed for eight years in the schools of his county. On January 1, 1890, he assumed control of the Poseyville News, and has since been its editor and proprietor. Under his control the paper has been gradually enlarged and improved, and now ranks as one of the leading Democratic journals of the southern part of the State.

Mr. Haines was united in marriage December 20, 1893, to Miss Virgie C., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Daugherty, of Rolla, Missouri. To this union one child was born—Edith May, May 7, 1895.

Mr. Haines has always been an active worker in the Democratic party; was unanimously selected as Chairman of the Democratic County Central Committee in the spring of 1900, which position he resigned later to become a candidate for Representative, which nomination was given him by unanimous vote, and again in 1902. This is the only political office ever held by him, but he has served as President of the Poseyville School Board for the past ten or twelve years.



MEGGINSON HALL.

Hon. Megginson Hall, of 1736 North Ninth Street, Terre Haute, Indiana, by occupation a farmer, was elected to the sixty-third General Assembly of the State of Indiana, November 4, 1902, to represent Vigo County. He was born near Scarborough, England, December 14, 1842, a son of the late William and Eliza Brigham Hall. William Hall was born in Yorkshire, England, July 24, 1809; occupation was a farmer and stock raiser. Eliza Brigham was born near North Burton, England, March 14, 1814.

Mr. Hall emigrated to Vigo County with his parents in the year 1843. His education was limited to the common school. He was married to Miss Nancy M. Huffman, of Vigo County, Indiana, June 9, 1868. He was a soldier in the late Rebellion, enlisting for three months in Company B, Fifty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry; saw service in the battle at Red River, Tennessee, August 21, 1862. Served two terms on the Advisory Board in the township where he lives, and is a member of the Board of Directors of the Terre Haute Trust Company. In politics he is a Republican.



WILLIAM J. HAMILTON.

William J. Hamilton was born on a farm in Saline County, Illinois, December 30, 1861; his parents, W. T. and Margaret (Pickern) Hamilton were both born in that county. He attended the public schools until he was eighteen years old, when he left home to work in the coal mines; continuing in this occupation until 1888, three years before which he came to this State. In 1888 he engaged in the drug business, in which he has continued.

Mr. Hamilton was a School Trustee of Linton one term; was reappointed and resigned. He was appointed Postmaster at Linton, which he resigned; was a member of the lower house in the Sixty-third General Assembly, representing Greene County, being elected by the Republican party.



CHARLEY HARLEY.

Charley Harley was born in Delphi, Indiana, June 2, 1848. His father, David R. Harley, was born in Washington County, Virginia, near Abingdon, and his mother, Persis J. Hubbard, was born in Vermont. At the age of fifteen Mr. Harley enlisted in the Civil War. He has always been a Republican in politics, and has represented the Ninth Congressional District as Chairman, and member of the State Central Committee under Chairman John C. New, Nelson Houston, L. T. Michenor and J. K. Gowdy. He was Warden of the Indiana State Prison from 1895 to 1900, and was elected to the Indiana State Legislature three times, in 1886, 1888 and 1902, representing Carroll County in the last session. Mr. Harley has been in the manufacturing business all his life.



HARRY T. HARTER.

Harry T. Harter, a practicing physician of Newtonville, Indiana, representing Spencer County, was born in Spencer County, April 14, 1869; is the son of F. M. Harter (deceased), a farmer, and Abbie Anderson Harter, both of Spencer County.

Mr. Harter attended the common schools; he also attended State University two terms; then taught seven terms of school; entered the Louisville Medical College of Louisville, Ky., in 1895, from which he graduated in 1898, and has since been practicing his profession at Newtonville, Indiana. Was elected County Coroner in 1900, served two years, and was then elected Representative in 1902. He is a Republican.



PARIS A. HASTINGS.

Paris A. Hastings, of Washington, Indiana, is a native of Daviess County, the son of John A. and Lauretta (Allen) Hastings. His father was born in Lawrence County, his mother in Daviess County, Indiana.

Paris A. Hastings was born August 13, 1865. He was reared on the farm, educated in the common schools, attended the Normals in Mitchell and Valparaiso, taught two country schools, and graduated in the classic class of the Central Normal College at Danville, Indiana, in 1891. In August of that year he was married to Cora A. Hendricks, of Danville. In November he was appointed Deputy Auditor of Daviess County, and served five years. Since 1896 he has been in the newspaper business. At present he is the sole proprietor and publisher of the Washington Gazette, a daily and weekly paper, Republican County Chairman, and at a special election held January 3, 1903, was elected to represent Daviess County in the Sixty-third General Assembly.



ARCHALENE M. D. HENRICKSON.

Archalene M. D. Henrickson, M. D., of Magnet, Perry County, represented that county and Crawford in the Sixty-third General Assembly. He was born at Springfield, Tennessee, in 1850, soon after which his parents moved to Kentucky, remaining there until 1874, when they came to Perry County, Indiana.

His father is A. M. D. Henrickson, a physician, seventy-nine years old; his mother's age is seventy-seven years, her maiden name being Margaret A. Jamison. She is a niece of Sam Houston of Texas fame.

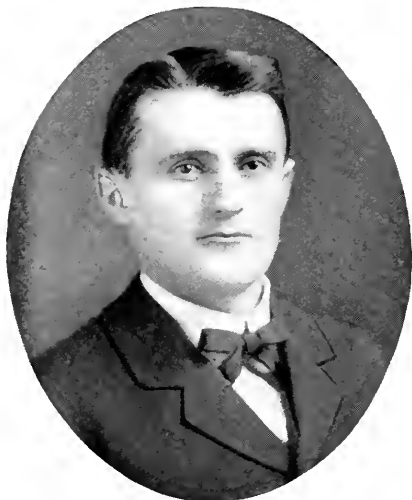
Dr. Henrickson, of the regular school, was graduated from Union University, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, in 1869; and from Nashville Medical College in 1872. He married Miss Mollie L. Stephenson in 1875. He is a Democrat, and has held no other political office.



MADISON F. HOLMAN.

Madison F. Holman, of Correct, Indiana, is a farmer and lumber dealer, now representing Ripley County in the General Assembly; was born in Ripley County, Indiana, December 14, 1857, within two miles of where he now resides. His father was born in Ripley County, Indiana, January 30, 1822, and is a farmer by occupation. His mother, whose maiden name was Martha A. Grishaw, was also born in Ripley County, Indiana, November 12, 1829. Both parents are still living.

Mr. Holman's education was confined to the common schools of his county, where he attended during the winter term, working on his father's farm during the summer months until the year 1878. He began teaching in his county, continuing to teach until 1884. He then engaged in the mercantile business for a period of two years, returning to his farm in 1886. He was married to Emma Risk, March 30, 1882. In 1888 he was elected Trustee of his township, which office he filled with great credit for one term. Politically he is a Democrat.



RUSSELL LAWRENCE HULL.

Russell Lawrence Hull was born in Jackson County, Wisconsin, September 2, 1872. His father, George Miller Hull, was a native of Latrobe, Pennsylvania, but on his return from the war in 1865 he went to Warsaw, Indiana, where he met and married Hannah B. Baker. In 1871 they moved to Wisconsin, where Mr. Hull engaged in the milling business.

Russell L. Hull graduated from the Black River Falls, Wisconsin, High School on June 10, 1892, and accepted a position in the office of the County Prosecuting Attorney at Black River Falls, Wisconsin, where he remained until the next year, when he came to Indiana and accepted a position with Beyer Bros. & Co., Kendallville, Indiana, and took the management of their business at Waterloo, Indiana.

On the 4th of June, 1898, he married Nettie E. Chamberlain, of Waterloo, Indiana. He was Trustee for the town of Waterloo for two years, and on the 8th of June, 1902, was given the nomination for Representative of Dekalb County on the Republican ticket. He was elected in November with a majority of only 17 votes, but was the first Representative the Republicans have succeeded in electing in the last eight years.



JOHN T. HUME.

John T. Hume, Republican, was born at Stilesville, Indiana, July 25, 1874, the youngest son of Oliver E. Hume, a butcher by trade, who was born in Marion County, Indiana, January 28, 1847. His mother, Miss Laura F. Scott, was born in Hendricks County, July 13, 1851; daughter of the late Thomas Scott.

John worked at farming and butchering, and attended the common schools until he began teaching in the district schools, where he taught for seven years and studied law at the same time.

He attended school at the Normal College at Danville, Indiana, and studied law at the Indiana State University. Was admitted to practice in 1901, and has been engaged in the practice since. He was always active in the interest of the Republican party, and in 1902 was elected Representative of Hendricks County, his majority over his opponent being 1,040.

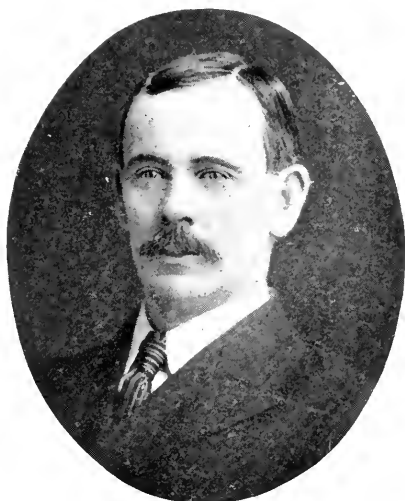
He had the honor of delivering one of the seconding speeches to the nomination of the Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks for United States Senator.



ARCHER J. JACKLEY.

Archer J. Jackley, Representative to the Sixty-third General Assembly from Madison County, Indiana, was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, October 16, 1868. Is a window glass worker by trade, and resides at present at Orestes, Indiana. Was married to Miss Lenna M. Waymire, of Madison County, December 16, 1894. By reason of a wound received by his father in the Civil War he was compelled to quit school at the early age of thirteen to assist in the maintenance of a large family. Notwithstanding this fact, by a persistent and energetic attention to a continuance of study he was able to acquire a good practical education. His father, Jacob Jackley, was born in Germany, January 11, 1842. He served three years in the Civil War in Company K, First Massachusetts Cavalry. His mother, Martha Dano Jackley, was born in Canada, July 30, 1844.

Mr. Jackley was elected to represent Madison County over William Zerface by 1,552 plurality, and is a Republican.



WILLIAM B. JAKWAYS.

William B. Jakways, of New Carlisle, Indiana, a farmer, represented St. Joseph County in the Sixty-second and Sixty-third General Assemblies. He was born in Cass County, Michigan, May 18, 1855. He is the son of Rev. William L. Jakways, a Methodist preacher and native of Onondaga County, New York, and Electa M. Bell Jakways, a native of Cayuga County, New York.

Mr. Jakways received his education in the public schools of Cassopolis, Michigan, and at the Michigan State Agricultural College, where he graduated in 1876 with the degree of B. S. He was married June 5, 1879, to Miss Eva V. Wilson, and has two sons and two daughters.

In 1880 he moved to St. Joseph County, and was elected Justice in 1892 and again in 1896. In 1900 he was elected to the Indiana House of Representatives as a Republican, and re-elected in 1902.



GLEN D. KIMBALL.

Glen D. Kimball, a practicing physician and surgeon of Marion, Indiana, was elected from Grant County to a seat in the lower branch of the Sixty-third General Assembly, on the Republican ticket.

Dr. Kimball was born at Xenia, Indiana (now called Converse), February 6, 1870. His father, T. C. Kimball, was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, and is now a practicing physician of Marion, Indiana, and associated with his son in the Marion Hospital, of which they are founders.

Glen Kimball began his schooling in Xenia, finishing his public school education in Marion, after which he spent one year in the University of Michigan, one year in the Scientific Department of the University of Notre Dame. He then entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, and graduated from the institution in 1892.

After practicing medicine a few months with his father in Marion, Indiana, he moved to Memphis, Tennessee, and affiliated with the Republican party in that State, and was their nominee for Representative in 1895. Two years later he returned to Marion, where he has since lived. He was married to Miss Minnie Murdoff, also of Marion, October 24, 1901.



ROSCOE E. KIRKMAN.

Roscoe E. Kirkman, Republican, of Richmond, Indiana, who represented Wayne and Fayette counties in the Sixty-second and Sixty-third sessions of the General Assembly, is a native of Wayne County, having been born and reared on a farm in that county, and is the son of John Wesley and Margaret Kirkman. The parents were of southern birth, but removed from the South just prior to the Civil War because of hatred for the institution of slavery.

After passing through the public schools of his home he entered De-Pauw University, from which he took the Bachelor's (Ph. B.) degree in 1888, and the Master's degree in 1891.

Before entering the Legislature he had served as Prosecuting Attorney of the Seventeenth Judicial Circuit two terms, 1894 to 1898.



CHARLES KIRKPATRICK.

Charles Kirkpatrick was born in Tippecanoe County, May 20, 1863, the son of Jacob and Amanda Ann (Shnee) Kirkpatrick, of Scotch-Irish extraction. His father, a prosperous farmer in Sugar Grove township, is now retired.

His boyhood days were spent on the farm, and he received such education as the common schools afforded. He entered middle preparatory of DePauw University in the year 1880, and in his Senior year he was appointed Editor-in-Chief of the DePauw Monthly. He was initiated into the mysteries of the Sigma Chi fraternity during his preparatory days. He graduated with honors in the year 1886 with the degree of Ph. B.

During McKinley's first administration he was appointed Postmaster of New Richmond. In 1902 he was elected as Representative to the Sixty-third General Assembly. Mr. Kirkpatrick is known for his liberality to all laudable enterprises.

Soon after his graduation he entered the grain and commission business in New Richmond, in which he continued until 1890, when he disposed of his interests and engaged in the contract and real estate business in Anderson, Indiana, where he met with excellent success. On the 22d day of November, 1892, he was married to Miss Jessie L., daughter of George W. and Louise Whetstone Washburn, one of the large landowners and financiers of Montgomery County.

His interests were largely located in and near New Richmond, so that he with George W. Washburn, in the year 1895, organized the Washburn and Kirkpatrick Bank, known as the Corn Exchange Bank, of which he became cashier, a position he still occupies.



HARRY W. KLINE.

Harry W. Kline, of Kosciusko County, was born in Silver Lake in the year 1876. His father, George W. Kline, was a school teacher at that time; afterward the family moved to the farm. His mother, Mary McClure, was married to George W. Kline in 1874. Both parents were teachers. After they had given up pedagogical work they devoted their entire attention to agriculture, and here their only child, Harry W. Kline, spent his youthful days. He attended the district school, completed the course of study, entered the high school of Silver Lake, graduated, and spent one year in the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso, Indiana. Mr. Kline was married to Iva Oldfather in 1900. They now reside on the farm. Mr. Kline has been an active worker in education, but has found time to work in politics as well. He was elected President of the McKinley Club of Silver Lake, in 1869; re-elected as President of Rough Riders' Club in 1900. Canvassed his county thoroughly, and was nominated in convention over two other competitors, and elected by nearly 1,000 majority over his opponent.



CHARLES A. LEMERT.

Charles A. Lemert, Representative of Marshall County, was born near Beaverdam, Kosciusko County, Indiana, in 1866. His father's name was Fletcher S. Lemert, born near Columbus, Ohio, and his mother, Matilda McVicker, was born near Beaverdam.

He attended the common school until the age of nineteen, and after teaching five years entered the mercantile business in connection with his step-father. Mr. Lemert is now a dealer in general merchandise and manufacturer of brick and drain tile.

In 1884 he married Miss Cora B. McComb, and there are two children. No other political position has Mr. Lemert held, and he is a Democrat.



OLIVER P. LEWIS.

Oliver P. Lewis was born on a farm near Harveysburg, Mill Creek Township, Fountain County, Indiana, August 14, 1861. His father, Murphy Lewis, was of Scotch-Irish descent; the ancestors of his mother, Maria Myers, came from Switzerland in 1740 and settled in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania.

In 1882 he was graduated from the Covington High School, having worked until this time on his father's farm; for a few years he assisted his father in the Recorder's office of Fountain County. In 1885, after studying law for a year in the office of Hon. S. F. Wood, he went to Dakota, where he pre-empted a claim, made settlement and final proof of same. On his return to Covington he resumed the study of law, and was soon admitted to the bar. On October 19, 1892, Mr. Lewis married Miss Mary H. Nelson, who died in Indianapolis, March 3, 1903.

At the November election, 1902, he was elected a member of the Sixty-third General Assembly, from a county ordinarily Democratic, over the fusion candidate of the Democratic and Populist parties, Mr. Lewis being on the Republican ticket. With the exception of Deputy County Clerk, under James L. Allen in 1885, he has held no other political office.



TENNEY P. LEWIS.

Tenney P. Lewis was born in Greencastle, Indiana; his father, Jeremiah D. Lewis, was a cabinet maker; enlisting in the Army in 1861, he died in 1865. The subject of this sketch lost four uncles in this war, all his male relatives except his grandfathers. Mary M. Carlisle, of Rockingham, New York, was his mother. Having to support his mother and sister, he entered the mines at the age of eleven; his education was therefore limited, but he studied at night school, and, having worked in stores, also filling various positions in mines, he has gained much general information.

Mr. Lewis is a member of the House, representing Clay and Owen counties, being his first political office. He has been county, state and district delegate, also Secretary of the Republican City Committee. He has always been a Republican, and, having been elected in two Democratic counties, shows he has no political enemies.



ANDREW J. LOPP.

Hon. Andrew J. Lopp, a farmer and a teacher and a Democrat in politics, resides on a farm, two miles northeast of Mauckport, Indiana, and was elected to represent the county of Harrison in the Sixty-second and Sixty-third General Assemblies as a member of the House. He was born February 20, 1853, near Mauckport, Indiana, the son of Rev. Andrew Lopp, a native of the State of Maryland, and a U. B. minister and farmer in easy circumstances. His mother's maiden name was Hannah Stonecipher, born near Corydon, Harrison County, Indiana. Mr. Lopp's father died when the son was only nine years old. Mr. Lopp received his education from the public schools, Mauckport graded school, and spent two years in Hartsville College, then prosperous but now closed. Was married to Zara A. Love, December 24, 1878.

Mr. Lopp enjoys the confidence of his people. His township is overwhelmingly Republican, yet he has been elected and served in the capacity of Township Trustee for eleven years. He has a conservative and quiet disposition, and is considered by his people quite a good public speaker.



OSCAR RAYMOND LUHRING.

Oscar Raymond Luhring, Republican, of Evansville, was born in Gibson County, Indiana, and received his primary education in the public schools of that county; read law in the office of Hon. Lucius C. Embree, of Princeton, and entered the Law Department of the University of Virginia in 1897, from which institution he graduated in the year 1900 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws; was admitted to the bar the same year and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession at Evansville. Was married June 16, 1902, to Margaret Graham Evans, the only daughter of the late Robert G. Evans, of Minneapolis.

Mr. Luhring was elected to the Sixty-third General Assembly as the Joint Representative of Gibson, Knox and Vanderburgh counties.



ERASTUS B. M'DOWELL.

Erastus B. McDowell was born at Greenville, Darke County, Ohio, September 21, 1847. He is the son of George McDowell and Eliza Henning McDowell. George McDowell was born in Lebanon County, Pennsylvania, was a contractor by occupation. Eliza Henning McDowell was born at Lebanon, Pennsylvania.

E. B. McDowell came to Bluffton, Indiana, in 1849. Was educated in Bluffton schools, taught school throughout the county, was married to Elizabeth J. Wilhelm, March 7, 1871. He held the position of Chief of the Bluffton Fire Department from 1878 to 1883; was County Recorder from 1883 to 1887; was President of American Federation of Labor of Bluffton from 1900 to 1901; was elected as a Representative from Wells County to the Sixty-third General Assembly of 1903. Mr. McDowell is a contractor by occupation, and a Democrat in politics.



HENRY W. MARSHALL.

Henry W. Marshall was born near Springfield, Ohio, January 29, 1865, and is the son of S. H. and Sarah A. Marshall, coming with his parents to Montmorenci, Indiana, when six years old. He served in the 61st, 62d and 63d sessions of the Indiana Legislature as a member of the House, and was Speaker in the last session. He represents Tippecanoe County, and is a Republican.

He was married on February 12, 1891, to Laura Van Natta, and has one son, Henry W. Marshall, Jr., eleven years old.

Mr. Marshall is the President of the Western Construction Company and of the Diamond Flint Company, and Vice-President of the Indiana Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission, a member of the University and Columbia Clubs of Indianapolis, and Lincoln and Lafayette Clubs of Lafayette.



EDWARD H. MATTHEW.

The Hon. Edward H. Matthew, of Anderson, represented his native county of Madison in the Sixty-second and Sixty-third sessions of the General Assembly. He was reared on the farm where he was born, September 13, 1860. He is the son of John Matthew, who was born at Cupar, Scotland, June 11, 1815. His mother, who was formerly Nancy H. Middleton, was born at Bainbridge, Ohio, March 5, 1826.

Mr. Matthew received an academic education at South Salem, Ohio, after which he took the management of the farm at his father's request, and where he now resides. He married Miss Florence Parrett, daughter of Col. John Parrett, of Ross County, Ohio, and has two children, a son and daughter. He is a Republican in politics.



HUGH TH. MILLER.

Hugh Th. Miller, son of John G. Miller, Christian minister and some time member of the faculty of Butler College, Indianapolis, was born on the farm of his father and grandfather, near Nineveh, Johnson County, Indiana, March 21, 1867. His mother was Elizabeth Ann Carr, of Louisville, Kentucky. Having received his elementary and intermediate education at home, he was graduated (A. B.) at Butler College in 1888 (A. M., 1895). Studying later in Paris and Berlin, he became Professor of Romance Languages at Butler, resigning in 1899 to become assistant cashier of Irwin's Bank, Columbus, Indiana. He is also Secretary and Treasurer of the Indianapolis, Columbus and Southern Traction Company. He was married December 26, 1900, to Nettie Irwin Sweeney, daughter of Z. T. Sweeney, Commissioner of Fisheries and Game, and grand-daughter of Joseph I. Irwin, of Columbus. He was elected as a Republican to represent Bartholomew County in 1902, never having held political office before.



WILLIS RHODES MINER.

Willis Rhodes Miner, Indianapolis, Indiana, one of the members of the Sixty-third General Assembly, representing Marion County, was born in Bedford, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, July 25, 1844. His father, David K. Miner, was born in New London, Connecticut, and at the age of twenty-one settled in New York State. He was by trade a cooper. His mother was Ruth Havens, of Richland, Oswego County, New York.

Young Miner attended the common schools and the term of 1860-61 at Butler University. In September, 1861, he enlisted as a private soldier in the Second Indiana Cavalry, and was mustered out with the regiment in the fall of 1864. During the winter of 1864 he graduated in Mumford & Gregory's Business College, and entered commercial life, in which he has been active since. In 1868 he married Eliza E. Bicknell, of Rush County, Indiana. He was postmaster at Brightwood, Indiana, for eight years, and President of the Town Council. He was cashier four years under Wm. H. Schmidt, Treasurer of Marion County. He has always been a Republican.



JOHN MINNICK.

John Minnick, on November 13, 1844, was born in Wayne County, Indiana. His parents, William and Nancy (Good) Minnick, were born in Rockingham County, Virginia. He enrolled in the Thirteenth Indiana Light Artillery on March 23, 1862, and was discharged July 10, 1865. By occupation he is a farmer. He received his education in the common schools of Wayne and Wabash counties. February 26, 1867, he married Mary E. Flook, of Grant County, this State. Mr. Minnick has once held the position of Assessor, and was Township Trustee two terms in Richland Township, Grant County. He is now the Representative from that county, being elected by the Republican party.



JAMES ALBERT MITCHELL.

James Albert Mitchell, of Noblesville, Indiana, Representative from Hamilton County, was born in Tipton County, Indiana, December 10, 1856. He is the son of Samuel H. Mitchell, a farmer, who was born in Decatur County, Indiana. His mother's maiden name was Mary A. Burns, who was born in Rush County, Indiana.

Mr. Mitchell was reared on a farm, and his education was obtained in the common and high schools of his native county, after which he completed the teacher's course at Valparaiso. He also studied much at home, and passed examination in subjects not studied in school. He taught in our public schools twenty-one years, and held a teacher's professional license.

He married Mary A. Shannon, September 21, 1880, and moved to Hamilton County in 1881. Prior to his present official position he held the office of Surveyor of Hamilton County for three consecutive terms, resigning to become eligible to serve as Representative. In his legislative work he sought to represent the best interests of his constituents, and it can be truthfully said of him that no member studied more closely the various bills before the Legislature or voted more in accord with what he thought was right than did Mr. Mitchell. In politics he has always been a Republican.



JOSEPH RICHARD MORGAN.

Joseph Richard Morgan was born November 26, 1868, in a gold mining camp at Brandy City, Sierra County, California. His father, Lott E. Morgan, was born March 21, 1831, at Aberystwyth, Wales, and his mother, Selenia Margery Jackson, was born April 6, 1843, at Centreville, Wayne County, Indiana. His father died in California while his son was an infant, and his mother returned to Centreville, Indiana. He entered Butler University and graduated with the class in June, 1889. He then entered the Law Department of Yale University and graduated in 1891, and in 1892 received the Master's degree.

After completing his college course he located at Indianapolis and opened a law office with his brother under the firm name of Morgan & Morgan. He was Deputy Prosecuting Attorney for four years under Charles S. Wiltsie, and is a member of the Marion County Bar Association and the Marion Club.

He was one of the Representatives from Marion County in the Legislature during the session of 1901 and was re-elected to the session of 1903. Mr. Morgan is a Republican and a bachelor.



WILLIAM MORTON.

The Hon. William Morton, who represented the county of Howard in the Sixty-second and Sixty-third General Assemblies, was born in Darke County, Ohio, March 20, 1854. His father, Stephen Morton, and his mother, Margaret (Lehmer) Morton, were natives of Pennsylvania. When but three years old he came with his family to Somerset, in Wabash County, where his father owned a farm. He attended the country schools and the high school at Somerset, and after entering the teaching profession he attended the Normal at Valparaiso, Indiana. In 1876 he married Miss Anna McLane, who had been a schoolmate of his both in the Somerset High School and at the Valparaiso Normal. In 1880 they went with the "rush" to South Dakota, where he taught and farmed until 1890, when they came to their present home in Jackson Township, Howard County. He became principal of the Sycamore schools and taught there five years. Then one year as assistant principal in the Converse High School, since which he has devoted his time to farming.

He is and has always been an ardent Republican, with strong temperance proclivities, and believes that all great reforms and questions that affect the Nation can and will be settled right by that party.



ORAN NORMAN MUIR.

Oran Norman Muir, Representative from Marion County in the Sixty-third General Assembly, was born in the city of Indianapolis, March 26, 1875. His mother's maiden name was Ella S. Mount. She was born at Batavia, Ohio, and came with her parents to Indianapolis at an early age. His father, James W. Muir, was born in Scotland. He became a resident of Indianapolis in 1864, and is engaged in the wholesale business.

Mr. Muir received his early education in the local public schools. Leaving high school, he immediately entered the Indiana Law School, now the Law Department of the University of Indianapolis, from which he graduated in 1896. He at once began the practice of law in Indianapolis, where he now resides and continues the practice of that profession. He has taken an active part in every political campaign since becoming a voter, affiliating with the Republican party. Although never a candidate for public office previous to his election as a member of the General Assembly, he has twice been selected Secretary of the Republican City Central Committee of Indianapolis, and held other positions in the party organization.

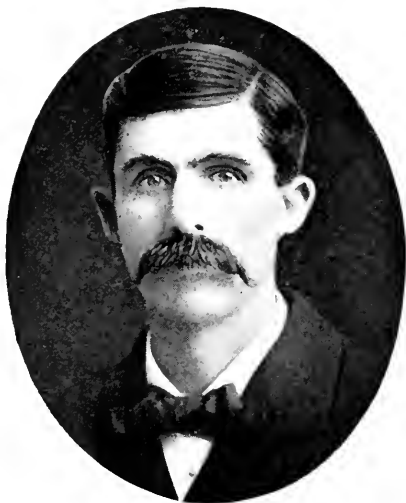


ELMER ELLSWORTH MUMMERT.

The Hon. Elmer Ellsworth Mummert, of Goshen, Elkhart County, Indiana, is one of the leading members of the Elkhart County bar. He represented Elkhart County in the Sixty-second General Assembly, and was re-elected to the Sixty-third General Assembly, serving on the most important committees and making a splendid record in both sessions. At the first session he introduced the bill, which became a law, giving Indiana the best general library law of any State in the Union. During the last session he introduced some of the most important measures, among them being that of a general improvement law for cities and towns.

Mr. Mummert was born in Goshen, February 14, 1863. His father, George W. Mummert, was born in Canton, Ohio, and for years was a manufacturer of railroad supplies. His mother was of Scotch descent, and born in New Jersey. By sheer hard work Mr. Mummert has won his way to his present position in his county and State. When but fifteen years old he entered William Taylor College, from which institution he graduated in 1881. In 1886 he was honored by receiving the degree of A. M. from his Alma Mater. Entering the University of Michigan, he graduated in 1885, receiving the degree of LL. B. Returning from Ann Arbor, he immediately commenced the practice of his profession, forming a partnership the same year with Wilber L. Stonex. In 1889 he was appointed Deputy Prosecuting Attorney, and served in that capacity for four years, and afterward was elected City Attorney of his home city.

Mr. Mummert was married May 14, 1890, to Alice C. Nusbaum, who is prominent in local and State club circles, being at present Vice-President of the State Federation of Women's Clubs. They have one child, a son, Maurice, eleven years old, who served as one of the pages during the last session of the General Assembly.



WESLEY A. NEHF.

Wesley A. Nehf, Representative of Vigo County, was born in Terre Haute, Indiana, on the 30th day of August, 1885. He is the son of Andrew Nehf, a contractor and builder, who was born in Archshofen, Mergentheim, Germany, and his wife Katherine Boos, born at Feld Kreigan, Hessen Darmstadt.

He received his education in the public school, and afterward learned the carpenter trade. Later he began contracting, and several of Terre Haute's finest buildings bear testimony to his mechanical skill.

On April 21, 1885, Mr. Nehf married Miss Louise A. Weinbrecht, who died in 1896; and in 1899 he married Miss Louise Schuerman.

Mr. Nehf has held no official position prior to the present, as he had no desire to enter politics, and was nominated a Representative unsolicited. He has always been a staunch Republican, and has served his ward for years as committeeman.



ELIAS H. OWEN.

Elias Holliday Owen, of Rockville, Parke County, Indiana, was born near Greensfork, Wayne County, Indiana, February 5, 1846, the youngest son of Esther Harris and James F. Owen, both natives of North Carolina. His father died while he was quite a child. After this his mother struggled to give him a common school education. At this time circumstances were such that he had to make his own way in the world, but still continued his education at home. At the age of seventeen he joined the Twenty-second Indiana Infantry and entered service in the Civil War. He was married to Clara E. Titus in Indianapolis, June 30, 1880. Later he removed to Parke County and engaged in the hardwood lumber business, and in 1894 was elected Auditor of said county by the Republican party. On leaving the Auditor's office in 1898 he was elected Representative of Parke County, and has held that office three consecutive terms.



WILL F. PARRETT.

The Hon. Will F. Parrett was born in Henry County, Indiana, in 1865. He represented the county of Gibson in both the Sixty-second and Sixty-third General Assemblies. He has been actively engaged in the manufacture of lumber until the last few years. He now devotes his time to the management of his farms and the breeding of live stock. He was educated in the common and high schools of Gibson County, and in the commercial course of a business college. He is a Republican in politics. His present home is at Patoka, Gibson County, Indiana.



JOHN N. PATTON.

The Hon. John N. Patton, of Valparaiso, Porter County, Indiana, who represented this county in the Sixty-third General Assembly, was born in Porter County, Indiana, December 14, 1854. He is a farmer, living in the rich and fertile district known as Morgan Prairie, where he was born. His father was George W. Patton, born in Licking County, Ohio, and his mother, whose maiden name was Nancy Adams, was born in the same county. His parents came to Porter County in its early history.

Mr. Patton was educated in the common schools of Porter County and at the Valparaiso College. He was married in his home county, February 1, 1882, to Ada L. Rinker, who was born and reared in the same county.

Mr. Patton has always been an active and consistent Republican, and held the office of Trustee of his native township before his election to the General Assembly. He is a man of strong moral and religious convictions, and he carries his convictions into his public as well as his private life.



WORTH WILLARD PEPPE.

Worth Willard Pepple, of Michigan City, Laporte County, Indiana, was born on the 16th day of January, 1873, at Indianapolis, Indiana. He is the third son of George W. Pepple, who was born in Bedford, Pennsylvania, a contractor and builder by trade, and Mary E. Gawthorp, his wife, who was born in Lagrange County, Indiana. In the year 1878 Mr. Pepple removed to Michigan City with his parents, where he has since lived. Mr. Pepple is a graduate of the public schools of Michigan City. After graduation he spent the year 1889-1890 in DePauw University, at Greencastle, Indiana, and in 1891 entered the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, graduating from the Law Department in 1894. Mr. Pepple then returned to Michigan City, where he took up the practice of law and has been successful in working up a large and lucrative practice in his chosen profession.

In 1898 Mr. Pepple was appointed Deputy Prosecuting Attorney of the Thirty-second Judicial District of Indiana. In 1901 he was elected to the Board of Education of Michigan City, and in 1902 he was re-elected to the same position and made the President of the Board and held this position up to the time of being elected to the office of Representative of Laporte County in the fall of 1902. Mr. Pepple was married to Eloise DeWitt Hoagland, of Chicago, Illinois, on the 17th day of July, 1900. In politics he is a Democrat.



DAVID E. POER.

David E. Poer was born October 2, 1878, at Gwynneville, Indiana. His father, Joseph V. Poer, is a large landowner in Shelby County, which land is farmed under the direction of David Poer.

Young Poer early took an interest in politics, and shortly after he passed his twenty-first birthday was elected to the Sixty-third General Assembly by the Democrats, to represent Shelby County.

His father was born in Cass County, Michigan, in 1846; his mother, Georgie Spurrier Poer, was born in Morristown, Indiana, 1851; both are living. Mr. Poer has held but one political office, and is a Democrat of the Jeffersonian type. He is unmarried.



JOSEPH LEANDER REEVE.

The Hon. Joseph Leander Reeve, of Edwardsport, Indiana, a physician by profession and a Democrat in politics, who represented the county of Knox in the House in the Sixty-second and Sixty-third sessions of the General Assembly, was born in Knox County, August 27, 1857. His father was David I. Reeve, a wagon maker, who was born in Daviess County, Indiana, and his mother was Harriet Lemen Reeve, born at Bruceville, Indiana.

Dr. Reeve was educated in the common schools of his own county and those of Indianapolis, Indiana, and graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Louisville, Kentucky, and was married, May 29, 1889, to Carrie F. Keith, of Freelandville, Indiana. Before his election to the Legislature, Dr. Reeve served as Township Trustee two terms, and two terms, or eight years, as President of the Board of United States Examining Surgeons for Pensions at Vincennes, Indiana, from 1892 to 1900.

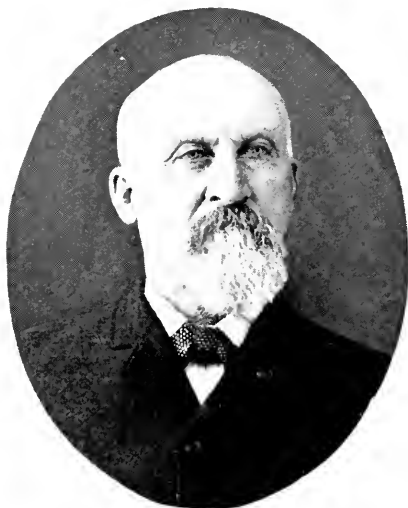


JONATHAN ROBERTSON.

Jonathan Robertson, of Brownstown, Jackson County, Indiana, a farmer, miller and grain dealer, representing the county of Jackson in the Sixty-second and Sixty-third General Assemblies, was born on a farm one mile west of the town of Brownstown, July 7, 1850. He is the second son of John B. Robertson, a farmer, who served as County Surveyor fourteen years and Clerk of the Circuit Court two terms, and Mary E. Robertson, eldest daughter of Charles L. Wayman.

Mr. Robertson received his education in the high school at Brownstown. He was married, March 22, 1872, to Caroline M. Miller, daughter of Joseph Miller, who died January 23, 1879; and again to Mary E. Swain, December 20, 1882.

Except that of Representative, Mr. Robertson never held any office, and never was a candidate for any other. He is a Democrat of the Jeffersonian school.



WILLIAM H. H. ROCK.

William H. H. Rock, a merchant of Greenfield, representing Marion and Hancock counties in the last session of the Legislature, was born in Knightstown, June 22, 1843. His father, Charles Rock, was a farmer and a native of Indiana, being born near Knightstown. His mother's maiden name was Lucinda Stratton, who was also a Hoosier, being born near Richmond. His education was secured in the common schools of the neighborhood. He served in the war of the rebellion and was mustered out a Lieutenant, in the year 1865. August 8, 1872, he was married to Miss Anna R. Reeves. He has been a lifelong Republican, and, until elected Representative, never held office.



FRANK G. SALISBURY.

Frank G. Salisbury, Joint Representative of Steuben and Lagrange counties, was born in Steuben County, Indiana, November 28, 1854. Occupation, farming. Is the son of Chester D. Salisbury, born in Jefferson County, New York, February 10, 1818, who was a farmer. His mother's maiden name was Julia Collins, born at Brattleboro, Vermont. Both parents settled in Steuben County, Indiana, in 1836.

His education was secured in the common schools, with two years' work in the high schools of Orland and Angola, after which he taught in the common schools of Indiana, Michigan and Nebraska eight years. He was married to Barbara E. Pocock, February 28, 1879; was elected Township Trustee November, 1895, and served in that office until November, 1900. Born of the old original abolition stock, he has always been a Republican in politics.

ROBERT SALMOND.

No data for biography nor photograph furnished.

WARREN GROVER SAYRE.

Warren Grover Sayre, who represented Wabash County in the Sixty-third General Assembly, is a lawyer of Wabash. He was born in Wabash County, Indiana, July 29, 1844. His father was Daniel Sayre, who represented Wabash County in the General Assembly in 1876. His mother was Mary Newhall Grover, of Lexington, Kentucky. The schools of Wabash he attended and was graduated from Union College, Schenectady, New York. In 1865, at Albany, New York, he married Martha J. Brouk.

Mr. Sayre was elected to the State Senate in 1880; to the House in 1884, and in 1886 he was chosen Speaker. President Harrison, in 1889, appointed him a member of the Cherokee Commission, to buy Oklahoma from the Indians, four years being spent in this work.

Mr. Sayre is a Republican.



JOHN M. SCHERMERHORN.

John M. Schermerhorn, of Brimfield, Noble County, Indiana, who represented Noble County in the Sixty-third General Assembly of Indiana, was born on a farm in Lagrange County, Indiana, April 20, 1843, and with the exception of three years spent in the army has lived continuously on a farm. His father was Ernestus Schermerhorn, born in the State of New York, and was by occupation a farmer. His mother's maiden name was Ann Johnson, born in Massachusetts.

Until 1862 he had a very meager opportunity for schooling, attending country school three months in a year. After returning from the army in 1865, he spent three years in high school work, as student and teacher. Married Jane E. Atwood, of Lagrange County, in 1868. Was elected Township Trustee in 1888, and served continuously until August 1895. Elected Commissioner of Noble County in 1896, and served until December, 1902. In politics a Republican.



CHARLES C. SCHREEDER.

Col. Charles C. Schreeder, of Evansville, Republican Representative for the county of Vanderburgh, was born at Berlin, Germany, January 19, 1847. At the age of five years he emigrated to this country, and shortly after located at Evansville.

At the age of fifteen years he entered the Union army as a private soldier, and at the close of the Civil War he returned to Evansville. At the age of twenty-one he was elected City Assessor, and was also elected to the office of Township Assessor and City Clerk. In 1876 he removed to Huntingburg, Dubois County, where he served as postmaster during the administrations of Presidents Hayes, Garfield, Arthur and Harrison. He organized the first Republican County Central Committee in that Democratic stronghold, and served as its chairman for twelve years, and for four years was also a member of the Republican State Central Committee. In 1880 he established the first Republican newspaper in Dubois County, and was its publisher and editor until his removal to Evansville in 1894. He was principal Doorkeeper in the Fifty-fifth session of the Indiana House of Representatives of 1887. In 1892 he was commissioned a Colonel on Governor Chase's staff, and served during his administration, and Governor Mount commissioned him as a member of his military staff in 1897, under which he served four years. In May, 1901, Governor Durbin commissioned him Colonel and Chief of Artillery on his staff. In 1900 he was elected Representative for the counties of Vanderburgh, Gibson and Knox, and served in the Sixty-second session of 1901. He was re-elected a member of the Legislature from Vanderburgh County, and served in the Sixty-third session in 1903, and was a member of some of the most important committees of the Legislature. Also was the author of several important bills which became laws, among them the one appropriating \$28,000 for the erection of twenty-two monuments for Indiana troops that were engaged in the battlefield of Shiloh and which were dedicated on April 6, 1903. He has always been an active worker in the G. A. R., and has held numerous prominent positions in the order.



ZACH M'NORMAN SCIFRES.

Zach McNorman Scifres was born May 3, 1872, near Little York, Washington County, Indiana. His ancestry on his father's side was Irish and German. His mother, whose maiden name was Munden, was of Scotch-Irish descent.

Mr. Scifres began teaching in the common schools at seventeen, and continued teaching for nine years. He attended the State University, but never graduated. He was admitted to the bar in October, 1899, and formed a partnership with Willard H. Voyles, son of the late Samuel B. Voyles. The partnership still exists. He married Pink Adams. Two children now add to the happiness of this union.

Mr. Scifres was elected in 1900 to represent his district (Washington, Clark and Floyd counties) in the Sixty-second General Assembly, and was re-elected in 1902. In politics he is a Democrat.



MICHAEL SHERIDAN.

Michael Sheridan, of Fort Wayne, Indiana, was born January 7, 1854, near his present residence in Adams Township, Allen County. John Sheridan, his father, was a contractor connected with the building and opening of the Wabash and Erie Canal. He was born in Meath County, Ireland, and came to America early in the last century, after which he married Helena Purtle, of Ohio, and settled in Allen County.

Michael Sheridan was left an orphan when three years old, and for five years attended school at Vincennes, Indiana. He then returned and went to the county schools until the age of sixteen. Since then he has been a careful and systematic reader. In 1880 he married Clara Jane Null, a woman of beautiful character, of Columbus, Ohio. He then entered his present occupation, farming and fruit growing.

He was elected on the Democratic ticket as a Representative from Allen County to the Sixty-third General Assembly of Indiana. Although long connected with political and educational affairs in his township, this, his first official position, came to him unsolicited.



HENRY BONEBRAKE SHERMAN.

Henry Bonebrake Sherman, of Westport, Decatur County, Indiana, is a lawyer, and represented Decatur County in the Sixty-third General Assembly. Was born in Fairview, Switzerland County, Indiana, November 21, 1847. His father, Ansel M. Sherman, was born in Junietta County, New York, and was a preacher. His mother's maiden name was Martha A. Downey; she was born in Ohio County, Indiana.

Mr. Sherman's education was obtained in the common schools, supplemented by two terms in the National Normal, at Lebanon, Ohio. He was married in Decatur County, Indiana, to Rebecca J. Billington, September 24, 1868. He had been a Notary Public for several years prior to his election to the Sixty-third General Assembly. He is a stalwart Republican in politics. He served two years in the Seventh Indiana Cavalry in the Civil War, and bore an honorable part in fifteen battles. He excels as a platform orator and ready off-hand debater.



LEMUEL ERTUS SLACK.

Lemuel Ertus Slack, of Franklin, Johnson County, Indiana, a lawyer, was born in Nineveh Township, Johnson County, Indiana, in a log house, on the 8th day of October, 1874. His father, Elisba O. Slack, was born in Hensley Township, Johnson County, Indiana, on the 8th day of October, 1848, and his mother, Nancy A. Teeters, was born on the 27th day of November, 1851, in Green Township, Morgan County, Indiana. Both parents are living.

Mr. Slack attended the district schools of Hensley Township for a time, when his parents moved to the town of Trafalgar, where he continued his school work in winter and worked in a blacksmith shop in summer. He graduated in the common schools when he was fifteen years of age, and entered high school, where after two years' work, he took a position as attendant at the Central Hospital for the Insane, at Indianapolis. While there he read law at odd moments until the fall of 1896, when he entered the senior year at the Indiana Law School, graduating in May, 1897. On September 6, 1897, he was admitted to practice at Franklin, having formed a partnership with Wm. E. Deupree, and on the same day he was appointed Deputy Prosecuting Attorney for Johnson County. He resigned this office on the 15th day of November, 1898. On December 4, 1899, he was appointed County Attorney for Johnson County for one year, and he is now holding this position, having been reappointed each year.

Mr. Slack was married on the 31st day of October, 1897, to Miss Mayme Shields, of Columbus, Indiana. He was a member of the Sixty-second General Assembly, and was re-elected without opposition to the Sixty-third Assembly. Has been, is now and ever shall be a Democrat.



JOHN B. SMITH.

John B. Smith, Joint Representative of Cass and Fulton counties, was born in Walton, Indiana, August 7, 1862. He is the son of Alexander Smith, who was born in Darke County, Ohio, December 1, 1816, and Mary (Burkett) Smith, who was born in Henry County, Indiana, June 12, 1822.

Mr. Smith received his education in the public schools and in Smithson College, at Logansport. He was a teacher in the public schools for nine years. He is a resident of Logansport, where he has been engaged in the practice of law for eleven years. He was married, February 25, 1888, to Snsie Sprinkle, of Cass County, and has an interesting family of three children. He is a Republican in politics, but was never a candidate for a political office until elected to the last Legislature.



HERBERT L. SOMERS.

Herbert L. Somers, Representative from Allen County, was born in Allen County, January 25, 1874. After graduating from the common school, he entered Valparaiso Normal School and prepared himself to teach school. He taught in the common schools for four years, and then continued his studies at DePauw University and the University of Indianapolis. He graduated from the Law Department of the latter University in May, 1900. He began the practice of his chosen profession at once in Fort Wayne, in partnership with Harry F. Kennerk. He has been unusually successful in the practice of law, and is one of the most prominent of the younger members of the bar. In politics Mr. Somers is an active and enthusiastic Democrat. His father's name is Joseph Somers, and his mother's maiden name was Addie F. Small. Both are natives of Allen County, and reside in Fort Wayne, Indiana.



WILL M. SPARKS.

Will M. Sparks, of Rushville, Indiana, who represented Rush County in the Sixty-third session of the General Assembly, was born in Hancock County, April 28, 1872. He is a lawyer by profession and a Republican in politics. His father was James B. Sparks, a physician, who was born in Jessamine County, Kentucky, and his mother's name was Harriet J. Johnson, who was born in Hickman County, Kentucky.

He is a graduate of the Carthage High School and DePauw University. Was married, November 23, 1897, to Della Young, of Rushville, Indiana. He also represented Rush County in the Sixty-second session of the General Assembly.



ELE STANSBURY.

Ele Stansbury was born at Saybrook, Illinois, February 8, 1861. His father, John M. Stansbury, was born in Tennessee in 1825, went to Illinois in 1838, and engaged chiefly in the milling and lumber business. His mother's maiden name was Margaret Bailey, who was born near Chillicothe, Ohio.

Ele got his education in the public schools at Saybrook, Illinois. In 1883 he came to Williamsport, Indiana, where he still resides. In 1888 he married Miss Ella Fisher, a teacher in the Williamsport schools, and began practicing law the same year, and now enjoys a successful law practice. He has always been a staunch Republican. In 1892 and 1894 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney; was City Attorney several years and County Attorney one year. In 1900 he was a Republican Presidential Elector, and voted for William McKinley. In 1902 he was elected Joint Representative for Warren and Tippecanoe counties, and served as a member of the Sixty-third General Assembly of Indiana.



OTTO STECHHAN.

Otto Stechhan was born of German parents in 1852 in the city of Berlin, Prussia. Emigrated with his parents to America in 1855, coming to Indianapolis, Indiana, in 1856. He attended the common school from his sixth to twelfth year. Apprenticed to trade of upholsterer, working as journeyman from the age of sixteen to twenty in several cities, and finally establishing himself in business in a small way in Indianapolis; later, until the present time, conducting large manufacturing establishments of different character.

In 1875 he married Rosa Sahm, and has since made his home in Indianapolis. Inclined to literary pursuits, he has contributed to newspapers and periodicals all his life, and has lately published three volumes of verse, two in English and one in German; also two novels published in New York, entitled "Unrequited Love" and "Whither Are We Drifting?"

Although running ahead of his ticket both times, he was defeated once for the position of State Senator and once for the Legislature. Elected to City Council for one term and for Representative of Marion County, Sixty-third General Assembly, obtaining the largest majority of any of the members comprising the delegation. Was elected president of the National Furniture Manufacturers' Association for three consecutive terms, has been President of one of the largest Building Associations for fourteen years, also president of an amateur dramatic association.



LEVI R. STOOKEY.

Levi R. Stookey was born on a farm in Kosciusko County, Indiana; remained on the same farm where born until twenty-four years of age. His father, John Stookey, was born in Fayette County, Ohio. His mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Hughes, was born in Union County, Indiana. His father was of Dutch and Welsh descent, and his mother was of Scotch descent, and Southern people by birth.

Mr. Stookey received a common school education, also attended the Valparaiso Normal School for a while. He was admitted to practice law in 1877, and from that date has followed it as his chosen profession. Mr. Stookey was united in marriage to Mattie Engle, February 1, 1877, and he, his wife and one daughter compose the family. His home is in Warsaw, Indiana.

Mr. Stookey is a Republican, never having voted any other ticket. At this time he is Chairman of the Republican County Central Committee, and has in the last two General Assemblies represented Kosciusko and Whitley counties in the lower house.



MARION B. STULTS.

Marion B. Stults, of Huntington, Indiana, who represented Huntington County in the House in the Sixty-third General Assembly, is one of the leading business men of his city, having one of the largest furniture establishments in northern Indiana. He was born in Clear Creek Township, Huntington County, May 13, 1855. Jacob Stults, his father, was a native of Stark County, Ohio, and his mother, Margaret E. Best, of Kentucky, both of whom are pioneer settlers in the county.

Mr. Stults secured a fairly good education in the public schools, which was supplemented by eighteen months' attendance in the Normal School at Valparaiso. On December 25, 1878, he was married to Miss Lydia O. Mishler.

Mr. Stults was County Superintendent of Schools from 1879 to 1881; was a member of the City School Board from 1895 to 1898, and was elected Representative in November, 1902. He is a Republican from principle, and is one of the influential members of that organization in Huntington County.



JAMES FLYNN STUTESMAN.

James Flynn Stutesman, Joint Representative for Miami, Howard, Wabash, Huntington and Grant counties, was born July 19, 1869. His father is James Madison Stutesman, a retired hardware merchant, who was born in Ohio, removing to Indiana in 1842. His mother, Elizabeth (Shields) Stutesman, was born in Vincennes, Indiana.

The young man was educated in the public schools of Peru, and graduated from the high school in 1875. In 1879 he entered Wabash College, where he was graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1884, and received the honorary degree of A. M. in 1896. During the summers of 1884 and 1885 he served as an assistant to Prof. John L. Campbell, Chief of the United States Geodetic Survey for Indiana. In the autumn of 1884 he began the study of law in the office of Cole & McClintic, but in a few months left their office to serve as a clerk for the firm of Geo. D. Baldwin & Co., on the Chicago Board of Trade, where he remained two years. He then located in Kansas, where he remained for three years as real estate dealer and investment banker. In 1891 Attorney-General Miller appointed him Examiner in the Department of Justice. At the close of the Harrison administration he returned to Peru and began the practice of law, associated with Judge James M. Brown. In 1894 he received the nomination for Joint Representative for Cass and Miami counties, and was elected, running several hundred votes ahead of his ticket. In 1901 he was elected from the counties which he now represents, and in 1903 was re-elected.



THADDEUS M. TALCOTT, JR.

Thaddeus M. Talcott, Jr., of South Bend, Indiana, who represented St. Joseph County in the House in the Sixty-third session of the General Assembly, is a lawyer by profession and a Republican in politics.

Mr. Talcott is a native of Ohio and was born in Cleveland, October 18, 1875. When a small child, his parents removed to Chicago, where he was reared. His father, Thaddeus M. Talcott, is a manufacturer; his mother's maiden name was Nellie S. Rodney. Both his parents are natives of New York State.

Mr. Talcott received his early education in the public schools of Chicago. He took a literary and law course at Northwestern University, where he graduated in 1896. He then took a post-graduate course at Yale University, graduating in 1897 with the degree of Master of Laws. He also took post-graduate work at Cornell University. After completing his education he practiced law in Chicago for a short time and then removed to South Bend. While always an active worker in the Republican party he never held a political office before his election to the Legislature in 1902.



NEWTON BOOTH TARKINGTON.

Newton Booth Tarkington, who was one of Marion County's Representatives in the Sixty-third General Assembly of Indiana, is the son of John S. and Elizabeth Booth Tarkington, and was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, July 29, 1869.

Mr. Tarkington received his education from the public schools of his native city, Exeter Academy, Purdue University and Princeton University, receiving the degree of M. A. from Princeton. He is a writer by profession, and has published three novels, "The Gentleman from Indiana," "Monsieur Beaucaire" and "The Two Vanrevels."

On June 19, 1902, Mr. Tarkington was married to Miss Laurel Louisa Fletcher, of Indianapolis, daughter of Stoughton J. Fletcher. He is a Republican in politics, and while in no sense a politician was one of the prominent members of the last House, and proved himself a strong leader in many questions upon which the House was divided.



ISHAM TAYLOR.

Isham Taylor, Warrick County's Representative in the Sixty-third General Assembly of Indiana, was born near Yankeetown, Warrick County, thirty-five years ago. He is the youngest son of Hubbard Taylor and Nancy Robinette Taylor, all of his antecedents being Democrats. Mr. Taylor has always believed in Democratic principles and used his influence toward their success.

Mr. Taylor's father came to Warrick County when a child in 1814, from Tennessee, and was one of Warrick County's most substantial citizens, being a large landowner and stockraiser at the time of his death. Mr. Taylor's mother also came from Tennessee about the close of the Civil War, and was the second wife of Hubbard Taylor.

He attended the common schools, spending a few terms at the Indiana State Normal, and then went to DePauw University, where he went through the junior year. He then attended the State University at Bloomington, graduating in the class of '93. He then took the law course at the same University, and graduated with the class of '95. He located in Evansville, Indiana, and practiced his profession for two years, at the end of which time he and his brother bought out one of the daily papers of that city. After operating the daily Tribune for about one year Mr. Taylor returned to his farm, where he is at present located.

His present position as Representative is the only public office he has ever held, and under the new apportionment bill he may well be called "The last of the Warrickites."



CHARLES TRAPP.

Charles Trapp, of Lovett, was born in Jennings County, Indiana, November 1, 1858. He received a common school education; was never married. His occupation is farming. Was elected Sheriff of Jennings County as a Democrat in 1898. Was re-elected in 1900. In 1902 was elected to represent the counties of Jennings and Scott in the General Assembly; is of German descent, his father and mother both coming from Darmstadt, Germany. His mother's maiden name was Ross, and his father was a farmer.



VERNON WICK VAN FLEET.

Vernon Wick Van Fleet, of Elkhart, a lawyer, represented Elkhart County in 1901 and 1903 in the House of Representatives. He was born September 9, 1860, at Bristol, Elkhart County, Indiana. He is the son of John M. and Ellen Wick Van Fleet. Attended Hillsdale College, Michigan, 1886-1890, and was admitted to the bar of Elkhart County in 1891. He became associated with his father in 1894, upon the latter's retirement from the bench of the Thirty-fourth Judicial Circuit. They have since been associated in the practice of law under the firm name of Van Fleet & Van Fleet in the city of Elkhart. He was married in 1895 to Helen M. Cummins. Is a Phi Delta Theta and a Knight Templar. Is a Republican, and has never held any office except as Representative.



SAMUEL WARNER.

Samuel Warner, of Summitville, Indiana, is one of the firm of William Warner & Sons. This firm does a large business in their department store at Summitville. He is also part owner of the Summitville Bank and is at the head of the Summitville Excavating Company. He has a large interest in the oil fields of Madison and Grant counties, and has been largely instrumental in developing the resources in the gas field in his vicinity. He was born at Buffalo, New York, October 29, 1866. While yet a child his parents moved to Peru, Indiana, where he obtained his education and later learned the business methods which he has employed so successfully in his business career. He was later engaged in the wholesale jewelry business in Buffalo, New York, together with his father, and traveled for a number of years out of that city in behalf of his business. His father, Philip Warner, and his mother, Hannah Rothschild Warner, were born in Vienna, Austria. He was married on May 13, 1901, to Metta K. Warner, at Summitville, and soon after this disposed of his jewelry business interest and became a member of the above firm of William Warner & Sons.

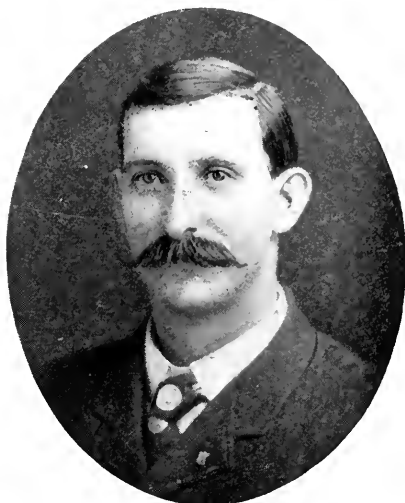
In the last General Assembly he served in the capacity of Joint Representative for the counties of Madison, Hamilton, Boone and Montgomery. He is, and always has been, a staunch Republican. His recognized ability as a financier proved of much value to his colleagues in the session of the General Assembly just closed.



GEORGE L. WATSON.

George L. Watson, hardware and furniture dealer, of Cayuga, Vermillion County, who represented Vermillion and Vigo counties, jointly, was born March 4, 1855, in Clinton, Michigan. His father, Levi Watson, a farmer and stock trader, and his mother, Mary A. Kilgore, were born near London, Ohio, on September 25, 1825, and August 10, 1832, respectively.

Having passed through the common schools, George L. entered Westfield College in the fall of 1868, from which he graduated in the classical course of 1874, after which he taught in the public schools for two years, when he founded the first local newspaper in the town of his alma mater, which he published for two years and sold. He again entered the profession of teaching as professor of mathematics in Green Hill Seminary, Warren County, Indiana. After two years in seminary work he was elected superintendent of the Eugene public schools, in Vermillion County, where he remained seven years, till he began merchandising, since which time he has been almost continuously a member of the Cayuga School Board. He is a member of the Presbyterian church and has been identified with the Republican party since his majority in 1876. He was married in London, Ohio, to Miss Ada E. Evans, May 23, 1878, and has four children—two sons and two daughters.



WILLOUGHBY A. WELLONS.

Willoughby A. Wellons, Needmore, lawyer and merchant, represented the counties of Brown and Munroe in the Sixty-third General Assembly. He was born in Belmont County, Ohio, March 1, 1865. His parents removed to Brown County, Indiana, in the spring of 1878 and located on a farm near Needmore, where they now reside. He was educated in the common schools of the county, commenced teaching at the age of seventeen and taught for many winters, farming during the summer. He married Eva Dillingham in 1887; studied law at the State University in 1891; located at Needmore in 1896, and engaged in mercantile business. His success testifies to his industry and integrity. Mr. Wellons was nominated by the Democratic convention by acclamation. Of strong convictions, fair and conservative in dealing with legislative affairs, he at once commanded the respect and esteem of his fellow legislators regardless of party affiliations.



WILLIAM STRICKLER WELLS.

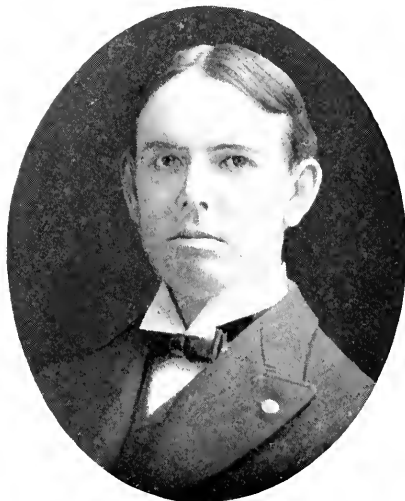
William Strickler Wells, foreman of the Pennsylvania erecting shops, at Fort Wayne, Indiana, was born at Altoona, Pennsylvania, May 21, 1860. His father, James Bayard Wells, was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania; was the road foreman of engineers, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and was the nephew of Bayard Taylor. His mother, Lucinda Hall Vandever, of Dutch descent, was born at Wilmington, Delaware. The family dates its advent in this country back to 1698 on the father's side and to Jacobus Vandever, who came from Manhattan, New York, and settled on the Brandywine, in Delaware, in the seventeenth century.

Mr. Wells was educated in the high school at Harrisburg and the Scranton Correspondence School. He was married to Jessie Robinson, sister of Congressman James M. Robinson, March 17, 1894. Mrs. Wells died January 16, 1903.

Mr. Wells was elected to represent the county of Allen in the House in the Sixty-third General Assembly upon the Democratic ticket. He has held no other political office.

OTHO H. WILLIAMS.

No data for biography nor photograph furnished.



JESSE E. WILSON.

Jesse E. Wilson is an attorney at law in the city of Rensselaer, Jasper County, Indiana. He was born in Clay Township, Owen County, Indiana, October 4, 1867, and is a son of John W. and P. J. (Maners) Wilson. His father was a native of North Carolina, but moved to Owen County, this State, in 1833, when about eight years old. He married P. J. Maners, whose father was a native of Tennessee, who came to Indiana in the early days. She is still living.

Jesse E. Wilson was the sixth child in a family of eleven children—John F., James B., Frank A., Charles E., Jessie E., Emma, William H., Mack D. and Effie. The other two children are not living. The childhood and early youth of Mr. Wilson was spent on the farm in Owen County, where he attended the common schools; later he entered the high school at Spencer, and after that engaged in teaching school for a period of four years. He then became a clerk in a dry goods store, remaining until he had secured sufficient means to defray his expenses through the State University, at Bloomington, Indiana, from which he graduated in June, 1895. He came to Rensselaer on the 7th day of July, 1895, and formed his present partnership with Mr. Ferguson. There he is engaged in the general practice of law. He is a member of the following orders: Free and Accepted Masons, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Knights of Pythias, Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias and of the Greek Fraternity Phi Gamma Delta. He was a member of the General Assembly in 1903, representing Jasper and Lake counties. His people were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which he affiliates. He has taken an active part in every political campaign since he became of age, advocating the principles of the Republican party. He is not married.



GRANVILLE S. WRIGHT.

Granville S. Wright was born near Richmond, Wayne County, Indiana, November 21, 1847, and with his parents removed to Indianapolis in 1851. His father, Jacob T. Wright, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1816. His mother, Matilda A. Butler, was a native of Virginia.

Granville was educated at Earlham College and the Northwestern Christian University (now Butler College), graduating from the last named in 1868. He read law with the late Judge Solomon Blair and with James B. McFadden, of Shelbyville, and was admitted in 1871. In 1876 he was appointed city prosecutor and discharged the duties of this office for ten years. In 1886 he was elected a member of the Indianapolis Board of Aldermen from the central district of the city and re-elected in 1888, and was president of the board during the last two years.

A gratifying fact in Mr. Wright's service as Alderman is that he was each time nominated by acclamation and nominated by his political opponents for President of the Board and received every vote of the body.

During his service as Alderman he had to do with the most important events of the city's development, viz., the building of the Union Passenger Station, erection of electric lights, introduction of electric street cars, and the admission of natural gas.

He was a member of the commission that prepared the Indianapolis charter. Was President of the Advisory Board of his township from its first organization until his election as a member of the House from Marion County in 1902.

As a member of the Sixty-third General Assembly he served on the following committees: Elections, Fees and Salaries, Engrossed Bills, City of Indianapolis, Corporations, and Federal Relations.

He was the author of the Compulsory Voting Machine Law. His ancestors on both sides were Quakers and abolitionists and he has always been a consistent and earnest Republican. He is unmarried.



MARTIN WASHINGTON YENCER.

Dr. Martin Washington Yencer, Representative from Wayne County, was born near Lancaster, Fairfield County, Ohio, December 27, 1871. He is of Swiss and German descent. His father, Joseph Yencer, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, November 16, 1843, and at the age of seventeen enlisted in the War of the Rebellion of 1861-65, and gave three years of his life for his country. His occupation was that of farming. His mother's maiden name was Minerva Jane Kimmerer, and she was born June 27, 1847, in Fairfield County, Ohio.

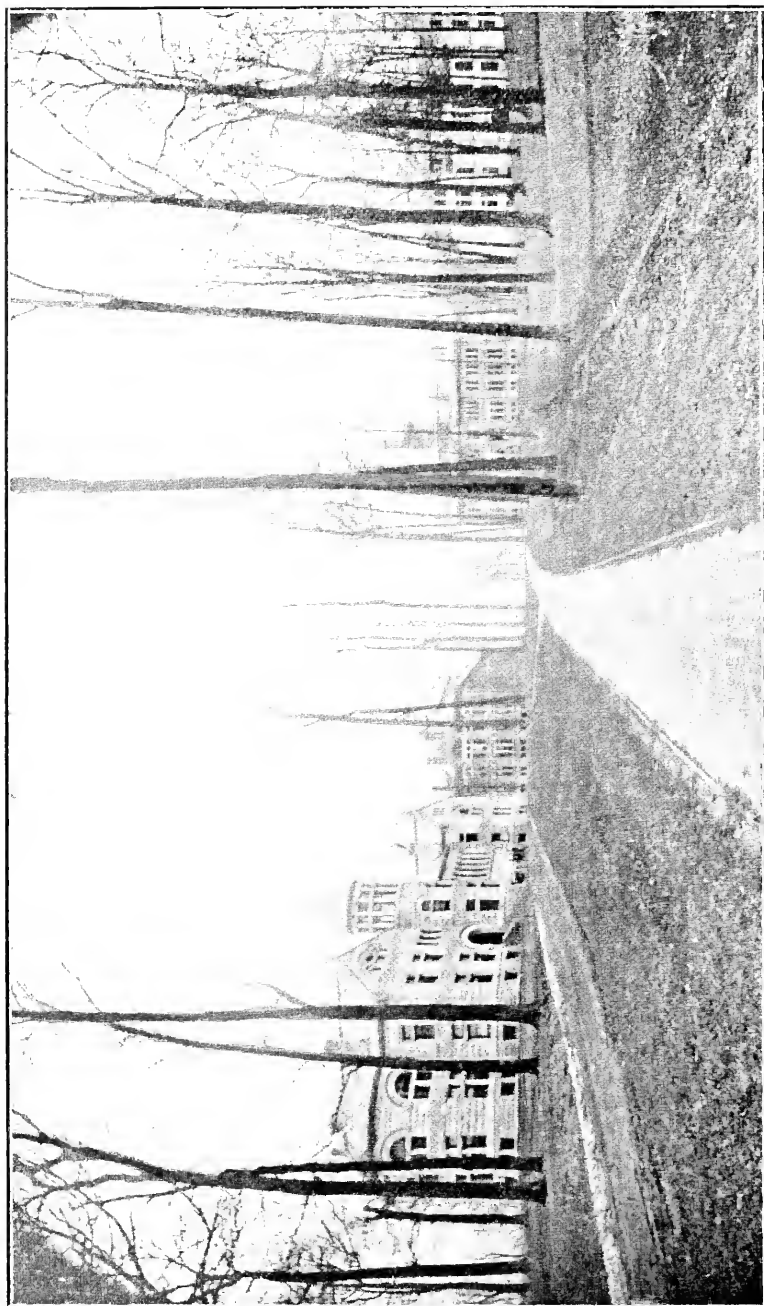
Dr. Yencer passed the first seventeen years of his life on the farm. He studied in the following schools and colleges: The high school of Baltimore, Ohio; the Ohio Central Normal College, and the Crawford Institute of Lancaster, Ohio. He taught school for two years in the common schools of Fairfield County, Ohio. In 1893 he began the study of medicine and surgery at the Starling Medical College, of Columbus, Ohio, and the Medical department of the National Normal University. In 1896 he went to Indianapolis, Indiana, entered the senior class of the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons and graduated and received the degree of M. D., March, 1897, after four years of study. After he graduated he began the practice of his profession at Boston, Indiana. He was nominated and elected to the House of Representatives of the Sixty-third General Assembly, as a Republican, in 1902.



CHARLES ZOLLMAN.

Charles Zollman, of Oregon, Indiana, junior member of the law firm of Lutz & Zollman, at Jeffersonville, Indiana, is the present member in the House of Representatives from Clark County. He was born near Charlestown, Indiana, March 1, 1875. His father, William Zollman, a farmer, was born in Prussia. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Bohmer, who was born at Charlestown, Indiana.

Mr. Zollman attended the country school at Oregon, Lexington Normal, and graduated from the Law Department of the University of Louisville, at Louisville, Kentucky, with the class of 1900. He was nominated for Representative by the Democrats and elected in November, 1900, to the Sixty-second General Assembly, defeating E. N. Wicht, Republican candidate, by 412 votes majority. He was renominated without opposition and was re-elected in November, 1902, to the Sixty-third General Assembly, defeating Albert McKinley, the Republican candidate, by a majority of 437 votes. In politics he has always been a Democrat.



CAMPUS, INDIANA UNIVERSITY.

INDIANA EDUCATIONAL, BENEVOLENT AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY

BLOOMINGTON.

By virtue of the State Constitutions of 1816 and 1851, and the Acts of the General Assembly thereunder, the Indiana University is the State University of Indiana, and is the head of the public school system of the State. The institution was founded by an act of the Legislature approved January 20, 1820, establishing "the State Seminary," at Bloomington, and appropriating to its use certain lands granted by Congress to the State for that purpose. Its doors were opened for the reception of students in 1821. By the act of January 24, 1828, its name was changed to that of the "Indiana College;" and by an act of February 15, 1838, to "The Indiana University." After the adoption of the present Constitution in 1851 the Legislature passed a bill (approved June 17, 1852), enacting that "the institution established by 'an act to establish a College in the State of Indiana,' approved January 28, 1828, is hereby recognized as the University of the State." On June 24, 1902, the Supreme Court of Indiana, in the case of Fisher v. Brower, rendered a decision without a dissenting opinion, that "the Indiana University is an integral part of our free common school system;" "that it was the special creation of the Constitution;" and that "the University as well as its endowment has always been under the supervision of the State."

The first graduating exercises were held in 1830. The institution was made coeducational in 1868. For the last five years every county in Indiana has been represented annually.

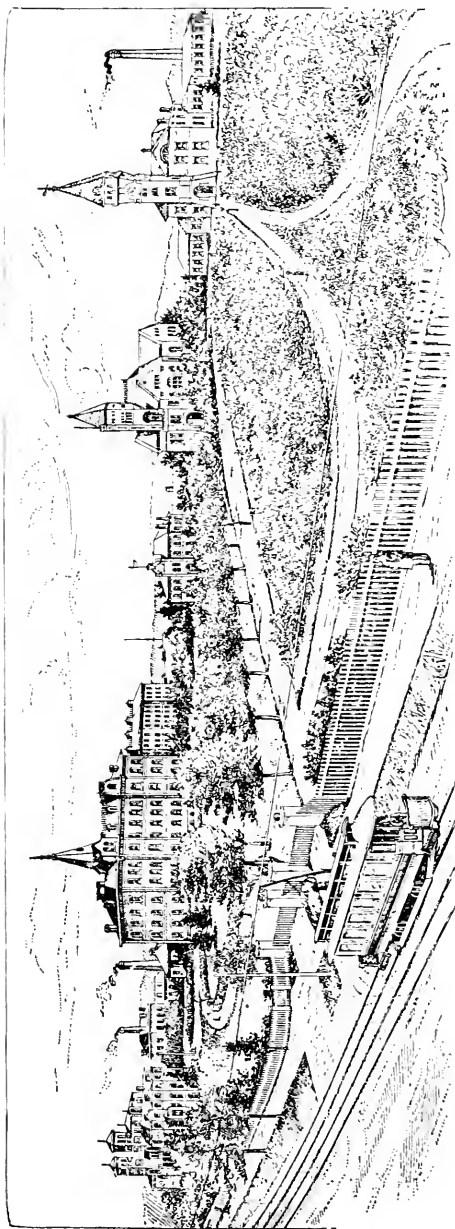
The present condition of the Institution is shown by the following tables:

ENROLLMENT, 1903.

Resident graduates	71
Undergraduates	1,398
Total.....	1,469
Men	909
Women	560
Total.....	1,469

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

Grounds	\$26,000
Buildings	223,200
Equipment, furniture and apparatus.....	32,400
Supplies	9,500
Total.....	\$291,100



PURDUE UNIVERSITY CAMPUS.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Art Hall. | 4. University Hall. | 8. Electrical Building. |
| 2. Pharmacy Building. | 5. Men's Dormitory. | 9. Engineering Building. |
| | 6. Armory. | |
| | 7. Science Hall. | |

PURDUE UNIVERSITY

LAFAYETTE.

Purdue University originated in the act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, appropriating public lands to the various States for the purpose of aiding in the maintenance of colleges for instruction in agriculture and the mechanic arts.

The State of Indiana accepted the provisions of the act of Congress by an act of Legislature, approved March 6, 1865, thus providing for the establishment and maintenance of the institution. Notable donations have been accepted in the same faith from the citizens of Tippecanoe County, from John Purdue, Martin L. Pierce, Amos Heavilon and Eliza Fowler.

Two subsequent acts of Congress for the further endowment of the institution have been formally accepted under the stated conditions by the Legislature of the State, which has also fixed the name and location of the University.

From the first the institution has been under the control of trustees appointed either by the Legislature or the Governor. These trustees are responsible for all official acts, subject to removal, and are in the strictest sense trustees of the State's interests.

The property of the institution is held in the name of the State, and can not be disposed of without legislation.

The plan and purpose of the University is to provide liberal instruction in those arts and sciences relating to the various industries, and to conduct investigation and disseminate information concerning the principles and applications of agricultural science. This is set forth in the three acts of Congress relating to the establishment and maintenance of the institution, as follows:

The act approved 1862—appropriating lands—states that "The leading objects shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the Legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life.

The act approved 1887, appropriates \$15,000 annually for the Experiment Station and states "That in order to aid in acquiring and diffusing among the people of the United States useful and practical information on subjects connected with agriculture, and to promote scientific investigation and experiment respecting the principles and applications of agricultural science, there shall be established," etc.

The act of 1890 appropriated \$25,000 annually for maintenance, with the provision that it "be applied only to instruction in agriculture, the mechanic arts, the English language, and the various branches of mathematical, physical, natural and economic science, with special reference to their application in the industries of life and to the facilities for such instruction."

Instruction was begun at Purdue in 1874. The first class graduated in 1875, since which time the instructional work of the institution has been continuous.

One thousand, six hundred and fifty-nine students have been graduated from the institution, and over 5,700 have received instruction for a longer or shorter period. The records of its graduates indicate that to an unusual degree they have taken a prominent part in the active industries of life.

Tuition is free to residents of Indiana. Non-residents pay an annual tuition fee of \$25. All students pay certain fixed fees to cover the actual cost of materials and privileges furnished.

In the thirty-seven years since the establishment of the University it has received the following sums of money.

From the State of Indiana—

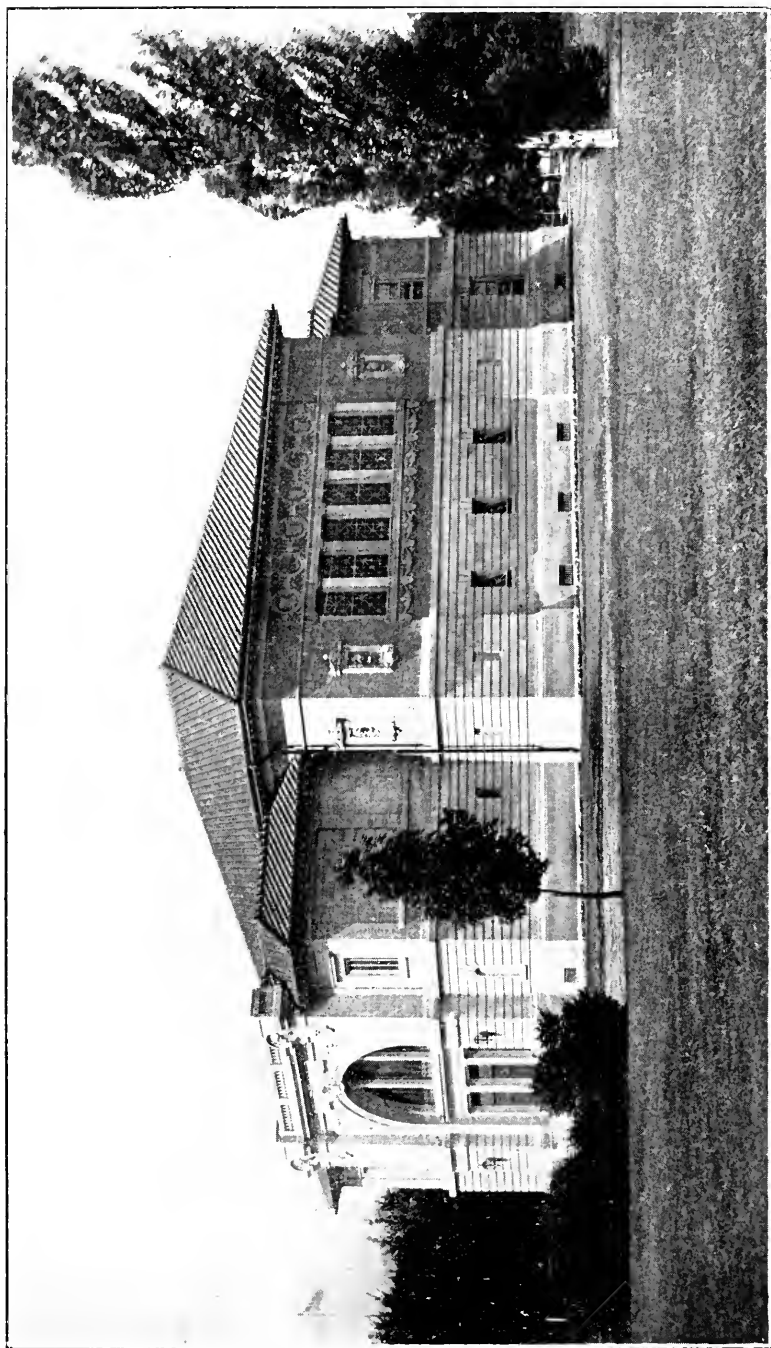
Appropriations for maintenance.....\$791,058

Appropriations for permanent improvements..... 311,212

—————\$1,102,270

From Other Sources—

Endowment and maintenance, appropriations of the U. S., private donations, etc.....\$1,964,086



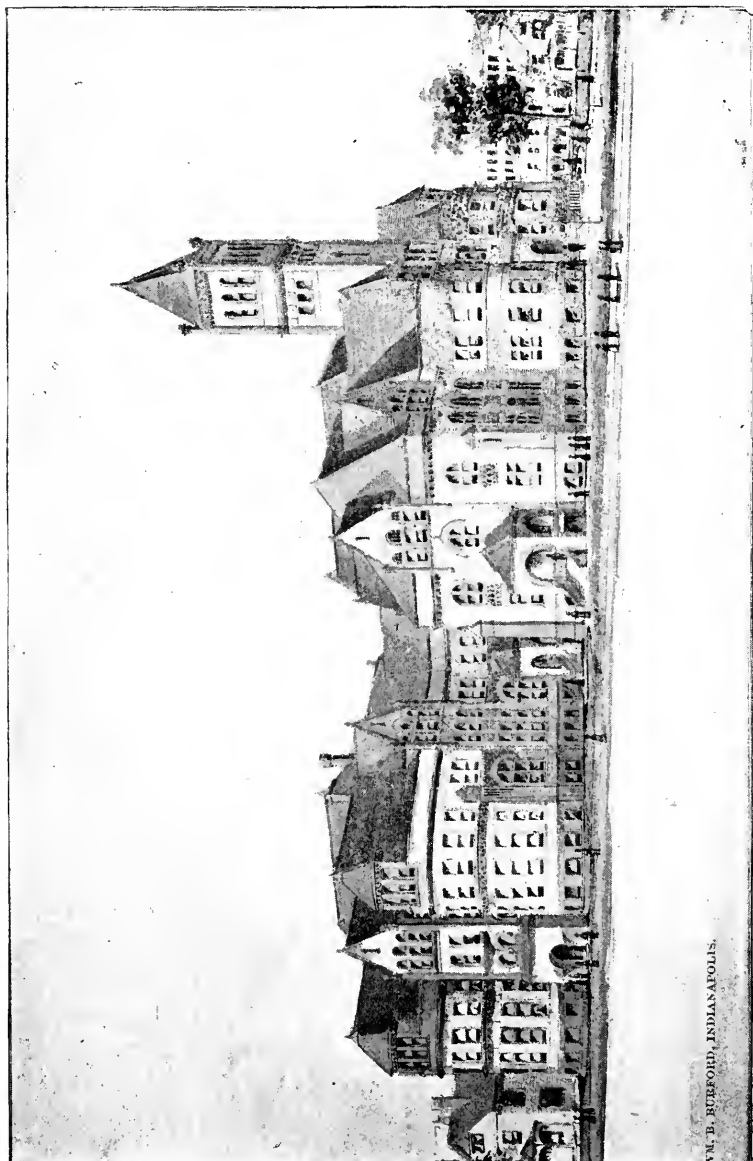
FOWLER HALL (AUDITORIUM), PURDUE UNIVERSITY.

As bearing upon the success with which the University is performing its functions, it is of interest that its graduates are sought for in every department of technical activity throughout the country. Requests are received each year far in excess of the available graduates, and each year every member of the graduating class who desires employment is engaged for a good position in the line of his studies before Commencement day.

Purdue is widely and favorably known among practical business men, who demonstrate their confidence by sending students, by employing graduates, and in many instances by tangible donations of machinery, apparatus, or concessions in the line of their business. The most prominent railway associations have deposited valuable apparatus and property with the University, and are glad to avail themselves of the facilities for research upon scientific questions relating to railway operation. For instance, the Master Car Builders' Association of the United States has made Purdue the curator for its valuable and unique apparatus for testing brakeshoes and air-brake valves, and the work of its committees of investigation is conducted at Purdue, to the no small benefit of the students.

The Master Mechanics' Association is co-operating with the department of mechanical engineering in an investigation of draft gear. The American Engineer, a prominent journal, spent last year \$2,000 in co-operation with the University in carrying out investigations in the locomotive laboratory. These are a few of the many instances indicating the close relation between Purdue and the business world, and showing the value which practical men set upon its work.

The land belonging to the University consists of 190 acres lying in West Lafayette, of which about forty acres are included in the University campus, seven acres in the athletic field, and the remainder is under cultivation for general farm and experimental purposes. From its location this land should be given a valuation on the basis of town property, estimated at \$100,000. The institution also owns a small tract of woodland situated one mile west of the University and containing four acres. It is covered with an irregular growth of trees and shrubs of no commercial value. The ground was given to the institution by G. H. Young, and is intended to be used as a preserve for natural wild plants and trees indigenous to Indiana. The value of the ground is estimated at \$200,



W. E. RUFORD, INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

INDIANA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

TERRE HAUTE.

The act of the General Assembly which created the State Normal School was approved December 20, 1865. This act defined the object of the school to be "the preparation of teachers for teaching in the common schools of Indiana," provided for the appointment of a board of trustees, the location of the buildings, the organization of a training school and the adoption of courses of study, and created the Normal School fund for the maintenance of the institution. The act further required the trustees to locate the school at the town or city of the State that should obligate itself to give the largest amount in cash or buildings and grounds to secure the school. The city of Terre Haute was the only place to offer any inducements to secure the institution. A tract of land, three hundred feet square, near the center of the city, valued at \$25,000, and \$50,000 in cash were offered, and the city agreed to maintain forever one-half the necessary expense of keeping the buildings and grounds in repair. This liberal offer was accepted, and the construction of the building was begun. Aided by subsequent appropriations, the trustees were able to complete the building partially, and the school was opened January 6, 1870. The professional training of teachers was an experiment in Indiana, and the institution began its work without the confidence and united support of the people of the State.

Twenty-three students were present on the opening day, and this number increased to forty by the end of the term. The attendance has grown steadily since the opening of the school, and during the year ending June 27, 1902, 1,406 different students were enrolled. In 1887 the school had become so large that it was necessary for the high school of Terre Haute, which had occupied a portion of the building since its completion, to find new quarters, thus leaving the entire building of three stories to be occupied by the Normal School alone.

On the forenoon of April 9, 1888, the building and its contents were almost totally destroyed by fire. Only the foundations were left unimpaired; the library, furniture, apparatus and everything in the building—the accumulation of eighteen years—were consumed. Terre Haute provided temporary quarters for the school, and, under the contract to maintain one-half the expense of repairs to the buildings and grounds, promptly gave \$50,000 in cash with which to begin the work of rebuilding. The next General Assembly appropriated \$100,000 for the completion of the building and the purchase of a new library, etc. With these sums the school constructed a commodious and beautiful building, and purchased an equipment for every department much superior to that possessed before the fire.

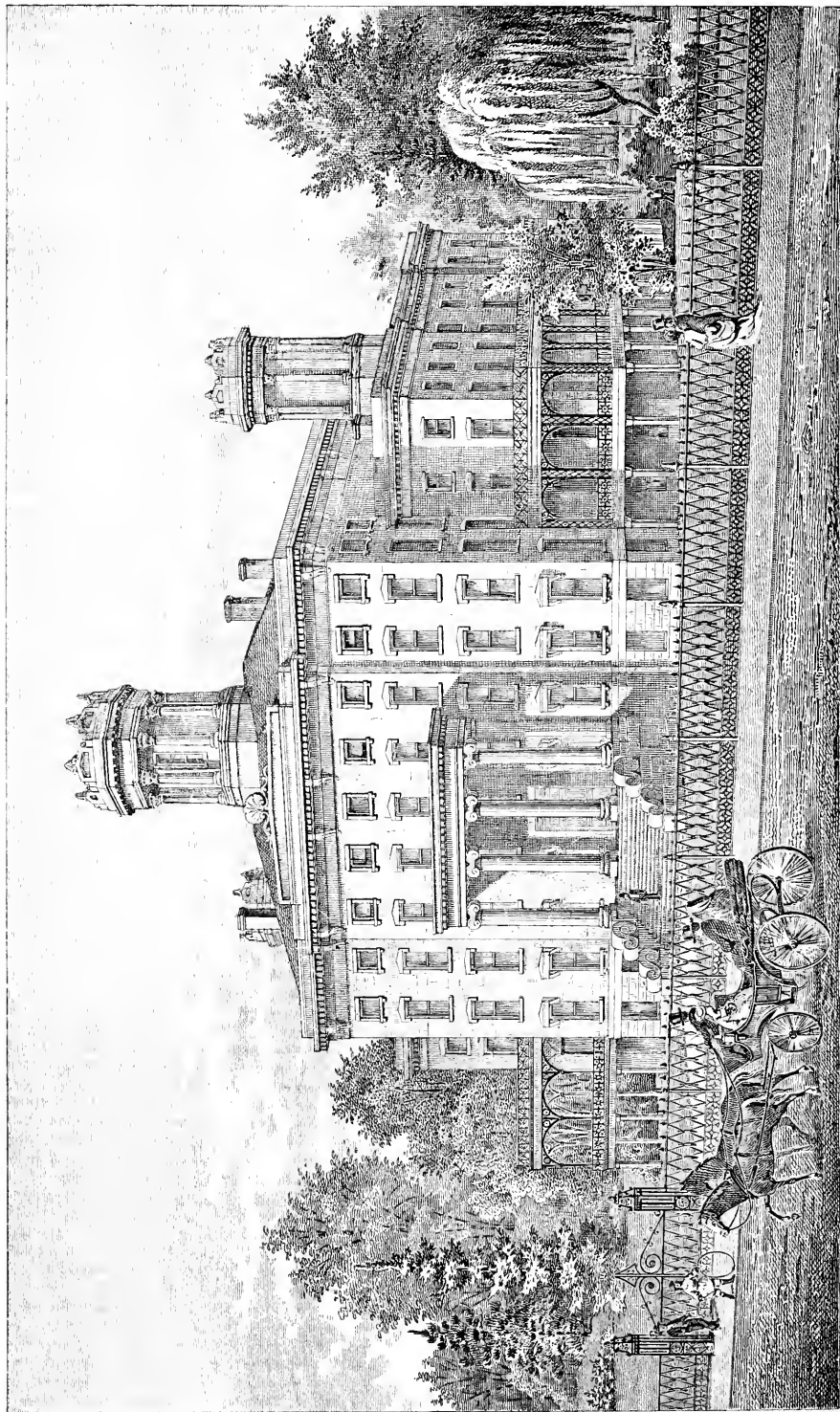
The Legislature of 1893 appropriated \$40,000 for the construction of a new building to be used for gymnasia, library and laboratories. The General Assembly of 1895 appropriated \$20,000, and the General Assembly of two years later \$10,000 with which to complete this building.

The State Normal School occupies two large, handsome buildings, each four stories high. The larger building, constructed immediately after the fire of 1888, is about 190x150 feet, and is a very commodious, well-appointed school building. It contains an assembly room capable of seating three hundred persons, a beautiful chapel which seats comfortably one thousand persons, the president's office, reception room, cloak rooms, class rooms, wash rooms, etc. It is, architecturally, one of the most beautiful buildings in the State, and its internal arrangement is well adapted to the purpose for which it was constructed.

The second building is about 100x100 feet, and is, architecturally, in general harmony with the larger building. The second story is occupied by the library. This is a large, well-lighted, beautiful room, admirably adapted to library use. The third story is occupied by several science departments. The fourth story is used by the literary societies and the Y. M. and Y. W. C. A., and the first story for the two gymnasia. The library is equipped with every needed appliance, and contains over 30,000 well-selected volumes. The chemical, biological and physical laboratories on the third floor are substantially finished, and are equipped with everything needed for the science work of the school.

Probably there are few, if any, normal schools in the United States that are more fully equipped in all their departments for work than is this institution. The estimated value of the property is as follows:

Real Estate—	
Block 300x300.....	\$50,000
Lot 100x100.....	6,000
Lot 40x120.....	1,000
	<hr/>
Buildings	\$57,000 00
Library (31,353 volumes).....	234,000 00
Furniture	47,029 50
Apparatus	9,000 00
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$359,029 50



Wm. B. Burford Lith. Indianapolis.

INDIANA INSTITUTION FOR EDUCATING THE BLIND

INDIANA INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND

INDIANAPOLIS.

Early in the year 1811, James M. Ray while on a visit to Louisville, Kentucky, was invited to attend exercises at the Institution for the Blind at that place. What he heard and saw convinced him that equal facilities should be offered the blind children of his own State. Upon his invitation, the Superintendent and a number of the pupils of the Kentucky Institution came to Indianapolis and gave an exhibition before the succeeding session of the Legislature. Soon after an act was passed levying a tax of two mills on the \$100 of the taxable property for the purpose of sending the blind of this State to the schools for the blind in Ohio and Kentucky, until a school could be established in this State for their education. A little later, James M. Ray, George W. Mears, and the Auditor and Treasurer of the State were constituted a Board to superintend the use of the funds raised from this tax. This Board advertised in numerous papers for pupils. It sent circulars to all the known persons eligible, and employed William H. Churchman to search for blind pupils of the proper age. By these means a number of blind children were found and sent to Ohio and Kentucky to receive their education.

In 1846 the General Assembly passed an act appropriating \$5,000 to found a State school. The tax was also raised to one cent on each \$100 for its support. Calvin Fletcher, George W. Mears and James M. Ray were named the Board of Trustees.

By an act of December 5, 1848, this school was to be free to all proper persons. The Trustees by this act were to be absolute judges of those who were "proper" persons to be admitted. Soon the Board purchased for \$5,000 the 8-acre tract on which the present institution now stands.

October 1, 1847, the State pupils having been recalled from Ohio and Kentucky, the Indiana institution was opened in a rented building. Nine pupils were present at the opening. The enrollment at the close of the first year was twenty-five.

During the summer of 1848 a three-story brick building (the present shop for boys) was erected at a cost of \$5,000 on the grounds previously purchased, and in the fall the school was opened in this. The building now known as the old building was commenced in 1850, and completed and occupied by the school in 1853. The building complete cost a little over \$112,000.

On the recommendation of the Governor, the General Assembly changed the plan of supporting State institutions from a special tax to direct appropriation, and also reorganized the Boards on account of mismanagement, and made the new one consist of six members. By an act of the Legislature in 1859 the Board was again reorganized, and made to consist of two members and a president common to the Boards of the Blind and Deaf Schools and Insane Hospitals.

The Industrial Department, which was organized early in the history of the Blind School, was operated on the contract system until 1895, when it was made a part of the institution work and supported and controlled as other departments.

In 1889 an appropriation of \$45,000 was made for an addition to the building constructed in 1850. Since that time no special appropriations have been made except for a greenhouse, which is the one now in use.

The buildings now on the ground are six in number and in fair condition. The Main building is well constructed, and externally presents an imposing and pleasing appearance, but is internally unfitted for the purpose for which it is used.

The school is in a prosperous condition, and is doing thorough work. Only active and up-to-date teachers are employed, and in no other department of the public schools is more efficient service given.

INDIANA INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF

INDIANAPOLIS.

According to the census of 1830, there were in the State at that time 114 deaf mutes. In 1840 they had increased to 312.

In 1841, James McLean, a deaf mute and a reputed graduate of the New York Institution, appeared in Parke County, and opened a small school for the deaf there, which continued only for a few months. Living near there in Vermillion County was one William Bales, who had a deaf mute daughter being educated in the Ohio Institution. Elected to the General Assembly on February 11, 1842, he introduced a preamble and resolution concerning deaf mute education and the efforts of James McLean above referred to, and authorizing payment to said McLean the sum of \$200 for his services. This was the first formal acknowledgment of the obligation of the State to provide means for the education of the deaf.

During the following winter, Mr. Bales introduced on February 4, 1843, a bill "to support a deaf and dumb asylum," and a tax was laid of two mills on each \$100 worth of property for maintaining a school.

Later, in the spring, William Willard, himself a deaf mute and formerly a teacher in the Ohio Institution, came to Indianapolis, and after consultation with the leading citizens of the place was engaged to open a private or semi-public school for the deaf in the city, which he did in October, 1843, upon the north side of Washington street, midway between Illinois street and Capitol avenue, with twelve scholars, who, while paying for boarding, paid nothing for instruction.

The General Assembly, convening in the following December, felt itself in duty bound to take charge of, and defray the expenses on behalf of the State, of the private or semi-public school then under way. An incorporated board of nine trustees was appointed January 15, 1844, and at once organized the "Indiana Asylum for Deaf and Dumb." This board of trustees was composed of some of the most prominent citizens of the State, being His Excellency, James Whitcomb, Royal Mayhew, Esq., Hon. John H. Thompson, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Phineas D. Gurley, Rev. Love Jameson, Livingston Dunlop, M. D., Hon. James Morrison and Bishop Matthew Simpson.

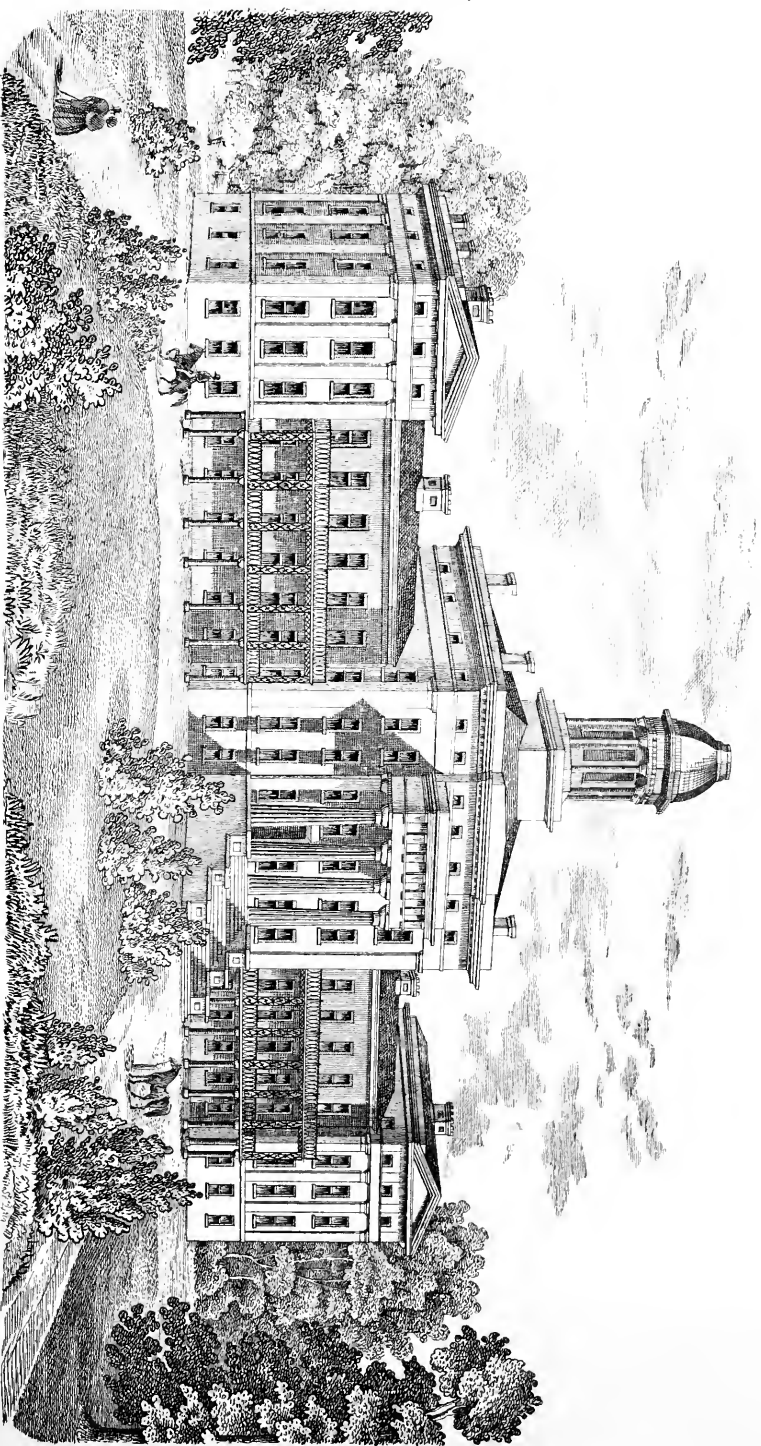
The new school was opened October 1, 1844, in rented quarters at the southeast corner of Illinois and Maryland streets, the number of pupils in attendance being sixteen from the following named counties: Bartholomew, 2; Henry, 1; Carroll, 1; Marion, 2; Clark, 2; Monroe, 1; Dearborn, 1; Randolph, 1; Fayette, 1; Tippecanoe, 3; Vermillion, 1; eleven counties being represented.

In this connection, it is worthy of note that the Indiana school was the seventh State Institution for the Education of the Deaf opened in the United States. Mr. Willard was continued with the school with the title of Principal.

The school remained in its first quarters until October 1, 1846, when it was removed to a large three-story building upon the south side of Washington street, midway between Pennsylvania and Delaware streets.

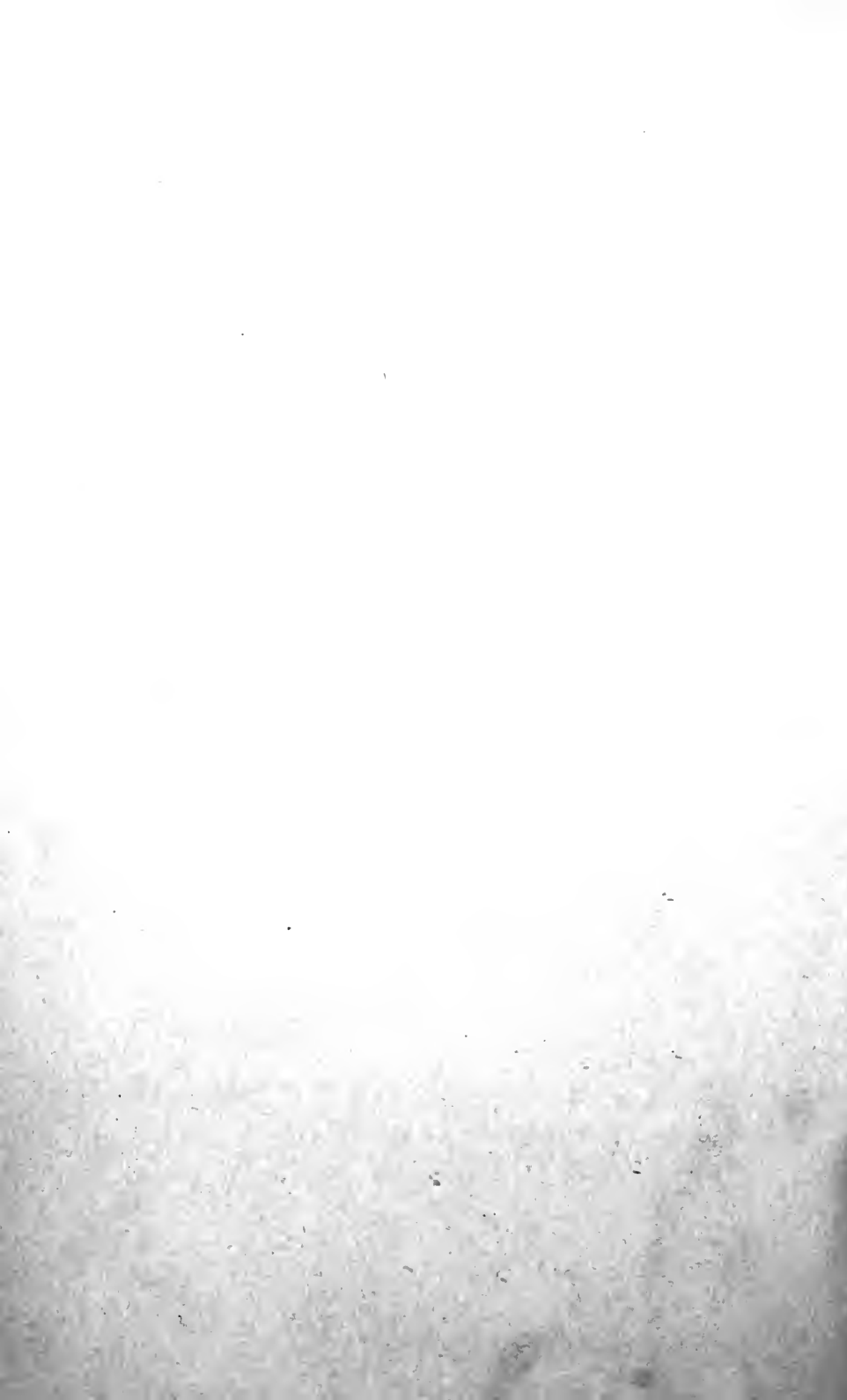
About this time, a warm contest sprang up between various parts of the State as to who should have the location, the principal rivalry being between Bloomington and Indianapolis, the former place pledging a bonus in land and cash amounting to nearly \$4,000 and one cent on each hundred dollars' worth of property within the county. This generous offer was not accepted, and Indianapolis was chosen because of its easy access from all parts of the State. The General Assembly proceeded to make an appropriation for the purchase of a site upon which to build. At first, eighty-four acres were purchased and later thirty-six additional, all lying in a body about one and a half miles east of the center of town.

When the school was first opened it was maintained upon the proceeds of a tax of two mills upon each \$100 worth of property, which was voted by the General Assembly, and which was increased from time to time until, in 1852, it yielded an income of nearly \$40,000 per annum.



Wm. Bradford Little, Indianapolis.

INDIANA INSTITUTION FOR EDUCATING THE DEAF & DUMB



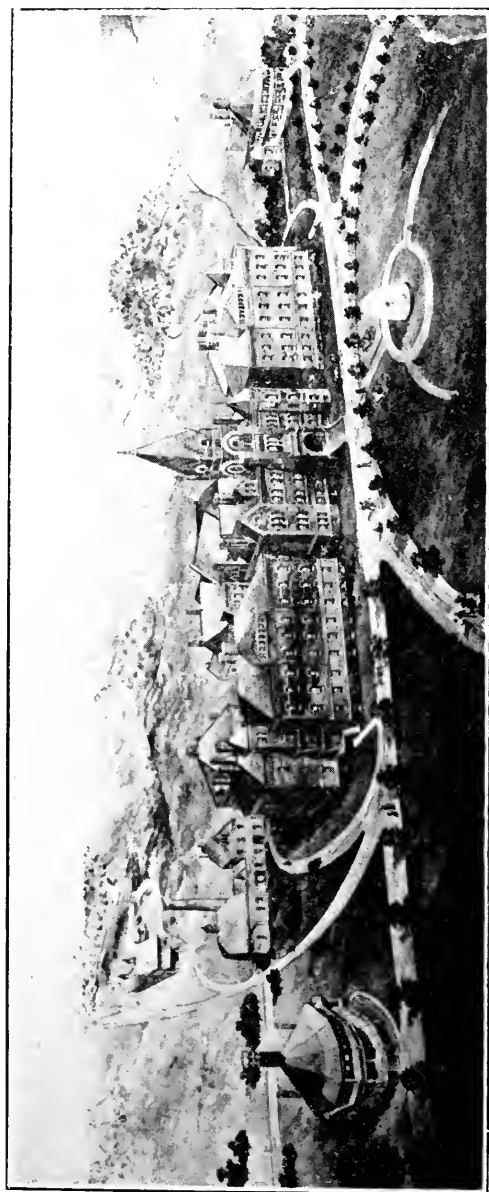
When the State Constitution was adopted in 1851 the tax was discontinued, and the support of the institution was made a direct charge upon the State Treasury, where it remains today.

In the beginning pupils were charged for board and tuition, except they filed a certificate setting out the fact of their poverty. This was degrading and shameful, and in a short time the law was changed and everything made free to all those too deaf to be educated in the common schools. And in this liberality Indiana has the proud distinction of having been the first State in the Union to throw open her educational doors to the deaf, absolutely without cost to them—and so it is today; everything is free, the State making no charge, only requiring that the pupils shall pay their transportation to and fro and furnish their own clothing, and even where this cannot be done the State provides and charges to the county whence the pupil comes.

Mr. Willard served as Principal two years, being succeeded by James S. Brown, with the title of Superintendent, in 1846. Mr. Willard continued, however, as a teacher for twenty years. After six years Mr. Brown resigned, and the Rev. Thomas McIntyre was appointed Superintendent, and continued as such for twenty-seven years. Following him came William Glenn and Eli P. Baker, each serving five years as Superintendent. The latter resigned in July, 1889, at which time Richard O. Johnson was appointed.

It is to be noted that during the fifty-eight years since its incorporation as a State institution there have been but six superintendents—since 1853 but four. Of the six superintendents the only one of Indiana birth is the present incumbent. During the continuance of the school there have been fifty-seven trustees, of whom all are dead save twelve.

The number of pupils received into the institution since its organization up to and including October 31, 1902, is 2,366, of whom 1,341 were boys and 995 girls.



INDIANA SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED YOUTH.

INDIANA SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED YOUTH

FORT WAYNE.

The institution consists of a central building with wings, a detached cottage for low-grade girls and one for committed adult females, a detached hospital, schoolhouse and industrial building and the usual necessary parts of a large plant, in the way of boiler house, laundry, barn, wagon shed, fruit kitchen, ice house, etc. All these upon a plot of about fifty-five acres, of which more than half is occupied by the buildings, lawns and playgrounds.

Upon a farm of 255 acres, two miles away, there are buildings with room for about one hundred boys, and a large building with a capacity of 250 inmates will shortly be completed.

In these buildings are housed, taught and cared for, about (at present) 500 idiotic, imbecile, paralytic and epileptic persons varying in age from five years to forty-five years, and in mental and physical capacity from high grade imbeciles, almost normal, to low grade idiots, incapable of any care of themselves. Nearly 400 of the inmates attend school, about 100 are employed usefully all day long, and at least 500 of them do some useful work every day.

To care for and teach them there are thirteen teachers, forty-three attendants, eight cooks, fourteen engineers and other mechanics, nine officers, a physician and an interne, five nurses and thirty-two other employes of various grades.

The trained inmates, working under the various employes, make their own shoes and clothing, bake their own bread, cultivate the ground, care for and milk a large herd of dairy cows, tend a herd of swine, do the laundry, kitchen and other domestic work, make bricks, do painting and carpenter work, and help take care of the feeble and weaker children. A respectable portion of them do enough good work every day to entitle them to be classed as self-supporting.

The cost of this institution to the State is about \$100,000 per annum, the cost of its inmates per capita being about \$125 each year.

While the total cost increases, the per capita rapidly decreases. In the past ten years it has decreased more than twenty per cent.

This great institution has grown from a very small beginning in about twenty-four years.

The institution began in 1879 as an adjunct of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, at Knightstown, its first name being "The Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children." There were no feeble-minded children in the Asylum when the report of 1879 was made. By the end of 1886 one hundred and seventy-five children had been received, of whom 117 had been withdrawn or discharged and fifty remained on the rolls.

In 1887 the Legislature gave the institution an independent existence, changing its name to "Indiana School for Feeble-Minded Youth." Appropriated \$10,000 to buy land at or near the city of Fort Wayne, and \$40,000 for buildings thereon. Authorized the Trustees to rent temporary premises, and to take immediate charge of the feeble-minded children then at the Asylum.

The Boards of Trustees then created were to be non-partisan. Each was to have one woman member. Positive enactments forbid the exercise of political influences in the appointment or removal of officers or employes.

The law of 1887 declared that the term "feeble-minded" should include idiotic, epileptic and paralytic children, required the school to be divided into custodial and industrial departments, the former to be an asylum, the latter a training school for usefulness. The age limit of reception was made between six and eighteen, and of discharge twenty-one years. Parents or guardians able to pay for their children were to do so, and the commissioners of the county whence the child comes were to determine the financial ability of the parents or guardians. The charge for tuition and support for those able to pay was fixed at \$150 per annum, besides clothing, or less if not able to pay so much. By special agreement, adults might be received when their friends were able to pay the full cost of their care.

The Board of Trustees purchased a piece of land, about fifty-five acres, one and one-half miles from Fort Wayne, for \$10,000. No building was done until 1888, the buildings of the Eastern Hospital for Insane being used for this school during the years 1888 and 1889. In 1888 a beginning was made, and plans were accepted for a large institution to accommodate about 400. The plan adopted was a very complete one. It was largely copied from the School for Feeble-Minded at Columbus, Ohio. The house was completed in June, 1900, and on the 8th day of July the inmates, about 300 in number, were moved from Richmond to Fort Wayne. By the end of the year the enrollment had reached 378.

In the year 1893 some farming land was rented, and a few of the older boys were moved out to the farm house. This was the beginning of the Farm Colony. In 1895 the sum of \$20,000 for a farm and \$10,000 for buildings was granted. With the former amount a piece of 255 acres was purchased; with the latter the hospital was increased and made adequate to the then requirements.

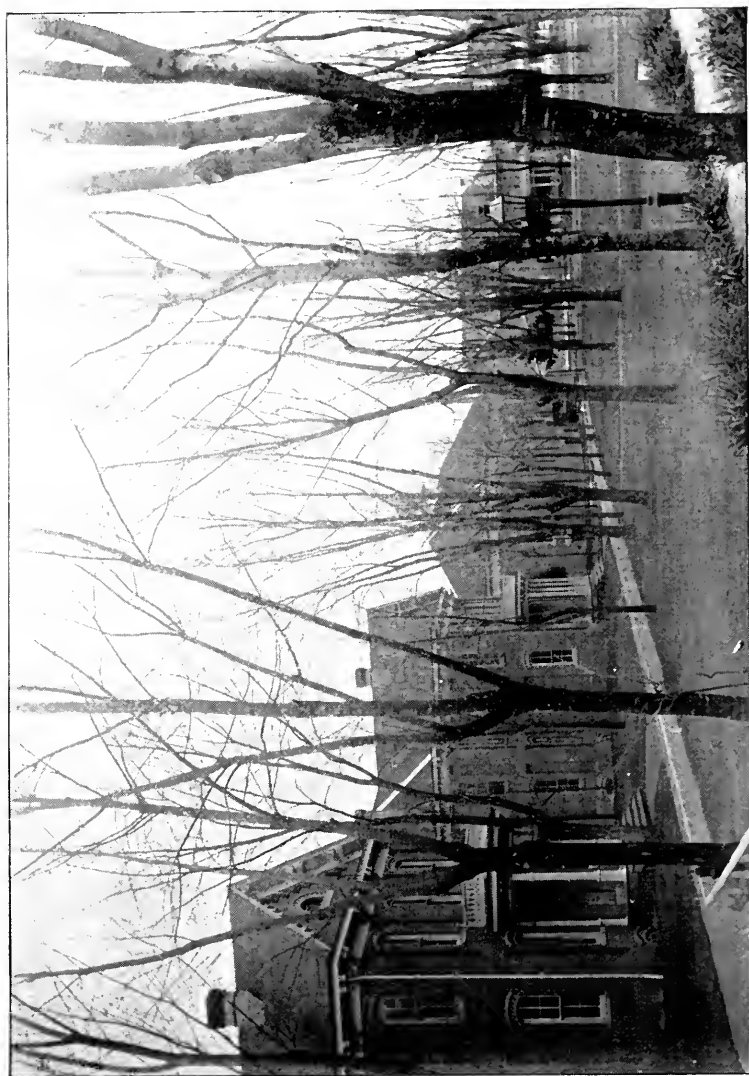
In 1897 the new industry of brick making was begun: the first season with nine boys, one man and one team about 250,000 bricks were made, at a cost of about \$1.33 per 1,000.

Work on the Custodial Cottage for girls was begun in the summer of 1899 and it was finished in May, 1900. The custodial girls were removed to their new quarters, and their places in the institution were soon filled with the proper classes, and the relief to the administration, the advantage both to the custodials and to the others, from whose close neighborhood they were removed, was simply incalculable. Since that cottage was opened, no girl for whom proper application has been made has been kept waiting for admission for a day. The advantage of the new arrangement is not only in comfort and convenience, but it is largely in economy also.

The Custodial Cottage for boys was planned to be the main building, of which the wing built in 1898 was intended to be a part. Its construction was begun in September, 1900, but was not completed. The Legislature of 1901 made an appropriation of \$25,000 to add an east wing and a dining hall, and to put in heating, lighting and plumbing.

It has long been felt that no class of degenerates needed the State's protection so much as the adult female idiots and imbeciles, nor was there any other class whose neglect, leading to their unhindered natural increase, was so serious a cause of danger to the body politic. An act of 1901 created a Custodial Department for Adult Females. An appropriation of \$40,000 provided the means to build a very commodious and beautiful building for their use. This was completed in August, 1902, but as the law went into effect in May, 1901, there was a considerable number who had been received in the meanwhile, ready to occupy the new building, which now contains seventy women and has room for sixty-four more.

As soon as the Boys' Colony building shall be finished, the institution will be complete in all its departments as contemplated by its organic law. The capacity will then be, at the main building, 260 girls and 240 boys; at Sunset Cottage, 140 girls; at the Cottage for Adults, 134 women and 490 boys, or 1,024 inmates in all, and will be perhaps as large as any institution of the kind ought to be. It may then be called completed.



NORTH SIDE FAMILY BUILDINGS, INDIANA BOY'S SCHOOL.

INDIANA BOYS' SCHOOL

PLAINFIELD.

The Indiana Boys' School was established by an act of the Forty-fifth regular session of the General Assembly which convened January 10, 1867. Section 1 of said act reads:

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That there shall be established in this State an institution to be known as the 'House of Refuge for Juvenile Offenders.'

"Section 2. The general supervision and government of said institution shall be vested in a Board of Control, to consist of three Commissioners, of whom two shall be a quorum, and who shall be appointed by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate." The members of said Board now hold their offices for a term of four years dating from appointment.

Governor Conrad Baker appointed as the first Commissioners: Charles F. Coffin, Richmond, Indiana; Alexander C. Downey, Rising Sun, Indiana, and Joseph Orr, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Said Commissioners may, with the approval of the Governor, appoint a suitable Superintendent of said Institution and all necessary subordinates.

The General Assembly empowered Governor Baker to select a site for said institution. Exercising this right, he purchased the present site from Robert Downard and John Lawrence, of Plainfield, for the sum of \$12,000.

The farm at this time consisted of 225 acres beautifully situated on a bluff of White Lick Creek, nearly a mile southwest of the village of Plainfield, Hendricks County. The institution is of easy access by way of the National gravel road, Vandalia Railroad and Indianapolis and Plainfield Traction Railroad.

Frank B. Ainsworth was chosen first Superintendent, his term dating from August 28, 1867, to April 1, 1876. He was succeeded by James O'Brien, who served until April 1, 1880, when Thomas J. Charlton served twenty-one years and was succeeded April 1, 1901, by the present Superintendent, Eugene E. York.

The school has made steady growth from its inception. Owing to this gradual growth, the General Assembly of 1895, by petition of the Board and Superintendent Charlton, passed an act authorizing the Board of Control to purchase additional land. Complying with said act, they purchased 195 acres adjoining the original tract on the southwest of E. C. Crawford, for \$9,600. The institution farm now has a total of 420 acres, of which 245 acres are under direct cultivation.

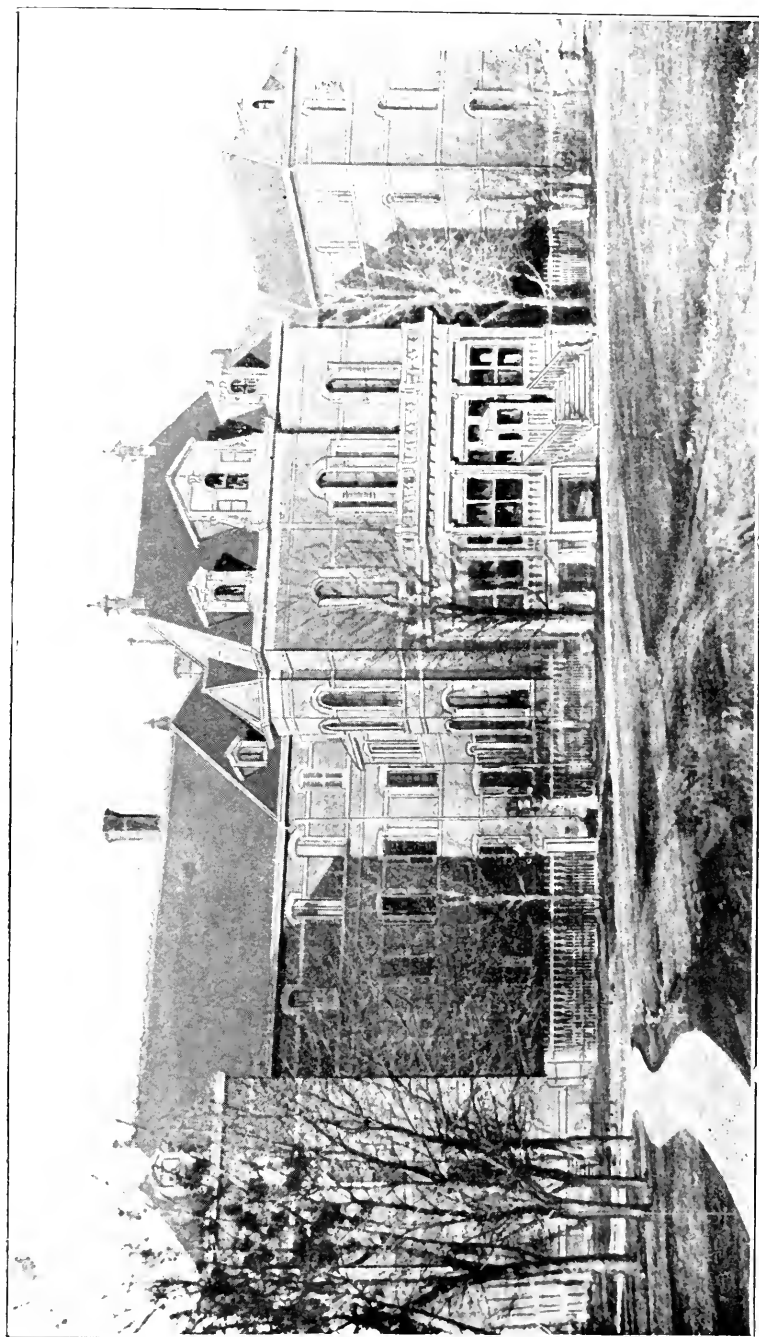
The school was opened for admission January 1, 1868, since which time 5,407 boys have been committed to its charge. Of this number, 4,879 have been paroled, many filling useful and honorable positions in society all over the country.

In 1883 the law governing the school was radically and carefully revised so as to embody the results of experience in such work. At this time the name "House of Refuge" was changed to the "Indiana Reform School for Boys." By an act of the Legislature of 1903 the name was changed to the "Indiana Boys' School."

The Indiana Boys' School is a farm and an industrial village with many industries in progress, with schools, a chapel, hospital, printing office and various other shops.

The buildings of this village are heated by steam and lighted by gas and electricity. All the work on the farm and in this village is carried on by the boys themselves under direction of competent instructors. This village now numbers over forty-nine buildings, and, with but two exceptions, the bricks with which they were built were made by the boys and laid in the walls by them. The total valuation of these buildings at the present time amounts to \$125,635.

The institution has but one aim in view, viz., the reclamation of wayward boys.



INDIANA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AND WOMAN'S PRISON.

INDIANA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AND WOMAN'S PRISON

INDIANAPOLIS.

This institution was established by an act of the Legislature passed in 1839, and was called the Indiana Reformatory for Women and Girls. It was the first woman's prison in the United States.

In February, 1899, an act of the General Assembly changed the name to the Indiana Industrial School for Girls and Indiana Woman's Prison. These were made separate institutions under the same management, and remained under the same roof.

During the existence of these institutions there has been committed to the Prison 768 women, and to the Industrial School 1,332 girls.

Some significant changes were made by the Sixty-third General Assembly (1903) regarding the administration of this institution. In the old law provision was made for committing girls to the Reformatory who were neither incorrigible nor vicious, but who were simply so unfortunate as to be left without a home or any one to care for them; so that innocent children were associated with the criminal and the vicious. By act approved February 26, 1903, this section was repealed.

By act of March 11, 1903, the Industrial School for Girls was separated from the Woman's Prison and provision was made for the purchase of land and construction of buildings to accommodate the Industrial School for Girls, to be located within ten miles of Indianapolis.

INDIANA STATE SOLDIERS' HOME

LAFAYETTE.

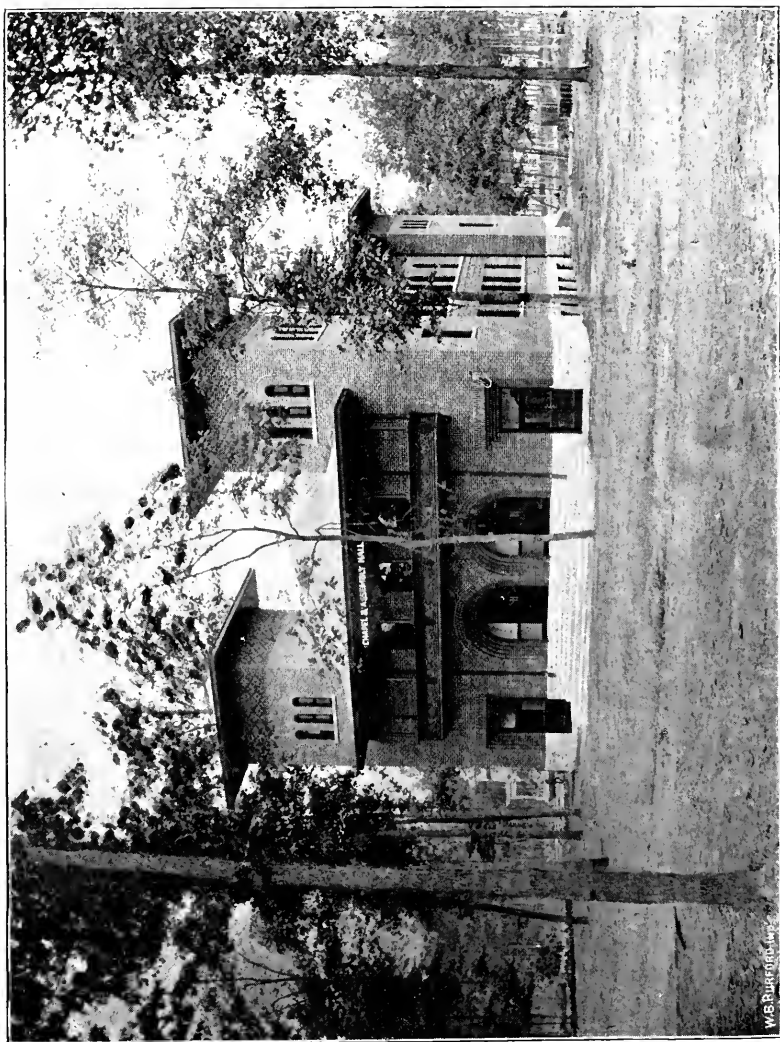
The Indiana State Soldiers' Home had its origin with the Grand Army of the Republic. The matter of building a Soldiers' Home was presented to the comrades by the then Department Commander of Indiana, David N. Foster, in his report to the Department Encampment, held in the City of Indianapolis in 1886. Owing, however, to the fact that at that time the Grand Army of the Republic in Indiana was engaged in the work of trying to secure the building of a State Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, it was deemed best to hold the Soldiers' Home project in abeyance until the monument should be provided for. At the Department Encampment held in the city of Fort Wayne in 1891, the State Soldiers' Monument then being an assured fact, the subject of a State Soldiers' Home was again brought up. At this encampment the sum of five thousand dollars was appropriated to aid in the erection of cottages when the Home should be established, and a committee of one from each Congressional district of the State, and one committeeman from the State at large was appointed to take charge of the work of securing the ground and raising the money to establish and maintain a Soldiers' Home.

The following named persons were appointed as the committee: James R. Carnahan, W. H. Tucker, D. N. Foster, C. J. Murphy, D. F. Speers, Andrew J. Fite, H. B. Martin, U. D. Cole, A. O. Marsh, C. M. Travis, W. S. Haggard, D. B. McConnell, J. J. Todd and Jasper E. Lewis. The committee at once organized by electing James R. Carnahan as President, W. H. Tucker as Secretary, and D. N. Foster as Treasurer.

The committee was given full power to select a location for the Home, and to do any and all matters necessary to secure a Soldiers' Home. Donations of grounds were asked for, and four offers of sufficient real estate were received from different portions of the State. After visiting each of the sites that were offered, the committee on July 28, 1892, accepted the grounds offered by the citizens of Tippecanoe County and the city of Lafayette, where the Home now stands. The tract of land which was accepted is situated on the west bank of the Wabash River, four miles north of the city of Lafayette, and three miles southwest of the Tippecanoe battlefield. The land donated by Tippecanoe County consisted of 187 acres of woodland, high ground, a level plateau, lying 185 feet above and overlooking the river. In addition to this Col. R. P. DeHart donated a strip of land lying between the east boundary of the land donated by Tippecanoe County and the Wabash River, thus giving a river front for the proposed Home. In addition to the foregoing two donations, the city of Lafayette donated a tract of land containing fifty-five acres, situated about two miles southwest of where the Home is located.

In addition to these tracts of land that were donated and deeded to the Grand Army of the Republic, the County of Tippecanoe donated in money the sum of \$5,632.50

The committee having secured the lands for the Home and the sum of \$5,000 from the Grand Army of the Republic, and the further sum of \$5,632.50 from Tippecanoe County, being a total of \$10,632.50 in cash, were then in a position to present the subject to the Legislature. Accordingly a bill was prepared by the committee to be presented to the Legislature for the establishment and maintenance of a State Soldiers' Home. It was proposed by the committee that if the State of Indiana would by law establish and maintain said Soldiers' Home, then the Grand Army of the Republic would convey to the State of Indiana all the realty herein named, and would pay into the Treasury of the State all the cash donated by Tippecanoe County, and in addition to this would put the \$5,000, the gift of the Department Encampment, into cottages. The "bill" providing for the establishment of the Home was presented to the Legislature of 1893 and passed the House, but failed to pass the Senate for lack of time. The bill was again



CHAPEL AND ASSEMBLY HALL, INDIANA STATE SOLDIERS' HOME.

W.S. BARNES

prepared and was presented to the Legislature of 1895, and passed both branches, and was approved and signed by the Governor, Claude Matthews, February 23, 1895, and became a law.

The realty held by the Grand Army of the Republic was all transferred to the State of Indiana, and the money received from Tippecanoe County was paid into the State Treasury.

The bill establishing the Soldiers' Home provided for an appropriation of \$75,000 for buildings; provided for the appointment of a Board of Trustees, to be composed of five, all of whom must have been "honorably discharged soldiers or sailors of the Union Army or Navy in the War of the Rebellion." Governor Matthews appointed as the first Board of Trustees, James R. Carnahan, of Indianapolis; David N. Foster, of Fort Wayne; Isalah B. McDonald, of Columbia City; James B. Wallace, of Lafayette, and Christopher J. Murphy, of Evansville.

The Board organized by electing James R. Carnahan, President; David N. Foster, Secretary, and James B. Wallace, Treasurer.

Immediately upon organization of the Board competitive designs were invited for the following buildings: A waterworks plant, a hospital, an old people's home, a dining room and main kitchen, the second story of this building to be fitted up and used as a widows' home; an adjutant's and quartermaster's building, a commissary building and a power house for the electric light and laundry combined. Contracts for these buildings were awarded July 8, 1895, being for seven buildings in all, for the aggregate sum of \$52,601.24. These buildings were completed and opened for occupancy on February 1, 1896, but the Home was not formally dedicated until July 4, 1896.

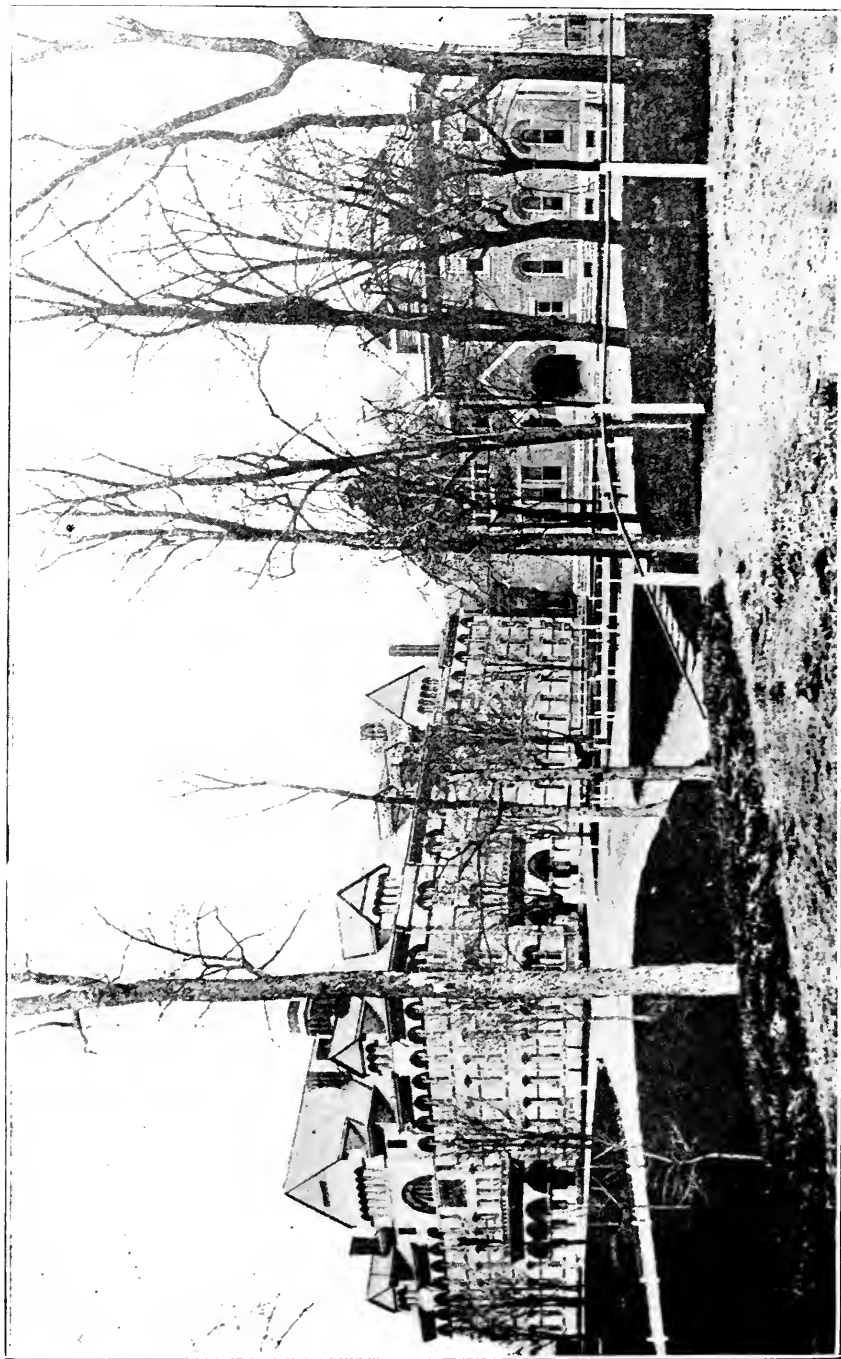
Under the law establishing the Home, it was provided that the Board of Trustees should, when the Home was "established and in a condition to receive inmates," appoint a Commandant and Adjutant, they to be "honorably discharged volunteer soldiers or sailors of the Union Army or Navy in the War of the Rebellion." In conformity with this provision, the Board of Trustees appointed, upon the completion of the buildings, John P. McGrew, an honorably discharged officer of over four years' service in the Eleventh Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, as Commandant, and Wilbur F. Havens, an honorably discharged officer of over four years' service in the Seventeenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Mounted Infantry.

The Legislature of 1897 made the following appropriations for the Soldiers' Home: For a Chapel, \$8,000; Old Men's Home, \$15,000; addition to dining room and Widows' Home, \$10,000; pumps, \$1,200; dynamos, \$1,200; sewerage, \$4,000; hose and fire apparatus, \$1,000. At the same time the Legislature made an appropriation of \$19,323.61 to cover deficiency in the furnishing and equipping of the Home.

The Legislature of 1901 made the following appropriations: For hospital for 100 patients, \$30,000; for barn, \$2,000.

Under the appropriation of 1897 the Board of Trustees erected the Old Men's Home, the Chapel, or Assembly Hall, as it is now called, and enlarged the dining hall and Widows' Home to double its original capacity, put in larger pumps at the water stations, purchased and installed a larger dynamo, put in a thorough and complete sewerage system and purchased hose and fire apparatus.

With the appropriation of 1901, a commodious barn was built, and the hospital was enlarged from thirty-six beds to 100, and is now equipped, making it one of the most complete hospitals in the State.



INDIANA SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHANS' HOME.

INDIANA SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHANS' HOME

KNIGHTSTOWN.

The site of this institution, located one and one-half miles south of Knightstown, known for many years before the Civil War as "The Knightstown Springs," was visited as a health resort by many. A hotel was finally built on the rise of ground immediately in front of and across the road from the present Administration Building, for the accommodation of visitors. But a greater history than this could make was destined to be written of the "Knightstown Springs." The fame the place then enjoyed only served to attract the public's attention, when its healthful location and its springs of water were wanted for a higher and nobler purpose.

In the summer of 1865 a meeting of leading citizens of Indianapolis was called by Governor Morton to devise ways and means to establish a State Soldiers' Home. This meeting was held in Governor Morton's office, and was attended by about fifty gentlemen. At the suggestion of the Governor a Board of Directors for a Soldiers' Home was appointed and incorporated. At first the City Hospital was to serve the purpose, but the committees appointed to select a permanent site, after visiting various places in the State, selected and purchased the "Knightstown Springs," including a tract of fifty-four acres of land, for \$8,500. This sum was raised by private donations.

The Directors soon found they could not rely upon voluntary contributions to meet the necessary expenses, and on the 1st day of March, 1867, "The Home for Disabled Soldiers" became one of the institutions of the State. It is due to the venerable George Merritt, who still lives in Indianapolis, to say that this place became a State orphanage as a result of his thought and effort. He was one of those who attended the meeting in the Governor's office, and strongly urged that orphans of soldiers be included in the proposed scheme, and offered \$5,000 to aid in the plan. After much discussion it was thought that to combine the two would be too great an undertaking and perhaps endanger the success of the enterprise. This left Mr. Merritt free to inaugurate a plan of his own in behalf of the soldiers' orphans. That plan, briefly stated, was to place them in families of ten, each family under the care of a woman (soldier's widow or a maiden lady whom the war had left dependent), and thus in a measure provide for both classes. In Miss Susan Fussell he found a woman well qualified and willing to undertake the care of ten orphans in the manner indicated. On the 24th of November, 1865, she commenced her work in two rooms in the Military Hospital at Indianapolis, with four soldiers' orphans, taken from the Orphans' Asylum in that city. In a short time she had the full number (ten), from different parts of the State, all without friends to care for them.

In April, Miss Fussell removed to "The Knightstown Springs," and, with her little family, occupied a little cottage which stood on the east side of the road, near the present Lincoln Hall; and here we find the first Soldiers' Orphans' Home, at this place, while the Soldiers' Home had just been located by private enterprise in the hotel on the opposite side of the road.

When the State assumed control of the Home, in March, 1867, the Legislature appointed Henry B. Hill, Charles S. Hubbard and William Hannaman Trustees, and the following classes were admitted to the Home:

1. Totally disabled soldiers and seamen.
2. Partially disabled soldiers and seamen.
3. Orphans, under fifteen years of age, of deceased soldiers, neither father nor mother living.
4. Orphans of same class whose mothers are living.
5. Widows of deceased soldiers.

The Trustees appointed Dr. M. M. Wishard the first Superintendent.

Here, however, Miss Fussell lived for ten years with her charge of ten orphans, independent of the State Home, except that they attended the orphans' school established by the State. They maintained a separate family life, wherein

they so nearly forgot that they were orphans that they often spoke of those provided for by the State as "the orphans."

In a short time the number of applications for admission was so great that more room was required, and five acres of ground, east of the road, and directly opposite the Hotel Home, were purchased, and a new building erected thereon at a cost of \$56,000. To this new building the soldiers were transferred and the orphans were left in the hotel. In 1870, however, the children so far outnumbered the old soldiers that they exchanged quarters, the former taking the new Home and the old soldiers returning to the hotel.

Early on Christmas morning, 1871, the hotel was burned, and soon thereafter the soldiers were removed to the National Military Home at Dayton, Ohio. This left the orphans in full possession of the Home, until in 1879 an asylum for feeble-minded children was attached to the institution. This continued until the Legislature of 1887 separated them, by sending the feeble-minded (May 17th) to Richmond, leaving the soldiers' orphans in full possession of the ground again, which arrangement still continues.

The Home has been twice burned: first on September 8, 1877. With commendable zeal the Trustees began to rebuild at once, and in September, 1878, the new building was occupied.

The second fire occurred on July 21, 1886. Temporary shelter was provided for the children, until, in September, the Trustees rented the Valley House in Knights-town, to which they removed the orphans, and they placed the feeble-minded in the frame school building upon the grounds.

The contract for rebuilding was let at once, and with great promptness the work was pushed to completion. The corner-stone was laid November 17, 1883, and in January, 1887, the south wing was completed and occupied. The remaining part was occupied as rapidly as the halls and rooms were finished.

With the erection of this building in 1886 began what may very properly be called the building period of the Home, and extending to the end of the year 1892, during which time nearly every building now upon the grounds of the Home was erected. Each Legislature contributed its share in providing for the rapidly increasing demand for room. The erection of Lincoln Hall, 1892, was the last substantial structure that has been built. Some slight additions have been made from time to time.

CENTRAL INDIANA HOSPITAL FOR INSANE

INDIANAPOLIS.

In a paper read by Dr. Joseph G. Rogers to the Seventh Conference of Charities and Corrections, we find that "the first step toward institution care of the insane in Indiana was a memorial to the Legislature of 1832. A favorable report was made, but nothing further was done till 1844, when Governor Bigger pressed the matter in his message and Dr. W. S. Cornett of the Senate moved an amendment to the revenue bill "That one cent on the hundred dollars be levied as a fund with which to erect a lunatic asylum," which was adopted. This levy produced \$12,000 during the year, and was continued.

During the session of the Legislature of 1844-45 an "act to provide for the procuring a suitable site for the erection of a State Lunatic Asylum" was passed and approved January 13, 1845. Section 1 of said act reads as follows:

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That John Evans, Livingston Dunlap and James Blake be, and they are hereby appointed a Board of Commissioners to select and purchase such tract of land, not exceeding two hundred acres in quantity, as may be most suitable in regard to health and convenience for the location of a State Lunatic Asylum."

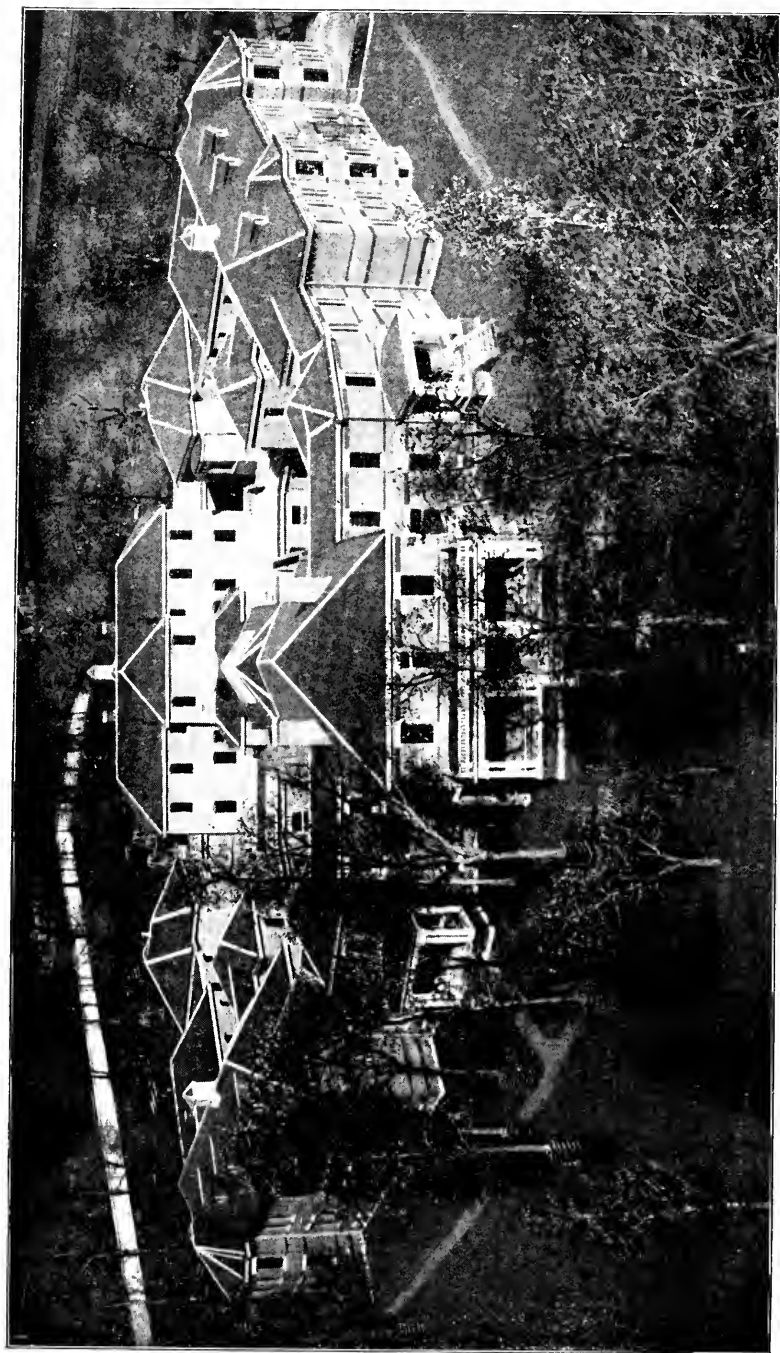
Under sections 3 and 4 of the same act the Commissioners were instructed "to obtain all the information possible by correspondence and otherwise concerning the best plans and specifications and methods of managing an asylum for lunatics" and submit the results of their investigation to the Legislature of 1845.

The first meeting of the Commissioners was held in the city of Indianapolis at the office of Dr. Dunlap, on February 1, 1845. At this meeting Dr. Evans was appointed an agent of the Board "to gather such information as he may think necessary to lay before the Board on the subject of the location, plans and building and modes of managing Hospitals for the Insane." On May 30, 1845, the Commissioners again met at the office of Dr. Dunlap, and Dr. Evans submitted his report of his trip to "numerous institutions, etc." This report contains the following paragraph: "Again, it is important that an institution which depends upon the benevolence and liberality of the Legislature for its erection and must continue to do so year after year for its support, should be so situated that those legislators may see the blessed fruits of their philanthropy, and again, it should be so situated that they can exercise a guardian care over it—to guard against, detect and correct abuses, if any arise; nor is this all; it is most necessary that they should be able to inspect and thoroughly understand its wants, that, knowing, they may supply them." He also reports that "The wants of our State will probably demand at present an institution for from one hundred to one hundred and fifty" patients.

An this meeting "it was agreed that a general survey of the county adjacent to the city of Indianapolis be made by the Board of Commissioners for the purpose of selecting the most advantageous site in its vicinity." On August 28, 1845, the Commissioners had another meeting and "it was decided that the farm belonging to N. Bolton, lying two miles west of Indianapolis, on the macadamized National Road, possessed more advantages for a site for a hospital for the insane than any other that could be obtained; and it was unanimously agreed that the same be purchased at the rate of thirty-three dollars and twelve and one-half cents per acre."

The property (160 acres) passed to the State of Indiana on August 29, 1845. On December 22, 1845, the Board of Commissioners drew up a full report for the Legislature of their plans and recommendations.

On January 21, 1846, they met for the purpose of considering the new law passed by the Legislature entitled an "act to provide for the erection of suitable buildings for the use of the Indiana Hospital for the Insane," which act was approved January 19, 1846. Section 1 provides "That the Commissioners of the Indiana Lunatic Asylum are hereby authorized to cause to be erected upon the grounds heretofore purchased for that purpose, suitable buildings for the use



HOSPITAL FOR "SICK" INSANE, CENTRAL INDIANA HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

and accommodation of said institution, which shall hereafter be called and known by the name of the Indiana Hospital for the Insane, and also to make such other improvements upon and about said grounds as they may think expedient and proper." Section 9 provides "That the sum of \$15,000 is hereby appropriated out of the fund set apart for the Lunatic Hospital for the purpose of defraying the expenses incurred under the provisions of this act."

At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners, held on January 24, 1846, after free discussion of the propriety of different plans of prosecuting the work of building, it was decided that it should be done by letting contracts for furnishing materials and for the different kinds of work."

On February 11, 1846, the Board awarded the contract for brick, paying an average of \$3.31½ per thousand. On May 5, 1846, the Superintendent was authorized "to let by contract the excavation of the foundation of the Hospital." On June 4, 1846, the Board authorized the signing of a contract with Z. R. Clark for the brick work of the Hospital. Contracts for lumber and other material were awarded soon after.

Under date of October 31, 1848, the Superintendent in his report to the Board says that "the two wards of the south wing, now nearly in readiness for the reception of patients, have been plainly but neatly finished and will be furnished in a similar manner. Notice will in a few days be given to those applicants who by law have precedence to fill the apartments prepared to the extent of their capacity."

According to the Hospital record, the first five patients were admitted on November 21, 1848.

To quote again from the paper of Dr. Joseph G. Rogers, "In 1855 the Hospital had a capacity for 225 inmates; in 1857 for 300. In April of this year, the Legislature having failed to provide means for maintenance, all the inmates (303) were sent back to their counties; some went into the poor houses, some into jails, and the remainder to their homes. Of the latter, many were kept in isolated cabins hastily erected for the purpose. Twenty were subsequently returned to the Hospital and cared for at the expense of their counties.

In October the State officers agreed to make legal provision of funds, and the Hospital was reopened. In 1863-64 a similar condition obtained, but no inmates were discharged, and the general fund provided means without legislative enactment."

On Tuesday, May 15, 1866, the Board of Commissioners advertised for proposals to erect the north wing at the department for men.

The official records of the Hospital from November, 1870, to March 6, 1879, can not be found. In the absence of this record it will be impossible to furnish preliminary detail for the construction of the department for women. Therefore suffice it to say that "An act increasing the capacity of the Indiana Hospital for the Insane by additional buildings, creating different departments and declaring an emergency" was passed by the Legislature of 1875.

On June 2, 1884, the Board of Commissioners ordered the following spread upon the record: "Whereas, The building contemplated and authorized by the act of March 11, 1875, entitled an act increasing the capacity of the Indiana Hospital for the Insane by additional buildings, creating departments therein and declaring an emergency, having been finished and being now ready for occupancy, it is ordered by this Board that said buildings be now placed in charge and control of the Trustees for the Indiana Hospital for the Insane, and this Board, pursuant to the terms of said act, is now dissolved and ceases to be."

Such in brief is the building history of the institution.

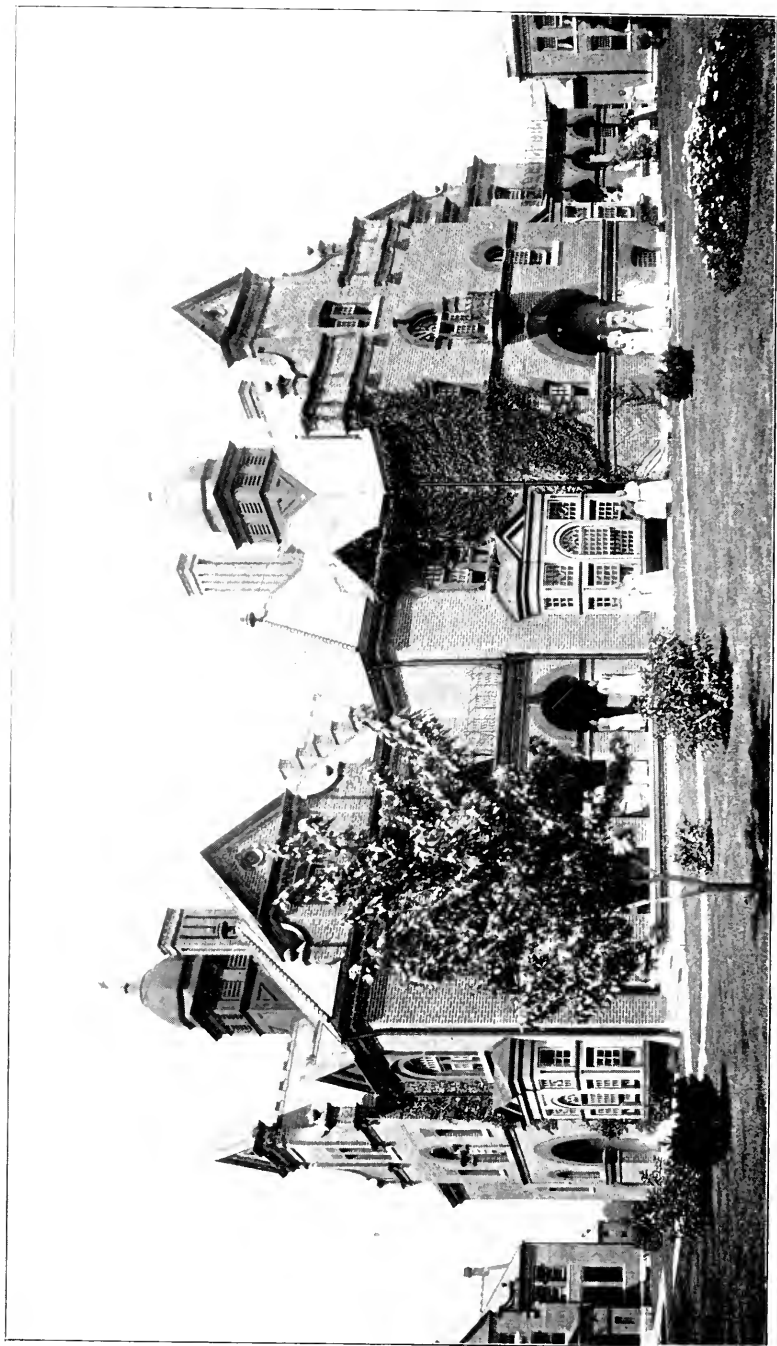
Since this time the State has added quite a number of new buildings, viz: The New Hospital for the Sick Insane, the Pathological Department, three new congregate dining rooms, power and boiler house, laundry and other minor buildings.

The patients in the institution are cared for in the two main buildings, viz: the Department for Men and the Department for Women.

The Men's Building is built on what is known as the straight block system, and the Woman's Building is constructed on the Kirkbridge plan.

All of the mechanical departments are in separate buildings.

The buildings are heated from a central plant in accordance with legislative enactment.



"THE TRIPLET," EASTERN INDIANA HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

EASTERN INDIANA HOSPITAL FOR INSANE

RICHMOND.

This Hospital is constructed upon the cottage plan. The asylum has its origin in the ancient colony of Cheek, Belgium, which, after ten centuries, is still in existence. It was constructed in the years 1855-87, and was temporarily occupied by the School for Feeble-Minded Youth during the years 1888 and 1889, and, after important repairs in the early part of 1890, was opened for the admission of insane persons August 1, 1890, with a capacity of 400 beds. It then consisted of twelve cottages for patients, an administration building, a small service building, a boiler house, a laundry and the farm buildings. Each cottage was provided with a ward dining room, and five of the twelve cottages had a small kitchen. For the sake of economy and convenience of supervision, the Legislature of 1895 authorized and provided by a specific appropriation for the construction of an annex to the Rear Center (the service building). This addition supplied two large dining halls, extended the general kitchen, the assembly hall and all domestic departments. Thereby the cottage kitchens and nearly all ward dining rooms were abandoned and converted into dormitories, raising the capacity to 540, with ten additional beds for cases of tuberculosis. At the same time an annex was built to the boiler house and one boiler added to the steam plant, which originally consisted of four boilers of the B. & W. type. The cost of these improvements was \$53,678.22.

The Legislature of 1899 by specific appropriations permitted the construction of one cottage for fifty-eight men, two hospital cottages of thirty beds each, a cold store, an addition to the laundry, and certain extensions to the heating, water and electric light plants at a total cost of \$75,198.89. The capacity was thus increased to 670 beds, thirty of which are reserved in the hospitals for the sick insane.

By the authority of the Legislature of 1901, a cottage for women, with sixty-two beds, was built. The cost of the building with its equipment was \$34,259.38, and the capacity is now 732 beds. At the same time a sixth boiler was added, stokers installed, the equipment of the laundry improved, cement floors made in the basements of the older cottages, and a coal house built. The total cost of the improvements, including the cottage, was \$52,458.66.

The institution has now seventeen cottages occupied by patients, an administration building, a service building, a cold store, laundry, boiler house, carpenter shop, mortuary, two farm houses, two stables, a dairy barn, and the usual out-buildings for farming purposes. It is located on a farm of 307 acres, and the buildings are placed on a plat of ground of about forty acres, and arranged in the form of a modified quadrangle, with the boiler house in the center and the cottages on two sides and part of the front.

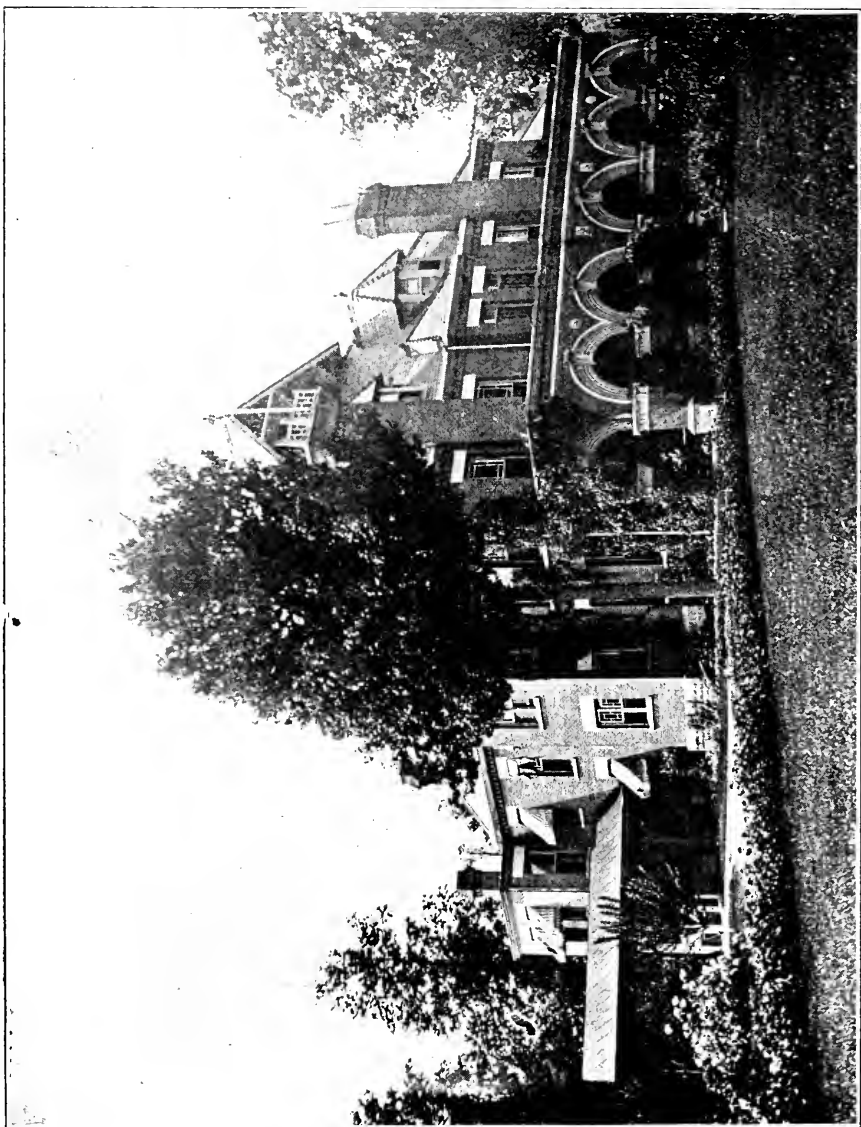
The equipment is fairly complete, and, with the exception of the telephone instruments, is owned by the State. The water supply is abundant and of good quality. The source is five gang wells, operated by a pumping station, with duplicate boilers and pumps, which deliver the water to three cisterns near the boiler house.

The illumination is electric, and a current of 110 volts is furnished for both inside and outside purposes. It consists of two Ideal automatic engines, 80 and 100 hp., respectively, and three dynamos, one Edison, 20 kw., old type, one Commercial, 25 kw., and one Western Electric, 30 kw., and all are belt connected. There are 1,222 incandescent lamps, 16 cp., and nineteen incandescents ares, 5 amp. each, in operation.

A complete telephone system furnishes prompt means of communication with all wards and departments.

A cold store and refrigerator plant provides safe storage for the perishable supplies and furnishes all the ice required.

The farm and garden usually furnish the supply of fresh vegetables excepting the potatoes. All the milk used is supplied by the dairy.



NORTHERN INDIANA HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

NORTHERN INDIANA HOSPITAL FOR INSANE

LOGANSPORT.

The Northern Indiana Hospital for Insane is located picturesquely and favorably at Longcliff, two miles from Logansport. It overlooks the valley of the Wabash from a cliff on the south side at a height of seventy feet above the river. Between this and the cliff spreads out systematically a broad, low-lying terrace of garden land. A second terrace, fifty feet higher, extends for 2,000 feet parallel with the river. This is faced, on the north, by an abrupt, rocky escarpment, and at each end by a sharp slant to the lowland. On this elevation and a gentle slope to the south, are located the buildings. A few hundred yards further south the surface begins to rise regularly to a highway bordering the place on that side, which is seventy feet above the river. The bottom of this swale, according to a very good contour map, made some years ago, is forty feet above that datum. Through it runs the T. H. & L. Ry., having a station on the place bearing its name.

The hospital land comprises 293 acres. Of these sixteen are devoted to orchard, small fruit and vineyard; fifty-four to vegetable garden; forty-nine to pasture fields; 114 to woodland, and sixty acres to park and grounds. Excepting the garden, the land is poor, stony and broken. The grounds were laid out, pleasingly and naturally originally, and year by year have been improved by the establishment of proper trees, shrubbery, plants, roads and walks, until now they may be compared with any institution grounds in our country. The place is bounded on three sides by public highways, and there are good roads for convenient use within its lines. The external fencing is neat, good and durable, that on the river front exceptionally so—red cedar posts and plenty of paint having been used in its construction. It is now ten years old, and is as good as new. Red cedar posts are being substituted for other wood in all fence repairs or new construction on all other fences. It is practically everlasting as against decay.

The State purchased the western 161 acres for \$14,674.20, and received as a donation 122 acres from the citizens of Cass County, valued at \$11,137.09, in 1883, and the northern ten acres were bought for \$3,000 in 1890.

Land improvement, \$18,045.97; total land value, \$46,857.26.

Construction of the buildings was begun in 1884 and they were opened in 1888 with a capacity of 410 patients. They then comprised the Administration, eight pavilions, containing fourteen wards; the Rear Center, the Laundry and Power House, twelve in all. In 1893 an Assembly Hall was built and certain alterations were made in the Rear Center, which permitted the use of one-half of the ward dining rooms as dormitories. This added, at a cost of \$20,000, 108 to the capacity. In 1895 an annex was made to each of the terminal buildings, which added eighty-eight, at a cost of \$20,000. In 1899 to 1900 two additional houses, containing four wards and two dormitories, for the night attendants, were constructed, adding 200, making the capacity as at present, 810, at a cost of \$80,000.

When the hospital was opened in 1888 there were no farm buildings or workshops, excepting a small, dilapidated old barn. Thereupon a temporary shed and a small temporary office, abandoned by the building contractors, were converted, respectively, into a stable and workshop. Later a small shed and a small storage barn were added, and within the last three years a dairy stable containing forty-nine stalls, and an excellent horse stable of ample size have been built. A cottage for the engineer and assistant gardener and houses for storing ice, roots, kraut, pickles, etc., and for the care of milk, meat and other perishables, have been built and in use for several years. These are all wooden structures. A workshop for painters and electrician, substantially built of stone, with slate roof, has just been finished.

There are now eighteen substantial brick or stone buildings, nearly all of large size, five important wooden buildings, and twelve minor accessory structures, used for various purposes, altogether thirty-four.

SOUTHERN INDIANA HOSPITAL FOR INSANE

EVANSVILLE.

An act of the General Assembly, in force March 1, 1883, provided for the location, the construction and the equipment of three hospitals for the insane. It was provided that none of these hospitals should be erected within fifty miles of Indianapolis, and especially set forth that one of them should be located at or near the city of Evansville. The act provided for the appointment, by the Governor, of two commissioners from each of the two leading political parties, who, with the Governor, were constituted a Board to carry out the provisions of the act. These commissioners were appointed on March 21, 1883, and they met for organization on April 11th of the same year. On the 3d day of January, 1884, this Board bought of William Howard 160 acres of land, situated on the Newburg road, four miles east of the city of Evansville, in Vanderburgh County, and paid for it the sum of \$17,400.00, as the site for the Southern Indiana Hospital for the Insane. Plans and specifications for the buildings were adopted in February, 1884, and pursuant to advertisement for bids thereon the work of their general construction was let to P. H. McCormack, of Columbus, Indiana, for \$286,585.20, and the contract was signed on the first day of May, 1884. Subsequent changes in the work brought the amount paid to the contractor up to the sum of \$300,896.47.

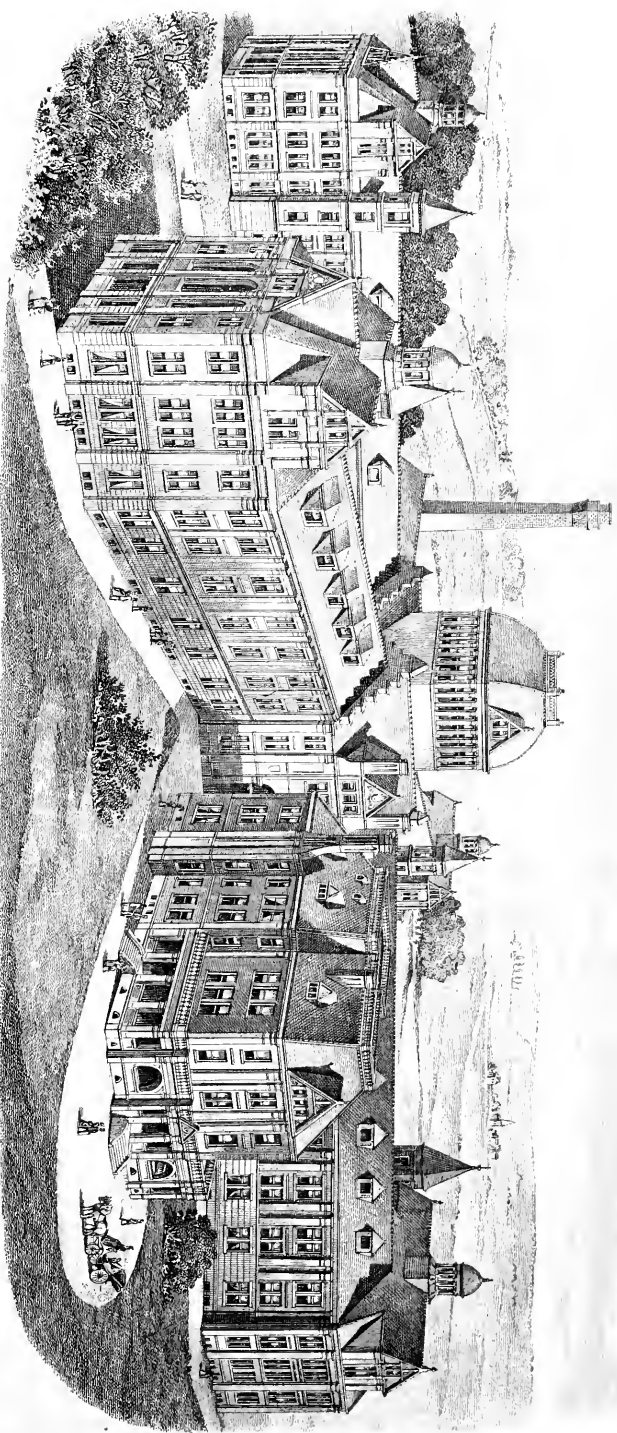
To facilitate transportation of material during the construction of the building and with a view to providing a permanent convenience for the Hospital, a siding from the main line of the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Railway Company was contracted for in June, 1884, at a cost of \$5,000. This siding is about one and a quarter mile in length.

It was expected that the institution would be ready for occupancy in June, 1887, but by reason of the failure of the legislature to make the necessary appropriation for its entire completion, it was not until October 30, 1890, that the Board of Commissioners completed the work originally contemplated for it, and on that date the Hospital was turned over by the Board of Commissioners to a Board of Trustees, the members of which had been elected by the General Assembly of 1889, to take charge of the affairs of the Southern Hospital.

The original building, with a capacity of four hundred, is an arrangement of wings, radiating from a central block. It occupies a plat of ground about 375 feet square. The foundation walls are of stone, from the quarries at Spencer, in Owen county. The superstructure is of bricks made on the grounds. They are poor in quality and color. The window sills and water tables are of Indiana oolitic limestone, and the belt courses, cornice work and ornamentations are of terra cotta. The window sashes are of oak, with lights six by nine inches, glazed on the inside.

In 1895 the General Assembly made an appropriation of \$30,000 for an additional wing to the department for men. It is connected with the other wings by a brick and stone colonnade with tile floors. The capacity of this addition is 132. The work of construction was completed and the building accepted by the Board of Control from the contractor on June 10, 1896. The General Assembly of 1889 appropriated \$40,000 for the construction of a wing to the department for women. Ground was broken for the building on May 27, 1899, and it was ready for occupancy on January 22, 1900. It has a capacity of 132, thus making the total capacity of the Hospital at this date 664.

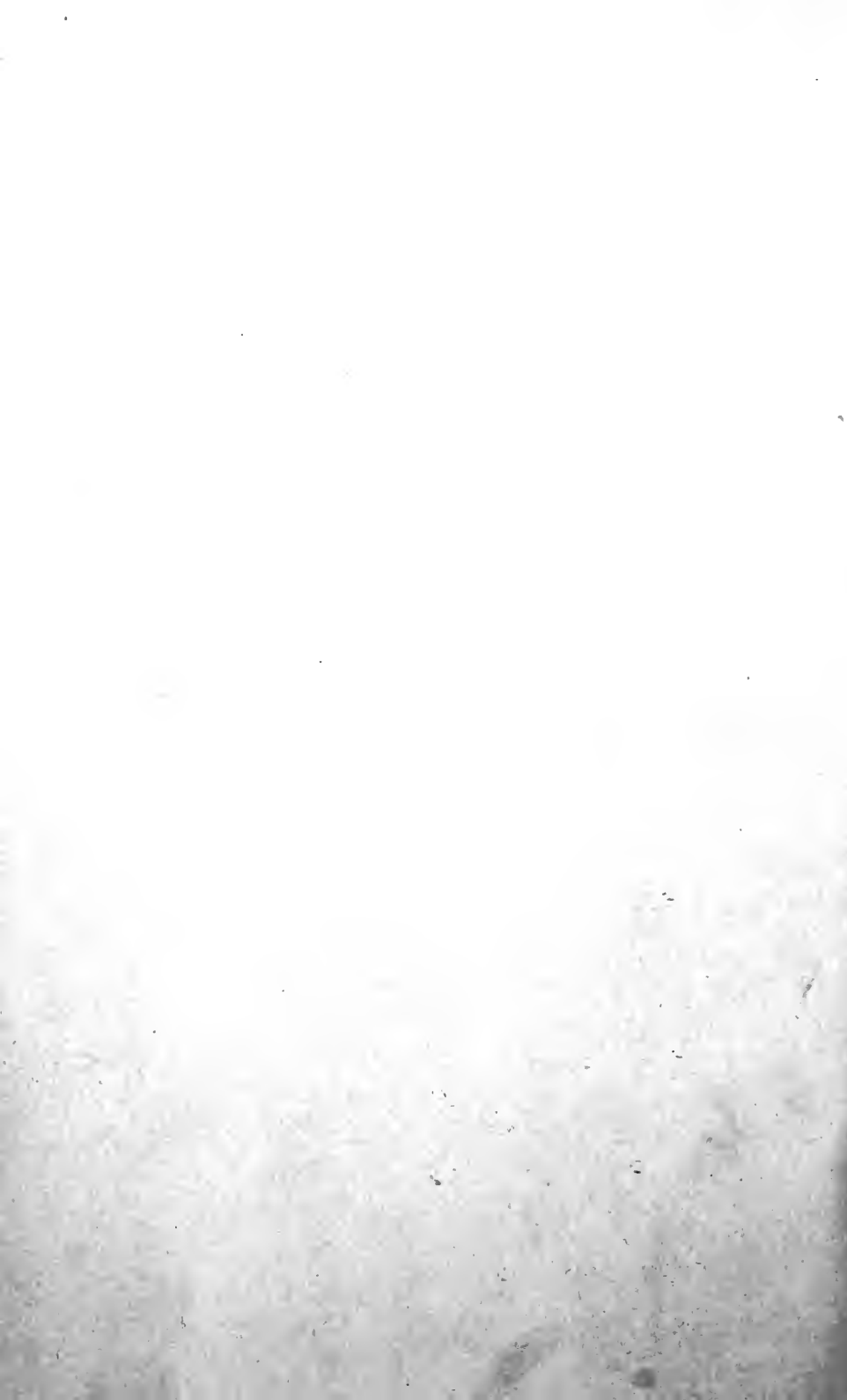
In the original construction the Assembly Hall was located at the far end of the rear wing of the Hospital and the general kitchen was located in a basement under it, with a meat room and a small cold storage room adjacent. This arrangement has been corrected by the erection of an assembly hall just east of the main buildings and the moving of the general kitchen above ground into the ample, well-lighted space formerly used as the Assembly Hall. The appropriation for the Assembly Hall was made by the Legislature of 1899 and was placed at \$14,000. The appropriation for moving the kitchen was \$800, and was made by the Legislature of 1901, as was also an appropriation of \$5,000 for a refrigerating plant and cold



Wm. E. Currier, Lith. Indianapolis

SOUTHERN INDIANA HOSPITAL FOR INSANE,

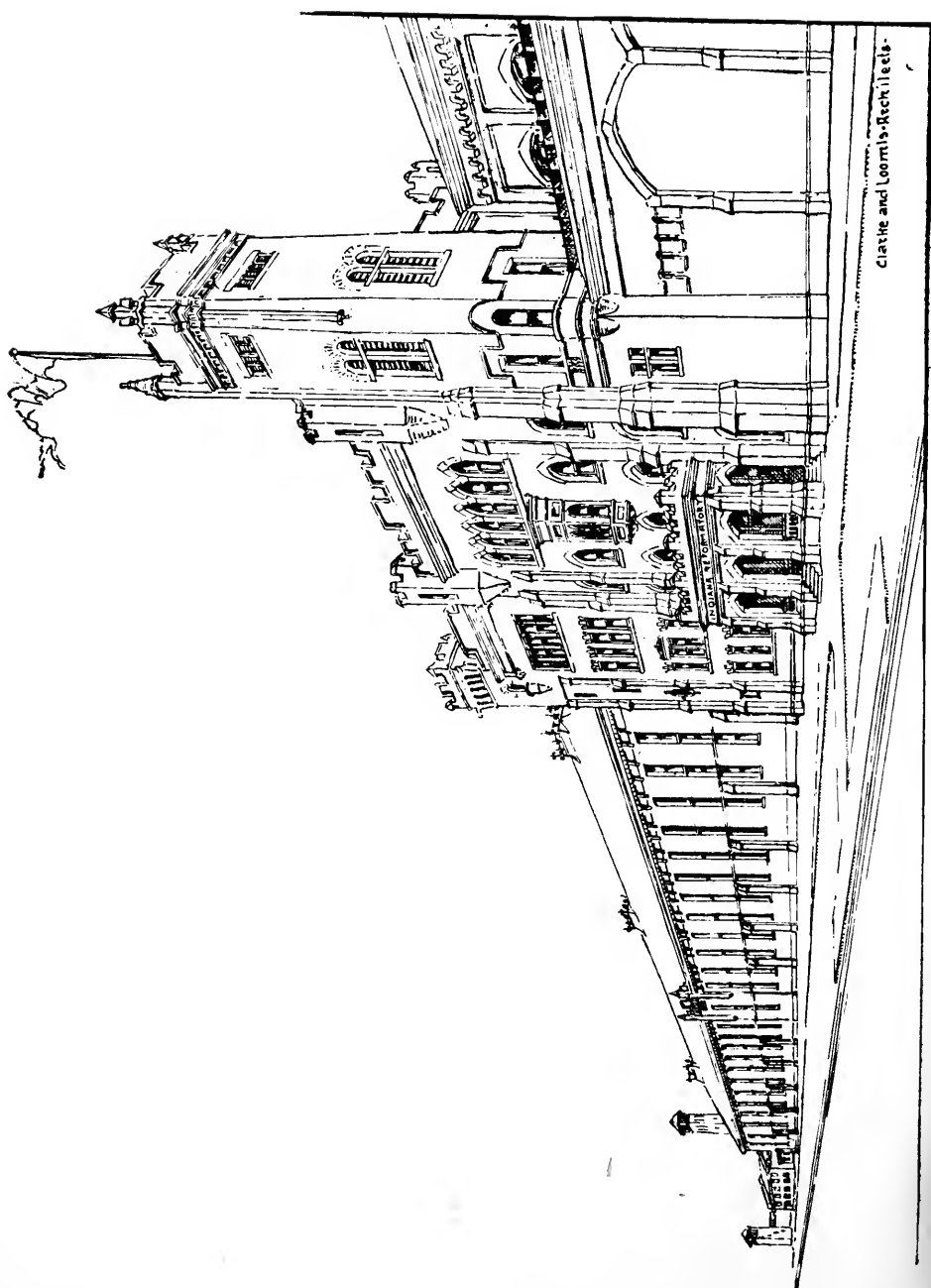
EVANSVILLE, IND.



storage room, which is a detached structure, north of the building, convenient to the railroad siding and to the culinary department.

The bakery immediately joins the general kitchen and is equipped with double brick ovens, which have been rebuilt during the present year (1892), through an appropriation of \$200 made by the General Assembly of 1901, of which \$15.50 was returned unexpended at the close of the fiscal year ending October 31, 1902.

Originally there were but two detached buildings, besides the barn, stable and coachman's house, viz.: the power house and the laundry. At this date, in addition to the Assembly Hall and cold storage, there are a carpenter shop, erected in 1890; a store house, a morgue, a well house and a railway station, all erected in 1901. A brick well house was erected in 1895 to replace the frame structure which was erected in 1891, being moved to a point in the grounds convenient for its use as a tool house. A greenhouse, 18x62, complete, with an independent heating apparatus, was built in 1895, and in 1898 an addition securing fifty feet of room was made. A hose and reel house was built in 1898, affording storage for the fire apparatus and providing additional bedrooms for men employees. In 1899 an isolated storage room, for oils and other inflammable material, was erected. A sewerage plant, with the necessary buildings, was established in 1898 and an addition to the power house was built in the same year. In 1890, when the Board of Construction conveyed this Hospital to the Board of Trustees, no attempt had been made in the direction of improvement of the grounds; the water supply was totally inadequate, and a contemplated system of field disposal of sewage had been extended to a point less than three hundred feet from the Administration Building. At this date, 1902, many thousand feet of well drained macadamized roadways and walks have been constructed, the lawns have been beautified and their preservation insured by lines of water pipe carried through them. An ample water supply has been developed and the question of the disposal of the sewerage was solved in 1898 by the inauguration, at a cost of \$18,000, of the "Plan of Precipitation and Filtration."



INDIANA REFORMATORY.

Clayton and Loomis-Reck

INDIANA REFORMATORY

JEFFERSONVILLE.

For many years prior to April 1, 1897, there had been maintained upon the present site of the Indiana Reformatory a State Prison, which in later years was known as the "Indiana State Prison South." On April 1, 1897, that "prison, with all the convicts and prisoners therein and all the property thereto belonging," was transferred to the Board of Managers of the Indiana Reformatory, pursuant to the act of the General Assembly of February 27, 1897, which established the Reformatory and directed such transfer.

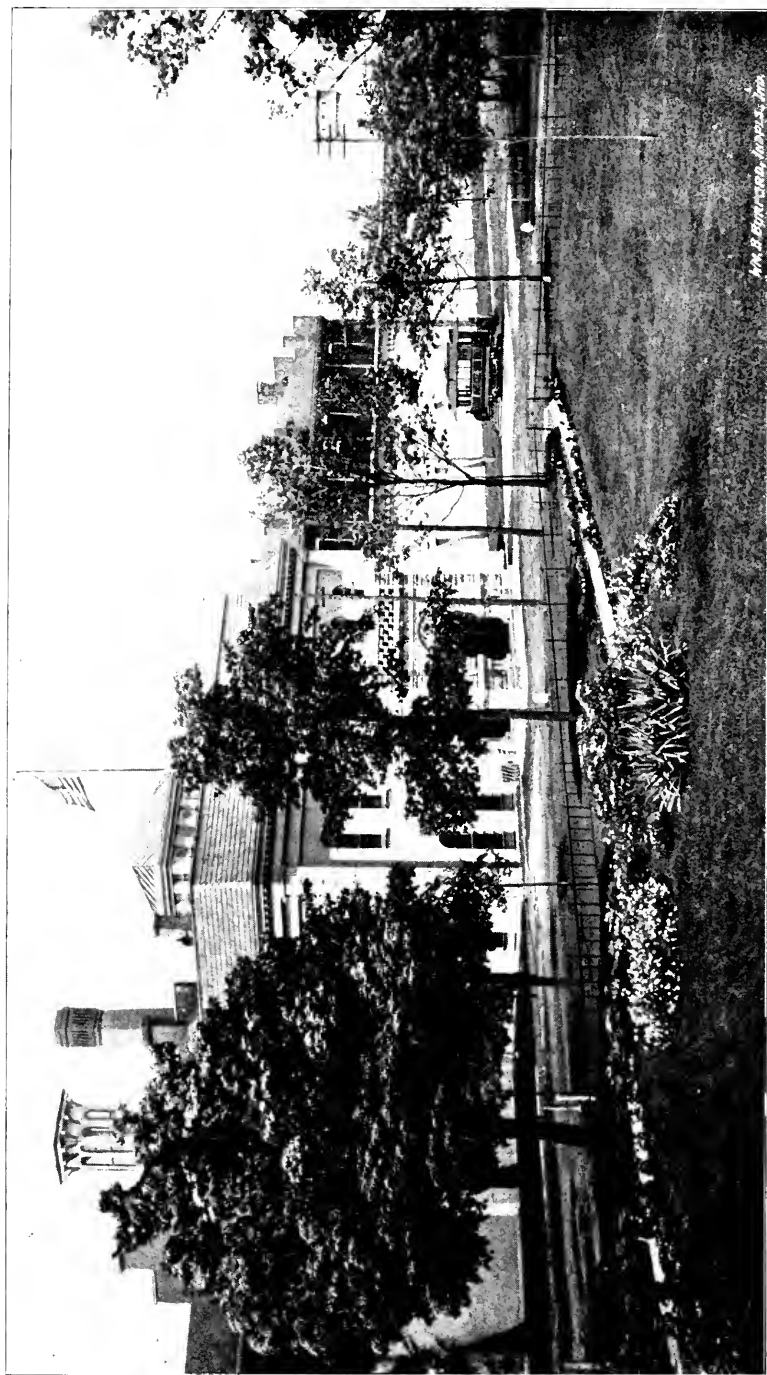
There were several contiguous parcels of real estate, acquired at different times, each of irregular shape, which, together, made up the site of the Prison South. In 1893 about eleven acres of this site was enclosed by a brick wall, some thirty feet high, and there was left outside of the wall several irregular parcels, estimated to contain between nine and ten acres.

At the time of the transfer a number of buildings constituted the Prison South. Among these buildings there were three cell houses, each of a type that ordinary humanity would unhesitatingly condemn, and all were horribly over-crowded by inmates, whose numbers largely exceeded the capacity of the houses. There was neither a hospital nor a chapel building. There was only an excuse for a laundry and bath room. There was a double residence, occupied by the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent, which had been remodeled in 1895, and was in good condition. A Sink Building, and also a large shop, now occupied as a chair factory, had been built in 1896, and were good, substantial buildings. With these exceptions, all the buildings going to make up the Prison South were old and in poor condition.

Since the establishment of the Reformatory, a hospital building, with all modern conveniences, except an elevator, has been erected. An excellent laundry and bath house has taken the place of the old one. One of the old cell houses was demolished and a new one of the most approved type, and containing 600 cells, has been constructed in its place. The two other cell houses have been renovated and put in fairly good repair. By remodeling and enlarging some of the old buildings, an excellent chapel, some school rooms, a library room and new dining rooms have been provided. The store room and the power plant have been enlarged and greatly improved, the latter furnishing light, heat and forced ventilation. A system of sewerage has been provided, which makes it possible to prevent the grounds enclosed within the wall from being frequently flooded and from being always damp and unhealthy. In addition to these notable changes, general repairs and betterments have been made whenever the appropriations have permitted, with the result that the physical condition of the Institution is in every respect much better than it was at the time of the transfer.

The buildings now constituting the Reformatory are twenty-seven in number, of which sixteen are located upon the tract of ground enclosed by the old prison wall, and are designated as follows: Hospital, Chain Shop, Sink, Chapel, Cell House "A," Cell House "B," Cell House "C," Laundry, Administration Building, Foundry, Enameling Shop, Foundry Wareroom, Grinding Shop, Chair Shop, Store-room and Power Plant.

The other eleven buildings are located outside the old prison wall, and are designated as follows: Residence, two barns, five greenhouses, a coal shed, a carriage shed and a barn office.



INDIANA STATE PRISON.

Wm. H. B. & Co. Indianapolis, Ind.

INDIANA STATE PRISON

MICHIGAN CITY.

On the 5th day of March, 1859, a bill became a law for the establishment of a new prison north of the National Road, and on the 16th day of the same month the commissioners appointed by Governor Willard to locate the site of and to look after the construction of the prison, met at the State House for organization. John W. Blake was elected President; John P. Dunn, Secretary; Edwin May, Architect, and C. W. Seely, Superintendent of Construction and ex-officio Warden.

After organization the Commissioners visited various points north of the National Road, at the request of leading citizens, for the selection of a site for the new prison. After visiting many places and considering the desirability of location and the accessibility of building materials, the Commission reported on May 25, 1859, in favor of Fort Wayne for the location of the prison, but the law provided for the approval of the Governor to the report of the Commission. This the Governor withheld, and on March 1, 1860, the Commission withdrew the report favoring Fort Wayne and substituted a report favoring the location at Michigan City. The Governor immediately approved this report and the Commissioners purchased one hundred acres of land just outside of Michigan City, seventy-five of which were well suited to agricultural purposes, and twenty-five were on sandy upland, suitable for building purposes. The cost of the land was \$45 per acre, and the purchase was considered fortunate, both as to location and price.

The prison at Jeffersonville was seriously overcrowded, and as soon as temporary quarters could be established at Michigan City, a number of the convicts were removed from Jeffersonville. The temporary prison was constructed by fitting up Blair's Pork House, which was situated on the lake shore. The contractors for the building were to give employment to 150 convicts at seventy cents per day. The selection of the particular convicts was left to the judgment of the Warden of the Jeffersonville prison. He, therefore, instead of selecting the men best fitted for the work on the new prison, selected invalids and men without trades and such others as were of least benefit to him in his prison contracts.

Such is a brief statement of the facts regarding the location and construction of the prison, and the following is a description, as the prison now appears:

This institution was built in 1860, and is situated at the western limits of the corporation of Michigan City, Laporte County, one mile south from the lake, on ground about 100 feet above the level of Lake Michigan. The wall surrounding the yard in which the buildings, cell houses, etc., are situated is twenty-six feet high, and encloses about eight acres of land. A street, forty feet wide, runs entirely around all the buildings, just inside the wall, except where the two cell houses are united to the administration building. There are two cell houses, containing 380 cells each, which make it possible to place each prisoner in a cell by himself, an end greatly desired in proper prison management. In the rear of the administration building, and separated from it by a fifty-foot court, is the prisoners' dining hall and kitchen, both of which are ample in size. Above the dining hall is the chapel. This room is reached by a double outside iron stairway, has a large rostrum, inclined floors, and is quite sufficient in size. Near the south wall of the prison and fifty feet to the rear of the cell house is a magnificent Hospital, built after the plan of a Roman cross. The entire basement has cement floors, and is used for storage rooms, air and steam pipes, and a kitchen and a dining room for the attendants. The first floor of the main wing contains a long hallway, where the morning "sick line" is stationed to await by turn the doctor's call; the doctor's private office, the general office, drug room, and a thoroughly furnished operating room. The other three wings contain sick wards, each of which has its bath and toilet room. Connecting these wings is a rotunda, furnishing ample room for a large elevator, and a stairway leading to the second floor. The short wings of the second floor are used as sick wards, while the long one contains the Insane Department. Adjoining the rotunda is the dormitory, filled with clean, white, comfortable beds. Beyond the dormitory is the day room for the unfortunate class. This room is supplied in a manner befitting its use. Adjoining the Hospital, at the western end, the end facing the central street of the prison, is the Deputy War-

den's office and solitary cells. These cells are well lighted and ventilated, and each has a cess basin. None of them contain cot or chair. Adjoining the north end of the building above mentioned and extending back eastward to within fifty feet of the cell house, is the laundry and bath room. The laundry is well equipped with modern machinery, and the bath room is so arranged that partial privacy may be enjoyed along with a good shower bath. A large and commodious building, located near the center of the prison, west of the dining hall and facing east upon the central street, contains the store room, bakery, refrigerator, tobacco manufactory, and State tailor and shoe shops. This is a very important department, as every article manufactured, raised or purchased for prison use, is "bought and sold" by the storekeeper. No article is issued but by requisition, and this must bear the Warden's "O. K." Immediately north of the Chapel is the heating and electric light plant. A battery of five boilers and a two hundred horsepower Corliss engine seem adequate for furnishing the steam and power required. The entire prison is lighted by electricity furnished by the prison plant.

To give any idea of the location of the shops, it is necessary to say that the prison is bi-sectioned by a street running north and south, a little to the west of the center. Beginning at the north side the buildings come in the following order as we proceed south along the west side of this street: (1) Woolen mill; (2) State shop and knitting factory; (3) store room; (4) chair shop; (5) and (6) cooper shops. To the rear of these buildings and parallel to the west wall is a long building containing the chair factory.

Going back to the north wall and naming the buildings on the east side of the central street, we have (1) the shirt factory, (2) the steam and electric light plant, (3) the dining hall and chapel, (4) solitary and laundry, (5) hospital. These buildings extend east to the fifty foot court, before mentioned, on the opposite side of which are the cell houses. The buildings are all brick and are painted red. Some are striped. The street is macadam; all the walks about the prison are cemented, and the unoccupied spots are nicely sodded. Flower beds adorn the grass plots about the hospital and along the open courts.

Standing at the prison entrance and looking eastward the eye meets a very pretty landscape. The street extending along this side of the prison is brick, as is the one extending due east from the prison entrance. The walks hereabout are cement. To the northeast is the park with its forest trees, shrubby plots, flower beds, and fountain of sparkling water, pouring itself into a large cement basin, containing some beautiful specimens of the finny tribe. At the southwest corner of the park (the point nearest the prison entrance), is the cottage occupied by the prison clerk. East of this, at the southeast corner of the park, is the Warden's residence. Southeast of the prison is a large and beautiful yard, occupying a tract of land almost the size of the park. Upon a pretty elevation near the center of this yard is a house occupied by the Deputy Warden. The barns are across the street from the southeast corner tower. The flower house is south of the south wall; as is the hennery, which is west of the flower house.

Entering the prison through the stone porch, one reaches a white-oak finished, tile floored vestibule. To the right is the clerk's office; to the left is the ladies' waiting room; at the rear is a stairway leading to the second floor, where is located the dining room, bed rooms and business rooms of the Board of Control. At the rear of the vestibule and on the right side is a door leading to a back office, used by the clerical force. To the left is a door leading to the officers' reading room. In front is the turnkey's cage, closed at either end by heavy iron gates. To the right of this cage is a door leading to the mailing room and photograph gallery. To the left is a door leading to the Chaplain's office. Beyond the turnkey's cage is the large hall separating the two cell houses. Above this hall are the officers' sleeping quarters. Belonging to the State and adjoining the prison ground is a farm of about one hundred acres. This is cultivated by prisoners and furnishes great quantities of supplies for the table.

The Indiana State Prison is no less a Reformatory than any other institution of the country bearing that significant name. The parole system is in force here; cruelty to prisoners is not tolerated, nor is vulgar or profane language permitted of any one. School is maintained during the winter months. Church service is held each Sunday, and the Christian Endeavor Society flourishes. A good library is accessible to all the men. Reports from men on parole are, in the main, very gratifying.



INDIANA STATE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MONUMENT.

STATE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MONUMENT

Universally admitted to be the grandest work of art in the world; designed to glorify the heroic epoch of the Republic and the valor and fortitude of Indiana's soldiers and sailors in the War of the Rebellion.

DIMENSIONS.

Diameter of plaza surrounding Monument.....	342 feet 7 inches
Diameter of terrace.....	110 feet
Height of terrace.....	11 feet
Monument foundation .....	.69 x 53 feet
Depth of foundation.....	30 feet
Height of Monument including foundation...	314 feet 6 inches
Height of Monument from street level to top of statue....	284 feet 6 inches
Height of Victory statue.....	38 feet
Shaft at top.....	13 feet 3 inches
Balcony	16 feet

The balcony is 228½ feet above the earth, to be reached by an electric elevator, or by stairway consisting of 32 flights—324 steps. Visitors on reaching the balcony are enabled to obtain a beautiful view of Indianapolis and surrounding country not surpassed anywhere. Below the balcony is a bronze astragal, bearing the dates 1861-1865 on the several sides of the monument. Midway of the structure is a second bronze astragal emblematic of the Navy, and further down a third bronze astragal, representing the Army. On the east and west faces are the two largest groups that have ever been sculptured out of stone in the history of the world—one representing War, and the other Peace. On the east and west sides of terrace there are large and magnificent cascades, over which flows 7,000 gallons of water per minute on each side. On subordinate pedestals occupying positions in the four segments are bronze statutes of Governor Morton, Governor Whitcomb, General William Henry Harrison and General George Rogers Clark. In the crypt is a complete power and light plant exclusively for the monument.

Above the entrance facing south is the inscription of dedication:

"TO INDIANA'S SILENT VICTORS."

The monument was dedicated May 15, 1902, and had cost to that date about \$600,000.

COLLECTION OF TAXES IN 1902—Continued.

COUNTIES.	State Tax, General Fund.	State Benevo- lent Insti- tution Fund.	State Debt Sinking Fund.	State Edu- cational Institution Fund.	State School.	County Tax.	Township Tax.	Tuition Tax.	Special School Tax.	Road Tax.	County and Town- ship Bond and Sinking Fund.
Gibson.....	\$14,869 99	\$7,421 70	\$4,452 98	\$2,473 91	\$17,838 61	\$10,912 04	\$15,944 86	\$31,675 79	\$34,843 63	\$24,742 39	\$7,441 48
Grant.....	24,145 22	12,142 67	7,285 33	4,047 31	29,002 33	83,105 63	18,147 20	49,615 82	77,822 11	18,465 28	9,581 69
Greene.....	10,621 24	5,171 06	3,102 68	1,723 80	12,689 87	40,138 37	14,788 84	24,411 72	21,572 55	9,465 25	9,984 92
Hamilton.....	16,483 09	8,311 01	4,970 33	2,814 29	19,844 44	61,255 29	12,702 96	39,363 61	43,320 61	17,839 24	18,680 56
Hancock.....	13,699 07	6,555 06	4,113 05	2,284 94	16,441 11	28,769 42	7,921 88	29,148 14	32,108 00	27,403 50	12,498 26
Harrison.....	6,206 13	2,756 67	1,654 09	919 58	7,408 30	23,650 51	10,357 79	17,739 34	13,075 12	7,142 69	3,854 73
Hendricks.....	15,118 32	7,607 51	4,564 67	2,535 63	18,160 28	47,454 50	19,539 82	27,084 04	32,779 89	39,451 55	.....
Henry.....	17,001 43	8,492 55	5,077 46	2,820 75	20,286 28	42,387 61	15,137 41	23,846 93	44,093 37	34,734 15	.....
Howard.....	14,544 75	7,714 59	4,328 74	2,404 68	17,430 57	36,193 71	6,776 34	29,806 83	37,510 98	20,082 30	10,105 58
Huntington.....	15,708 94	7,795 20	4,679 18	2,589 42	18,827 99	41,181 65	7,810 10	35,251 21	42,592 52	23,083 45	17,156 00
Jackson.....	10,790 19	5,223 60	3,194 07	1,741 12	12,879 58	43,217 53	8,776 79	21,108 76	21,391 96	7,730 55	.....
Jasper.....	8,451 96	4,014 31	2,508 84	1,393 76	10,121 62	35,063 31	14,251 54	23,557 99	24,093 11	12,905 86	.....
Jay.....	12,518 98	6,014 31	3,608 62	2,004 73	14,910 58	36,590 36	19,261 00	28,660 04	31,231 47	19,524 61	22,724 03
Jefferson.....	9,018 60	4,503 88	2,702 31	1,501 25	10,850 09	30,913 36	5,970 27	25,546 79	18,815 43	7,935 68	.....
Jennings.....	5,475 10	2,626 80	1,575 48	875 44	6,525 82	19,134 18	7,655 82	16,688 38	13,963 65	14,026 28	.....
Johnson.....	12,963 13	6,595 60	3,957 28	2,198 48	15,601 60	35,388 46	10,417 39	26,421 73	27,282 04	16,474 13	9,233 91
Knox.....	15,831 19	8,089 76	4,853 67	2,696 40	19,166 77	53,495 85	14,833 67	24,576 22	37,252 87	29,703 32	4,762 94
Kosciusko.....	16,519 99	8,288 45	4,973 64	2,763 10	19,915 79	45,336 93	23,662 67	36,631 59	36,007 90	30,694 24	.....
Lagrange.....	9,217 09	4,584 66	2,750 70	1,528 42	11,051 45	20,479 13	6,256 25	26,892 86	27,721 65	19,490 11	.....
Lake.....	26,556 09	13,825 90	8,295 55	4,608 62	32,066 48	71,906 61	37,852 46	48,224 85	68,185 65	18,831 07	.....
Laporte.....	23,019 48	11,901 18	7,140 75	3,957 86	27,789 05	61,097 31	28,680 08	43,610 04	45,160 89	20,395 56	29,353 94
Lawrence.....	8,862 25	4,321 97	2,594 09	1,439 18	10,511 27	25,421 94	6,798 17	21,947 98	23,714 27	3,918 58	8,642 23
Madison.....	32,101 72	15,982 96	9,589 83	5,236 72	38,494 91	116,225 81	17,718 65	84,861 67	108,478 50	47,545 38	10,986 30
Marion.....	146,636 66	75,703 64	45,432 11	25,344 23	177,459 11	574,754 93	30,286 70	69,338 38	41,275 86	43,970 64	.....
Marshall.....	13,932 42	6,876 98	4,126 24	2,292 31	16,683 16	32,271 13	13,762 97	32,467 57	35,634 84	20,741 03	.....
Martin.....	3,714 57	1,702 78	1,021 78	568 06	4,395 83	20,143 42	6,383 43	10,345 31	8,843 98	5,358 63	.....
Miami.....	14,400 86	7,269 24	4,326 72	2,402 61	17,287 76	55,259 68	14,493 72	32,711 35	46,430 31	28,900 31	5,442 09
Monroe.....	3,569 72	1,731 66	2,141 37	1,189 84	3,766 87	27,463 32	7,039 68	21,798 06	21,674 49	5,101 53	8,834 39
Montgomery.....	21,155 18	10,845 16	6,507 24	3,615 06	25,496 39	59,123 37	12,694 63	47,895 77	49,916 20	34,880 17	.....
Morgan.....	9,982 89	4,982 12	2,989 23	1,660 72	11,475 72	37,236 67	10,998 22	25,889 75	26,893 22	23,987 20	2,516 54

Newton.....	8,106 86	4,171 40	2,502 88	1,300 51	9,805 57	21,606 08	9,280 59	20,408 56	16,613 84	20,288 17	3,688 43
Noble.....	13,902 71	6,973 08	4,183 82	2,324 34	16,691 88	35,324 24	7,070 33	31,204 96	25,063 58	31,285 94	3,246 69
Ohio.....	1,885 29	916 57	549 92	305 50	2,251 91	7,352 28	2,181 55	4,972 97	4,400 89	3,631 55	.....
Orange.....	4,426 73	2,426 27	1,335 27	746 74	5,823 56	33,216 24	6,280 28	13,687 01	9,016 14	10,222 85	708 20
Owen.....	6,047 25	2,841 37	1,704 82	947 04	7,183 78	40,075 28	9,797 76	16,525 98	14,803 98	7,573 17	.....
Parke.....	11,735 37	5,799 05	3,479 29	1,933 57	14,054 92	31,976 48	10,138 46	27,287 89	32,253 12	18,987 51	.....
Perry.....	3,740 47	1,631 41	918 83	510 43	4,352 62	28,595 64	7,408 88	8,265 17	11,523 66	9,917 40	3,042 58
Pike.....	5,480 44	2,622 47	1,571 78	873 00	6,527 91	25,353 00	9,457 95	13,321 45	10,819 12	9,420 94	6,289 82
Porter.....	14,831 74	7,754 11	4,652 43	2,584 65	17,933 34	47,915 67	38,011 29	23,128 00	40,857 01	19,484 13	307 52
Posey.....	11,080 19	5,572 91	3,343 86	1,357 69	13,309 30	46,189 23	12,808 24	23,782 66	27,085 35	6,746 14	1,774 78
Pulaski.....	6,150 78	3,107 89	1,864 63	1,035 94	7,401 42	16,612 68	9,847 49	16,903 01	20,290 86	21,180 54	7,701 48
Putnam.....	14,929 68	7,575 87	4,545 49	2,525 26	17,960 13	34,627 08	12,360 13	32,679 04	25,117 24	16,472 11	.....
Randolph.....	16,831 46	8,349 53	5,010 00	2,784 74	20,170 32	34,088 41	13,200 33	36,960 94	33,513 33	35,179 82	13,359 41
Ripley.....	7,850 50	3,699 01	2,219 15	1,252 57	9,337 24	35,936 35	9,210 33	13,592 66	18,890 59	20,495 66	1,022 62
Rush.....	15,380 79	7,920 62	4,752 33	2,613 15	18,545 67	41,889 35	14,707 25	31,346 65	26,256 69	33,537 39	.....
Scott.....	2,690 00	1,268 22	760 73	422 85	3,207 16	14,784 15	3,515 35	6,263 12	5,528 88	3,214 27	2,620 87
Shelby.....	18,116 87	9,160 75	5,496 55	3,053 38	20,815 92	43,676 16	12,576 08	30,985 54	35,012 52	31,490 05	.....
Spencer.....	7,247 80	3,421 04	2,032 64	1,139 81	8,616 14	44,498 56	9,333 05	19,339 51	19,537 21	13,298 85	5,497 75
Starke.....	2,210 37	2,676 30	1,692 81	891 95	6,279 08	32,114 75	26,223 86	13,250 10	15,773 24	13,472 36	6,046 33
Stenben.....	7,497 97	3,612 19	2,167 29	1,204 01	8,942 78	19,022 51	8,594 28	21,785 82	19,673 14	18,441 00	2,593 77
St. Joseph.....	30,480 47	15,020 66	9,012 34	5,007 16	36,488 66	64,525 58	30,210 26	51,045 17	107,448 80	15,278 06	18,039 85
Sullivan.....	12,697 23	6,046 00	3,631 14	2,010 87	15,117 15	71,151 76	7,037 23	27,981 94	32,131 51	8,094 72	.....
Switzerland.....	4,015 44	1,838 24	1,103 04	612 63	4,730 68	22,153 30	3,158 63	7,826 68	8,553 62	5,343 35	.....
Switzerland.....	26,019 00	13,520 86	8,112 55	4,507 32	31,426 86	79,008 32	13,625 24	51,082 99	74,880 62	21,853 24	37,064 88
Tipton.....	9,738 68	4,736 32	2,877 44	1,598 72	11,657 20	17,905 67	6,874 14	17,232 13	26,811 53	10,691 44	2,633 79
Union.....	5,416 82	2,772 95	1,663 77	924 28	6,525 96	11,942 78	4,082 00	11,436 56	10,650 15	14,208 03	1,554 18
Vanderburgh.....	30,141 87	15,769 67	9,461 80	5,266 50	36,449 67	165,760 38	6,626 35	80,626 48	60,733 49	10,387 33	29,436 68
Vermillion.....	8,321 78	4,155 38	2,492 01	1,385 28	9,984 48	42,339 61	20,368 73	20,368 73	18,610 34	13,564 49	.....
Vigo.....	29,562 53	15,587 75	9,352 63	5,195 68	35,797 89	115,250 65	13,511 25	81,411 23	75,824 48	22,014 25	.....
Wabash.....	17,292 13	8,636 93	5,182 15	2,879 02	20,746 87	54,152 63	10,719 66	50,018 41	35,990 53	21,818 92	.....
Warren.....	9,154 06	4,666 18	2,800 35	1,556 68	11,002 62	21,285 12	9,000 77	21,500 22	16,352 00	22,004 97	516 79
Warrick.....	6,684 08	3,155 17	1,893 13	1,051 59	7,946 13	48,335 25	8,013 75	15,987 33	13,037 00	5,194 87	848 40
Washington.....	7,805 23	3,694 92	2,216 92	1,291 55	9,283 17	19,445 03	8,491 86	19,243 01	16,230 00	16,133 72	1,318 08
Wayne.....	25,643 46	13,266 52	8,019 82	4,455 61	30,990 01	62,181 61	11,670 86	63,902 24	51,858 38	31,253 88	40,757 21
Wells.....	13,661 65	6,747 85	4,018 75	2,249 22	16,360 85	52,691 24	7,339 96	34,870 91	40,815 56	19,391 59	.....
White.....	11,216 55	5,635 30	3,381 09	1,878 09	13,470 59	30,342 40	11,384 14	27,835 17	29,300 67	24,800 23	.....
Whitley.....	10,822 24	5,455 71	3,273 46	1,822 41	13,003 60	11,276 27	9,315 14	28,842 72	27,383 13	27,772 40	4,364 27
Total.....	51,326,335 44	\$665,675 90	\$290,334 65	\$221,901 28	\$1,593,288 29	\$4,515,030 10	\$1,086,729 61	\$2,913,963 42	\$2,069,413 74	\$1,799,490 90	\$408,920 86

COLLECTION OF TAXES IN 1902—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Relief of Poor Tax.	Ditch, Turnpike, Gravel and Special Road Tax.	Bridge Tax.	Library and Com- munsary Educa- tion Tax.	Public Building Tax.	Corporation Tax.	Gravel Road Re- pair Tax.	Gravel Road Bond Tax.	Miscella- neous.	Total Taxes.
Adams.....	\$2,080 14	\$14,637 38	\$6,843 25	\$403 13	\$34,588 53	\$27,202 52	.....	.....	\$43 66	\$27,108 77
Allen.....	9,251 01	31,209 60	17,294 24	14,207 83	.....	77 58	\$12,043 49	.....	1,402 38	598,185 18
Bartholomew.....	6,108 03	.....	6,211 30	1,354 19	.....	10,683 82	.....	\$17,673 53	.....	240,797 51
Benton.....	2,868 72	3,458 42	.....	41 22	.....	22,876 25	9,543 20	.....	131 00	184,738 12
Blackford.....	2,020 25	2,843 03	.....	156 42	6,362 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	153,553 91
Boone.....	3,991 97	.....	.....	85 06	.....	6,832 79	378 61	.....	4 00	222,863 50
Brown.....	796 07	3,196 02	.....	.....	.....	167 19	.....	.....	.....	36,983 37
Carroll.....	4,732 16	8,812 12	12,015 43	352 13	.....	575 43	.....	.....	.....	206,406 37
Cass.....	1,218 90	37,721 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	319,581 21
Clark.....	4,565 79	.....	929 87	588 86	.....	1,318 53	.....	.....	.....	181,576 74
Clay.....	4,459 91	.....	.....	90 42	.....	2,808 82	6,286 62	58,469 17	1 06	247,945 92
Clinton.....	6,208 58	.....	17,219 70	.....	.....	1,583 32	20,663 64	.....	2 00	248,927 08
Crawford.....	1,864 92	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,144 60	.....	.....	285 27	60,684 12
Darvess.....	6,153 36	.....	.....	402 54	.....	2,992 22	.....	.....	2,830 73	167,433 43
Dearborn.....	3,655 34	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,324 48	.....	.....	1,715 10	132,357 39
Decatur.....	3,732 28	.....	.....	283 88	143 84	.....	.....	26,535 74	2,034 38	217,042 99
Dekalb.....	3,304 39	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,835 28	.....	.....	354 02	215,534 11
Delaware.....	4,700 53	.....	10,260 21	817 80	18,941 83	4,454 63	16,574 01	.....	.....	392,158 17
Dubois.....	1,676 80	.....	6,210 48	910 39	.....	8,725 62	.....	.....	.....	101,854 75
Elkhart.....	10,481 46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	306,585 10
Fayette.....	1,855 09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32 93	119,028 89
Floyd.....	1,055 47	.....	2,121 56	426 49	.....	.....	.....	.....	43 26	119,714 83
Franklin.....	1,355 25	7,345 88	4,252 60	.....	.....	11,334 71	.....	.....	.....	131,900 92
Fountain.....	7,069 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,694 90	.....	.....	.....	240,680 45
Fulton.....	3,141 47	3,802 98	.....	.....	.....	16,257 65	.....	16,194 40	.....	192,884 62
Gibson.....	4,148 83	11,103 28	14,096 54	592 28	.....	26,737 91	1,484 30	.....	.....	261,440 51
Grant.....	9,624 86	.....	10,707 98	.....	.....	28,306 55	24,281 91	.....	.....	406,371 47
Greene.....	3,723 98	.....	4,136 80	27 49	.....	3,733 43	12,410 73	37,884 28	2,068 28	213,585 26
Hamilton.....	2,013 18	10,978 81	8,337 95	1,122 08	.....	6,120 22	13,924 70	.....	.....	294,069 40
Hancock.....	1,881 78	.....	9,337 22	997 88	.....	18,724 75	10,054 07	.....	.....	222,568 73

Harrison.....	1,302 68	3,297 37	19 18	.....	1,289 48	4,000 26	.....	103,753 91
Hendricks.....	3,719 35	15,196 37	86 08	.....	.....	7,561 84	68 92	293,690 11
Henry.....	320 53	10,155 06	1,022 04	.....	20,873 82	.....	1,540 37	292,618 54
Howard.....	4,773 13	8,510 42	1,721 05	.....	2,486 36	.....	23 20	212,039 15
Huntington.....	3,062 80	.....	1,405 30	.....	10,917 40	.....	.....	232,694 16
Jackson.....	6,622 58	.....	63 95	.....	6,887 23	15,234 92	.....	173,587 56
Jasper.....	3,353 08	6,229 29	489 41	4,203 21	10,652 62	.....	665 86	170,049 43
Jay.....	1,828 78	.....	261 02	.....	3,836 35	.....	22 00	221,043 10
Jefferson.....	3,414 49	2,542 61	.....	.....	3,581 04	7,354 15	.....	131,709 85
Jennings.....	1,539 13	20,688 20	6,831 26	.....	.....	.....	.....	130,983 49
Johnson.....	7,641 59	23,388 64	.....	.....	6,388 45	.....	77 76	215,023 09
Knox.....	7,288 21	21,188 16	958 70	.....	1,559 93	.....	202 01	250,221 55
Kosciusko.....	2,797 39	18,780 94	9,871 88	.....	28,470 19	.....	.....	266,314 76
Lagrange.....	2,352 39	.....	.....	.....	6,348 90	.....	.....	138,673 21
Lake.....	8,370 43	75,825 95	24,544 21	.....	63,301 52	5,426 92	785 53	486,572 18
Laporte.....	6,054 76	19,000 43	2,465 92	.....	.....	.....	253 45	329,881 70
Lawrence.....	4,302 14	55,502 65	.....	.....	15,476 43	.....	1,885 17	195,475 29
Madison.....	17,668 04	3,443 58	348 85	.....	11,596 10	.....	799 46	521,632 98
Marion.....	13,646 28	.....	.....	.....	1,621,227 27	.....	.....	2,844,164 21
Marshall.....	2,507 52	8,286 11	402 31	.....	8,977 27	.....	.....	198,421 91
Martin.....	1,797 96	12,733 34	89 19	.....	5,649 61	.....	.....	84,680 83
Miami.....	3,657 91	11,538 10	.....	.....	1,275 35	.....	40,276 38	284,602 09
Monroe.....	4,947 81	.....	.....	.....	26,067 51	26,226 09	64 31	189,379 64
Montgomery.....	6,632 73	14,787 43	171 07	.....	14,539 70	.....	.....	289,558 83
Morgan.....	5,282 93	2,573 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	151,690 38
Newton.....	1,523 37	1,026 20	51	.....	7,600 15	15,444 54	5 40	154,407 46
Noble.....	2,839 37	.....	.....	.....	14,960 92	2,938 29	.....	191,471 84
Ohio.....	366 61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,733 33
Orange.....	2,438 84	15,993 04	.....	.....	5,442 28	.....	2,205 51	119,902 45
Owen.....	2,556 74	3,234 14	38 41	.....	1,772 21	21,735 11	.....	136,727 83
Parke.....	7,292 45	23,196 01	448 91	760 19	6,611 07	31,330 09	241 91	227,366 29
Perry.....	1,442 27	.....	576 46	.....	.....	.....	77,825 82	17,825 82
Pike.....	5,191 70	4 14	.....	.....	7,299 64	.....	439 61	104,093 00
Porter.....	1,876 30	36,277 00	.....	.....	2,548 63	.....	.....	248,221 82
Posey.....	4,328 42	9,853 63	8,465 07	.....	3,981 30	.....	37 00	180,006 04
Pulaski.....	748 52	7,184 59	429 88	241 45	5,054 22	.....	.....	125,740 41
Putnam.....	2,943 84	4,564 07	.....	.....	1,539 81	.....	.....	221,437 57
Randolph.....	5,204 03	21,708 47	.....	.....	19,978 50	21,493 68	61 18	297,033 87
Ripley.....	1,350 51	2,958 58	.....	.....	7,224 40	.....	.....	129,973 17
Rush.....	3,538 40	.....	958 02	22,678 81	3,559 23	14,248 38	3,168 21	245,133 94

COLLECTION OF TAXES IN 1902—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Relief of Poor Tax.	Ditch, Turnpike, Gravel and Special Road Tax.	Bridge Tax.	Library and Con- sultory Educa- tion Tax.	Public Building Tax.	Corporation Tax.	Gravel Road Re- pair Tax.	Gravel Road Bond Tax.	Miscella- neous.	Total Taxes.
Scott.....	\$761 44	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1,785 73	\$2,537 40	\$11,507 91	.....	\$60,877 08
Shelby.....	3,639 35	\$9,852 22	.....	\$2,970 33	.....	9,268 30	.....	.....	\$3,436 12	242,619 17
Spencer.....	3,256 63	7,242 49	.....	.....	.....	9,068 79	.....	.....	.....	153,540 25
Starke.....	2,284 79	7,550 97	.....	.....	.....	7,717 87	.....	.....	10,398 07	151,940 74
Steuben.....	1,488 01	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,795 00	.....	.....	428 80	127,656 37
St. Joseph.....	7,441 73	.....	\$18,027 79	2,980 74	\$3,402 96	26,065 71	.....	.....	.....	440,544 94
Sullivan.....	4,821 59	58,478 00	.....	.....	.....	10,656 91	.....	.....	.....	270,637 04
Switzerland.....	1,647 60	13,693 32	.....	.....	.....	920 39	9,573 41	.....	.....	79,594 93
Tipecanoe.....	9,879 86	9,544 31	.....	.....	.....	7,715 25	21,630 05	.....	.....	413,181 33
Tipton.....	6,940 47	.....	6,717 79	205 73	8,633 44	.....	19,180 48	.....	.....	153,503 67
Union.....	936 38	.....	8,495 76	.....	5,545 92	7,610 43	5,544 82	.....	6,795 89	106,175 68
Vanderburgh.....	18,284 86	23,544 86	.....	.....	.....	1,360 75	.....	.....	.....	494,079 79
Vermillion.....	5,027 32	12,797 21	.....	.....	.....	13,718 35	.....	.....	.....	150,352 12
Vigo.....	6,077 64	21,631 36	.....	1,927 70	31,274 01	289 70	.....	.....	6,391 42	471,689 17
Wabash.....	4,507 91	15,828 18	.....	165 57	.....	.....	8,044 55	.....	20,444 74	276,488 21
Warren.....	2,985 51	10,171 12	.....	102 69	.....	9,866 12	.....	.....	1,289 46	147,254 66
Warrick.....	3,863 61	9,226 30	.....	688 10	.....	8,773 51	196 31	.....	96 62	134,323 04
Washington.....	1,060 95	.....	5,553 47	.....	.....	7,672 57	3,700 07	16,611 55	.....	139,414 13
Wayne.....	11,317 68	.....	.....	7,192 47	636 53	6,030 45	13,399 88	.....	128,275 15	510,951 77
Wells.....	4,261 25	.....	.....	688 10	19,338 83	21,403 29	10,844 89	.....	.....	254,686 94
White.....	1,483 89	30,387 93	.....	.....	8,259 58	.....	.....	.....	28 50	190,474 13
Whitley.....	2,042 63	15,727 42	5,455 52	161 10	.....	26,117 48	.....	.....	.....	185,836 13
Total.....	\$392,206 96	\$843,870 55	\$307,247 44	\$53,686 93	\$165,071 27	\$2,383,347 36	\$372,502 84	\$300,457 47	\$258,080 21	\$22,766,558 85

ABSTRACT OF TAX DUPLICATE FOR 1901.

Showing the Total Taxable Property of the State, Real and Personal, Including Railroad and Other Corporate Property, Together with the Amount of Taxes Levied Thereon for State and Local Purposes, and Also the Number of Taxable Polls in the Several Counties of the State, for the Year 1901.

NAME OF COUNTY.	True Value of Lands.	True Value of Improvements.	True Value of Lands and Improvements.	True Value of Lots.	True Value of Improvements.	True Value of Lots and Improvements.	True Value of Personal Property.	True Value of Telephone, Telegraph, Pipe Line, Express, and Sleeping Car Property.
Adams.....	\$4,215,045	\$1,036,770	\$5,251,815	\$566,205	\$721,200	\$1,287,405	\$3,291,850	\$51,150
Allen.....	9,380,645	1,883,975	11,264,620	10,636,835	8,561,350	19,201,185	8,104,245	1,052,010
Bartholomew.....	8,610,530	776,070	7,386,600	1,384,925	1,590,450	2,975,375	4,061,730	118,732
Benton.....	7,809,215	756,405	8,565,620	318,850	619,505	938,355	2,664,370	56,642
Blackford.....	2,162,680	832,445	2,995,125	736,465	885,020	1,624,485	2,780,305	287,825
Boone.....	8,053,110	1,229,220	9,282,330	703,900	1,046,480	1,750,380	4,835,675	183,585
Brown.....	987,655	261,045	1,248,700	15,315	38,045	53,360	563,440	.....
Carroll.....	5,828,390	1,237,280	7,065,680	377,465	672,535	1,050,000	2,980,820	59,205
Cass.....	5,950,405	7,037,085	12,987,490	3,587,310	2,309,250	5,896,560	4,257,620	128,575
Clark.....	3,970,548	809,164	4,779,712	1,031,157	1,795,514	3,426,671	2,532,978	94,960
Clay.....	4,641,080	1,081,600	5,722,680	900,860	1,402,610	2,303,470	2,863,250	52,445
Clinton.....	5,585,875	1,313,620	6,899,485	1,160,795	1,390,195	2,550,990	4,796,015	250,520
Crawford.....	4,804,190	922,860	5,727,050	46,240	734,030	236,330	653,850	24,425
Daviess.....	4,832,455	901,785	5,734,240	803,015	1,306,760	2,109,775	2,704,620	40,310
Dearborn.....	2,359,435	521,080	2,880,515	454,300	1,285,750	1,740,050	2,415,430	54,898
Decatur.....	5,561,590	892,720	6,364,310	406,175	853,020	1,248,195	3,324,390	60,565
Dekalb.....	5,218,075	1,032,105	6,250,180	915,375	1,446,940	2,362,315	2,710,320	122,430
Delaware.....	7,064,275	1,898,190	8,872,465	2,803,815	3,522,365	6,226,180	2,420,305	506,150
Dubois.....	2,194,790	446,860	2,688,650	291,600	562,840	854,440	2,294,390	40,185
Elkhart.....	6,869,625	1,513,775	8,383,400	2,792,590	3,219,210	6,011,800	4,812,580	212,760

ABSTRACT OF TAX DUPLICATE FOR 1901—Continued.

NAME OF COUNTY.	True Value of Lands.		True Value of Improvements.		True Value of Personal Property.		True Value of Telegraph, Telephone, Pipe Line, Express, and Sleeping Car Property.
	True Value of Lands.	True Value of Improvements.	True Value of Lands.	True Value of Improvements.	True Value of Personal Property.	True Value of Telegraph, Telephone, Pipe Line, Express, and Sleeping Car Property.	
Fayette.....	\$3,286,250	\$509,760	\$3,896,010	\$919,300	\$1,019,300	\$1,938,750	\$54,176
Floyd.....	1,418,610	572,035	1,990,675	3,806,405	3,333,925	7,160,330	62,420
Fountain.....	5,657,520	833,775	6,491,295	533,810	888,100	1,421,310	3,194,305
Franklin.....	3,486,615	718,080	4,204,695	245,285	638,380	1,853,675	46,345
Fulton.....	4,455,330	821,510	5,276,840	530,775	614,235	1,195,010	12,300
Gibson.....	6,403,045	1,288,905	7,691,950	720,450	1,415,890	2,145,340	241,190
Grant.....	6,935,650	1,683,375	8,619,025	2,945,975	3,636,335	6,641,310	102,700
Greene.....	4,692,410	902,060	5,594,470	386,145	925,010	1,311,185	923,300
Hamilton.....	*7,489,730	1,348,890	8,838,620	1,044,335	1,464,080	2,508,475	929,430
Hancock.....	5,812,425	1,057,690	6,870,115	599,700	1,060,385	1,660,285	3,663,300
Harrison.....	2,541,580	765,730	3,307,310	96,925	352,715	440,640	31,290
Hendricks.....	7,422,170	1,129,815	8,551,985	278,650	679,510	950,160	97,699
Henry.....	6,979,760	1,201,160	8,180,920	719,750	1,295,490	4,464,710	115,190
Howard.....	5,161,555	1,389,020	6,550,575	1,349,505	1,927,215	3,274,720	372,990
Huntington.....	5,711,755	1,473,925	7,185,680	1,682,750	1,862,085	3,544,835	355,085
Jackson.....	3,904,625	846,125	4,750,750	600,220	1,146,465	1,746,085	78,085
Jasper.....	3,940,170	588,110	4,528,280	303,715	439,855	743,570	31,795
Jay.....	4,612,190	1,617,505	6,229,695	798,245	1,103,260	1,891,555	4,117,985
Jefferson.....	2,647,955	653,875	3,301,830	747,515	1,776,885	2,524,400	25,310
Jennings.....	2,199,820	436,460	2,636,280	193,030	402,680	555,710	67,232
Johnson.....	6,476,300	1,113,430	7,589,730	616,895	1,044,480	1,661,375	58,590
Knox.....	6,123,720	965,880	7,089,600	1,268,280	2,261,440	3,529,720	156,600
Kosciusko.....	7,393,320	1,265,715	8,659,035	612,430	1,250,740	1,863,170	94,050
Lagrange.....	4,849,705	909,940	5,759,645	180,515	392,795	2,722,375	56,640
Lake.....	7,066,760	3,151,965	10,218,725	1,834,975	1,375,450	3,210,925	660,795

Laporte.....	7,261,790	1,038,775	8,300,565	1,930,200	2,964,350	4,894,550	4,063,232	297,074
Lawrence.....	2,665,770	561,225	3,226,995	590,135	1,092,220	1,652,355	2,510,800	65,810
Madison.....	8,496,275	1,626,620	10,122,895	4,374,915	6,082,655	10,457,570	8,688,025	1,068,575
Marion.....	10,692,435	1,646,440	12,338,875	51,397,430	38,063,855	89,461,285	35,677,945	3,500,720
Marshall.....	5,891,695	971,745	6,863,440	409,090	855,175	1,351,295	2,581,280	92,265
Martin.....	1,319,881	341,370	1,661,251	94,947	242,885	337,832	1,175,925	17,119
Miami.....	5,755,960	1,042,640	6,798,600	974,815	1,368,090	2,342,875	3,600,555	69,650
Monroe.....	2,227,560	541,955	2,819,515	831,870	1,224,730	2,050,600	2,279,435	40,557
Montgomery.....	9,114,085	1,750,725	10,864,810	1,252,635	1,751,440	3,004,075	5,100,540	98,105
Morgan.....	5,048,290	762,310	5,810,600	559,570	797,210	1,350,780	2,762,270	50,090
Newton.....	4,259,911	545,941	4,805,856	293,913	549,850	843,763	2,031,162	19,278
Noble.....	55,319,121	1,092,645	6,111,786	600,751	1,222,575	1,823,325	3,525,885	137,496
Ohio.....	9840,885	181,300	1,022,416	76,380	199,675	624,410	1,024,410	.....
Orange.....	1,689,765	640,590	2,280,125	113,005	359,835	472,540	1,052,270	18,456
Owen.....	2,525,575	584,060	3,109,438	298,395	375,255	584,060	1,689,389	33,457
Parke.....	85,574,060	939,050	6,513,110	216,305	539,475	755,480	3,081,830	47,454
Perry.....	2925,800	267,560	1,193,360	274,480	624,710	899,190	1,065,120	44,855
Pike.....	2,648,115	493,380	3,141,495	191,830	350,345	542,175	1,754,895	24,175
Porter.....	4,324,840	877,925	5,202,765	770,215	1,210,370	1,980,585	2,120,610	515,890
Posey.....	5,403,730	791,300	6,195,030	620,845	1,050,545	1,671,390	2,838,585	37,620
Pulaski.....	2,619,265	378,790	2,997,055	147,100	298,020	445,720	1,354,065	274,460
Putnam.....	6,433,500	1,074,725	7,508,225	623,220	1,153,810	1,777,030	4,183,310	85,490
Randolph.....	7,426,695	1,425,125	8,851,820	584,900	1,240,190	1,825,290	4,083,710	124,350
Ripley.....	3,081,720	811,600	3,893,320	201,065	559,015	760,620	2,146,130	33,287
Rush.....	8,268,725	987,960	9,256,685	478,040	999,905	1,477,945	4,217,500	52,785
Scott.....	1,110,010	251,145	1,361,155	57,640	151,950	299,590	657,309	24,861
Shelby.....	10,476,080	1,296,700	11,772,780	1,295,755	1,292,470	2,558,255	3,152,473	126,078
Spencer.....	3,192,090	801,370	3,993,460	219,380	626,750	846,130	2,130,680	37,660
Starke.....	1,507,885	284,065	1,791,950	126,030	173,110	290,440	469,560	290,403
Steuben.....	2,806,755	669,690	4,566,445	313,505	543,575	857,380	1,464,590	5,675
St. Joseph.....	6,161,100	1,197,540	7,358,640	6,351,180	5,789,440	12,140,620	7,695,240	226,630
Sullivan.....	55,274,390	980,435	6,255,365	500,135	996,735	1,446,890	3,726,015	42,664
Switzerland.....	1,731,040	497,325	2,228,365	121,585	344,415	465,810	1,168,170	.....
Tipton.....	9,238,060	1,777,895	11,035,955	3,653,265	4,488,365	8,241,630	6,396,435	348,100
Tipton.....	4,907,570	710,535	5,618,105	455,265	704,710	1,139,975	2,197,275	285,040
Union.....	2,789,290	453,275	3,242,565	132,400	308,140	440,540	1,503,640	19,375
Vanderburgh.....	4,166,070	906,600	5,072,670	9,790,800	9,404,390	19,195,390	7,872,910	201,720
Vermillion.....	3,517,735	472,330	2,990,065	301,150	749,980	1,121,130	2,046,095	63,465
Vigo.....	6,515,630	1,396,450	7,912,080	8,336,340	7,431,080	16,297,420	6,673,890	185,515

*Mortgage exemption deducted from total amount of taxables.

ABSTRACT OF TAX DUPLICATE FOR 1901—Continued.

NAME OF COUNTY.	True Value of Lands.	True Value of Improvements.	True Value of Lands and Improvements.	True Value of Lots.	True Value of Improvements.	True Value of Lots and Improvements.	True Value of Personal Property.	True Value of Telephone, Cable Line, Express and Sleeping Car Property.
Wabash.....	\$6,403,355	\$1,499,985	\$7,903,340	\$1,293,620	\$2,218,490	\$3,512,110	\$4,611,965	\$198,085
Warren.....	5,117,585	853,080	5,970,665	70,920	230,250	301,180	2,460,320	26,277
Warwick.....	3,051,500	783,980	3,838,480	239,010	573,700	812,710	1,987,315	29,705
Washington.....	3,358,100	739,870	4,097,970	187,200	447,820	635,020	2,600,420	35,650
Wayne.....	67,291,330	1,575,150	8,869,480	3,812,580	4,272,840	8,085,420	7,819,460	393,958
Wells.....	5,351,530	1,783,195	7,134,725	525,000	329,000	854,000	4,814,510	568,035
White.....	5,361,410	1,010,500	6,401,910	408,430	843,110	1,251,540	2,791,260	63,130
Whitley.....	4,713,725	879,985	5,593,510	378,860	713,525	1,092,385	2,616,160	78,855
Total.....	\$454,318,258	\$89,037,140	\$543,355,398	\$160,161,483	\$173,896,824	\$334,058,307	\$340,063,098	\$18,004,484

* Mortgage exemption deducted from total amount of taxables.

ABSTRACT OF TAX DUPLICATE FOR 1901—Continued.

Showing the Total Taxable Property of the State, Real and Personal, Including Railroad and Other Corporate Property, Together with the Amount of Taxes Levied Thereon for State and Local Purposes, and Also the Number of Taxable Polls in the Several Counties of the State, for the Year 1901.

NAME OF COUNTY.	True Value of Railroad Property.	Total True Value of Taxables.	Polls.	Amount of Mortgage Indebtedness.	State Tax General Fund.	State Benevolent Institution Fund.	State Debt Sinking Fund.	State Educational Institution Fund.	State School.
Adams	\$1,062,905	\$10,952,215	3,788	\$442,180	\$11,342 98	\$5,255 04	\$3,153 03	\$1,751 79	\$13,445 25
Allen	5,531,785	45,183,845	12,792	1,247,300	45,998 88	21,968 28	13,180 97	7,322 76	54,726 19
Bartholomew	1,095,855	15,638,292	4,152	409,290	16,150 42	7,819 10	4,691 43	2,606 36	19,278 08
Benton	1,384,750	13,609,737	2,123	329,550	13,014 69	6,640 11	3,984 04	2,213 35	15,670 08
Blackford	918,515	8,606,255	3,046	199,710	9,089 03	4,203 35	2,522 01	1,401 12	10,770 37
Boone	1,381,445	17,433,415	4,631	619,435	17,441 30	8,463 07	5,041 79	2,801 00	20,802 24
Brown	1,845,500	1,845,500	1,470	45,165	2,372 79	909 91	545 95	303 32	2,796 73
Carroll	1,188,745	12,344,450	3,350	443,935	12,780 11	6,173 26	3,703 97	2,037 80	15,249 46
Cass	3,049,725	20,309,565	6,011	485,510	21,338 07	10,184 78	6,110 85	3,395 41	25,411 51
Clark	2,162,504	12,996,825	4,863	173,266	13,955 61	6,102 29	3,841 38	2,134 15	16,516 57
Clay	1,552,420	12,494,295	5,746	261,460	13,870 07	6,117 23	3,670 36	2,038 42	16,317 20
Clinton	1,765,550	18,295,570	4,991	674,005	18,327 90	8,705 73	5,277 46	2,631 98	21,846 30
Crawford	447,940	2,394,915	2,141	28,895	3,225 94	1,197 17	718 47	309 12	3,704 30
Davies	1,627,995	11,617,440	5,026	273,825	12,632 22	5,621 78	3,273 07	1,873 95	14,880 43
Dearborn	1,899,270	8,490,163	3,438	243,230	3,169 48	4,122 43	2,473 46	1,374 11	10,818 41
Decatur	1,047,360	12,154,820	3,473	280,855	12,425 12	5,937 01	3,562 19	1,979 00	14,797 90
DeKalb	2,627,815	13,933,050	4,505	491,200	14,343 18	6,720 37	4,032 22	2,240 10	17,037 26
Delaware	2,927,535	25,042,635	9,746	620,290	24,663 11	12,211 17	7,326 70	4,070 39	31,357 58
Dubois	610,730	6,488,265	3,105	187,765	7,392 38	3,244 36	1,946 61	1,081 44	8,690 15
Elkhart	3,126,100	22,546,400	7,864	874,205	23,437 53	10,836 31	6,501 77	3,612 04	27,772 09

ABSTRACT OF TAX DUPLICATE FOR 1901.—Continued.

NAME OF COUNTY.	True Value of Rail- road Property.	Total True Value of Taxables.	Polls.	Amount of Mortgage Indebtedness.	State Tax General Fund.	State Benevolent Institution Fund.	State Debt Sinking Fund.	State Educational Institution Fund.	State School.
Fayette	\$744,920	\$9,388,996	2,779	\$230,685	\$9,632 10	\$4,579 24	\$2,749 53	\$1,526 41	\$11,463 78
Floyd	634,100	11,992,340	2,904	144,375	12,245 12	5,996 18	3,597 71	1,998 72	14,613 61
Fountain	1,417,825	12,574,280	3,932	409,785	12,914 11	6,082 15	3,649 32	2,027 38	15,346 90
Franklin	291,390	7,893,695	2,807	226,460	8,303 96	3,833 61	2,300 15	1,277 86	9,837 35
Fulton	1,279,595	10,206,085	2,942	520,200	10,188 28	4,842 96	2,905 77	1,614 31	12,125 50
Gibson	1,502,365	15,637,250	5,075	547,300	16,118 42	7,545 95	4,526 98	2,514 90	19,136 43
Grant	2,507,080	25,915,680	9,288	553,295	27,470 19	12,681 16	7,668 70	4,227 11	32,512 62
Greene	1,060,175	11,305,770	5,133	369,410	12,410 29	8,468 82	3,251 28	1,822 97	14,507 98
Hamilton	1,935,995	16,811,915	4,863	596,020	17,568 67	8,409 61	5,045 70	2,803 11	21,932 66
Hancock	1,934,850	14,219,410	3,622	373,815	14,266 62	6,919 80	4,451 89	2,306 58	17,464 35
Harrison	336,680	6,151,105	3,719	313,493	7,113 65	2,919 03	1,751 33	973 81	8,281 16
Hendricks	1,904,200	15,577,153	3,767	416,565	15,903 65	7,787 98	7,787 98	2,596 03	19,018 06
Henry	2,626,800	17,312,860	4,436	432,920	17,410 02	8,440 03	5,064 01	2,813 37	20,785 91
Howard	1,076,860	15,522,650	5,407	578,945	16,002 83	7,471 83	4,483 12	2,490 63	18,991 57
Huntington	1,468,430	16,313,630	5,263	503,120	16,807 60	7,875 60	4,725 33	2,625 21	19,937 70
Jackson	1,534,035	10,961,790	4,511	229,060	11,916 66	5,307 33	3,220 41	1,780 10	14,063 61
Jasper	1,222,427	8,725,088	2,506	983,028	9,105 55	4,302 55	2,617 53	1,444 18	10,850 59
Jay	1,260,826	13,400,061	4,611	572,680	13,850 53	6,413 63	3,848 18	2,137 84	16,415 95
Jefferson	384,195	9,528,585	3,735	295,080	10,177 64	4,616 77	2,770 05	1,538 90	12,024 33
Jennings	1,144,675	5,688,437	2,861	198,750	6,221 14	2,744 80	1,646 88	914 93	7,319 06
Johnson	706,335	13,908,855	3,553	408,350	13,926 95	6,750 27	4,050 15	2,250 10	16,627 06
Knox	1,620,880	17,414,710	5,630	344,870	18,277 94	8,531 93	5,120 86	2,844 90	21,091 80
Kosciusko	3,039,600	17,573,515	9,223	619,125	17,669 92	8,405 43	3,079 50	2,821 79	21,085 46
Lagrange	766,210	9,879,180	2,511	317,170	9,860 77	4,089 23	2,808 66	1,593 91	11,773 30
Lake	9,385,605	28,078,390	5,618	246,885	25,080 91	14,031 94	8,423 95	4,679 39	35,686 87

Laporte.....	6,915,699	24,471,090	5,469	451,297	24,758 21	12,295 40	7,341 23	4,078 72	29,052 60
Lawrence.....	1,600,030	9,004,990	4,174	142,090	10,245 13	4,552 25	2,719 80	1,510 42	12,057 89
Madison.....	33,909,310	781,429	13,339	781,429	36,945 12	16,803 13	10,081 87	5,601 04	43,666 47
Marion.....	12,614,080	153,602,505	39,046	Not allowed.	153,065 27	76,801 26	46,080 73	25,600 41	188,785 73
Marshall.....	3,546,835	14,438,185	4,048	445,335	14,590 40	6,981 34	4,188 81	2,327 12	17,382 90
Martin.....	523,655	8,715,783	2,295	116,224	4,476 70	1,857 91	1,114 74	619 37	5,219 84
Miami.....	2,204,290	15,015,970	4,914	460,839	15,971 42	7,508 02	4,604 82	2,502 62	18,974 61
Monroe.....	692,751	7,888,808	3,490	311,875	8,564 05	2,788 41	2,273 79	1,292 79	10,079 49
Montgomery.....	1,851,145	22,008,095	5,382	622,430	22,498 08	11,004 38	6,002 56	3,608 07	26,900 39
Morgan.....	403,040	10,443,380	3,456	273,060	11,127 46	5,221 87	3,133 09	1,740 62	13,216 18
Norton.....	1,077,888	8,777,947	1,898	229,915	8,644 57	4,202 42	2,575 21	1,430 66	10,361 37
Noble.....	14,380,729	346,985	3,966	346,985	14,936 08	7,196 48	4,317 91	2,398 82	17,851 25
Ohio.....	1,922,630	48,932	820	48,932	2,146 38	961 32	576 79	320 43	2,534 90
Orange.....	4,783,815	961,085	2,920	961,085	5,078 93	2,343 53	1,406 31	780 88	6,616 47
Owen.....	656,006	5,973,140	2,438	162,260	6,394 83	2,986 59	1,791 95	995 51	7,789 48
Parke.....	1,315,780	11,743,745	4,206	253,925	12,067 12	5,869 02	3,521 32	1,956 89	15,014 78
Perry.....	54,785	3,257,310	2,952	76,400	4,427 39	1,628 66	977 18	542 89	3,079 06
Pike.....	409,905	3,872,615	3,223	178,075	6,969 72	2,943 42	1,766 19	981 13	8,087 05
Porter.....	6,412,070	16,231,890	2,750	388,180	15,634 21	7,921 77	4,753 07	2,640 56	18,802 89
Posey.....	1,285,130	12,023,755	3,665	262,075	12,425 07	5,884 77	3,530 79	1,961 45	14,778 97
Pulaski.....	1,434,160	6,505,960	2,200	263,760	6,985 38	3,252 99	1,951 69	1,084 30	8,286 58
Putnam.....	2,234,990	15,789,045	3,840	396,415	15,773 27	7,696 32	4,617 79	2,505 44	18,851 89
Randolph.....	2,219,250	17,714,320	4,988	587,980	17,967 08	8,563 17	5,137 95	2,854 27	21,332 86
Ripley.....	845,025	7,678,372	3,451	251,270	8,469 45	3,713 28	2,227 91	1,297 70	9,894 76
Rush.....	1,370,200	16,375,175	3,419	393,120	16,102 36	7,996 27	4,797 79	2,665 55	19,300 70
Scott.....	542,145	2,795,060	1,347	94,495	3,103 98	1,350 26	810 16	450 09	3,644 14
Shelby.....	1,318,435	18,958,021	4,751	628,580	18,877 39	9,167 05	5,500 23	3,055 66	22,514 57
Spencer.....	336,015	7,343,915	3,795	201,035	8,296 09	3,571 45	2,142 86	1,190 46	9,754 66
Starke.....	2,950,053	5,797,415	1,608	142,592	6,021 80	2,898 65	1,739 17	966 19	7,181 09
Steuben.....	536,625	7,431,065	2,747	354,140	8,060 68	3,715 10	2,229 01	1,258 38	9,546 69
St. Joseph.....	4,294,240	31,085,370	11,319	1,097,530	33,188 57	15,294 00	9,176 29	5,007 94	39,306 15
Sullivan.....	1,114,896	12,635,820	4,745	445,965	13,340 26	6,693 18	3,655 85	2,029 05	15,778 57
Switzerland.....	3,873,345	145,080	2,148	145,080	4,560 01	1,936 66	1,161 90	645 52	5,334 86
Tipton.....	2,852,020	28,975,170	6,818	694,105	28,851 13	14,134 59	8,480 71	4,711 51	34,504 96
Union.....	1,001,065	10,261,760	3,331	424,285	10,548 90	4,932 42	2,859 48	1,644 14	12,921 84
Vanderburgh.....	550,785	5,758,905	1,086	144,575	5,504 00	2,806 14	1,683 71	985 39	6,716 37
Vermillion.....	1,837,590	34,180,610	12,788	948,720	36,572 70	16,765 98	10,069 27	5,588 97	43,279 08
Vigo.....	1,445,255	8,069,010	2,905	203,185	9,251 73	4,532 96	2,899 92	1,444 25	10,985 05
	3,402,675	34,043,550	9,615	929,010	34,612 30	16,588 39	9,934 97	5,519 37	41,235 71

ABSTRACT OF TAX DUPLICATE FOR 1901—Continued.

NAME OF COUNTY.	True Value of Rail- road Property.	Total True Value of Taxables.	Polls.	Amount of Mortgage Indebtedness.	State Tax General Fund.	State Benevolent Institution Fund.	State Debt Sinking Fund.	State Education Fund.	State School.
Wabash.....	\$1,710,256	\$17,875,790	5,024	\$471,910	\$18,175.42	\$8,701.92	\$5,221.15	\$9,900.64	\$21,656.19
Warren.....	866,130	9,024,752	2,054	188,595	9,517.80	4,717.18	2,830.27	1,553.82	11,404.81
Warrick.....	369,000	7,037,220	3,729	310,220	7,918.79	3,333.51	2,618.11	1,121.08	9,264.20
Washington.....	554,085	7,922,745	3,421	169,770	8,688.20	3,876.50	2,325.91	1,232.16	10,238.78
Wayne.....	2,513,390	27,681,798	6,644	712,905	28,295.54	13,840.88	8,304.51	4,613.71	33,771.86
Wells.....	1,020,220	14,394,510	4,270	437,135	14,693.88	6,977.17	4,186.31	2,325.73	17,484.76
White.....	1,298,280	11,776,210	3,400	460,330	12,296.05	5,886.70	3,532.04	1,962.54	14,650.78
Whitey.....	2,177,000	11,557,910	3,628	366,005	11,583.66	5,294.13	3,356.50	1,868.37	13,821.37
Total.....	\$162,405,210	\$1,397,981,497	436,522	\$35,169,250	\$1,462,876.06	\$686,191.67	\$411,714.60	\$228,733.67	\$1,725,352.75

ABSTRACT OF TAX DUPLICATE FOR 1901—Continued.

Showing the Total Taxable Property of the State, Real and Personal, Including Railroad and Other Corporate Property, Together with the Amount of Taxes Levied Thereon for State and Local Purposes, and Also the Number of Taxable Polls in the Several Counties of the State, for the Year 1901.

NAME OF COUNTY.	County Tax.	Township Tax.	Tuition Tax.	Special School Tax.	Road Tax.	Bond and Sinking Fund.	Relief of Poor Tax.	Bridges.	Travel Road.
Adams	\$46,595 41	\$15,413 44	\$17,049 61	\$25,381 24	\$13,027 41	\$8,408 11	\$2,140 89	\$6,434 07	\$43,078 71
Allen	154,853 47	26,694 77	55,850 23	83,685 30	18,359 45		9,371 95	17,574 63	13,180 97
Bartholomew	55,246 11	8,054 53	30,100 03	30,766 26	21,047 83	17,847 17	6,163 78	6,255 27	
Benton	27,003 09	10,713 56	27,078 20	2,484 43	33,167 07		2,674 62		3,512 64
Blackford	31,226 16	4,907 08	18,710 08	25,845 76	11,092 36		2,139 40		2,986 27
Boone	65,058 25	10,876 19	6,645 51	10,669 19	25,636 08		4,650 83		286 05
Brown	10,029 04	3,805 69	6,751 04	4,115 97	862 28		864 77		2,478 72
Carroll	42,815 39	10,731 59	28,637 00	35,237 95	21,880 96	7,407 94	4,722 38	12,340 54	9,054 11
Cass	61,008 90	12,534 33	30,484 88	57,441 37	16,705 47	20,399 56	1,251 71		38,921 31
Clark	48,527 96	11,559 46	30,630 07	7,05 69	33,164 02	11,087 39	4,909 79	965 71	
			28,212 44		12,805 52				
Clay	66,895 66	10,806 76	22,514 86	2,800 93	7,301 05	60,887 17	4,667 07		
Clinton	47,060 80	12,434 29	38,510 42	26,441 16	6,166 18		5,361 12	17,590 58	
Crawford	27,085 40	4,730 59	6,734 98	45,281 06	16,059 52	91 90			
Daviess	44,489 00	10,404 59	25,205 01	9,194 07	5,246 61	3,377 67	1,554 36		
Dearborn	29,252 22	10,183 38	21,071 17	31,652 79	11,339 92	2,550 34	6,412 13		
				18,649 35	20,112 10		3,074 26		

ABSTRACT OF TAX DUPLICATE FOR 1901—Continued.

NAME OF COUNTY.	County Tax.	Township Tax.	Tuition Tax.	Special School Tax.	Road Tax.	Bond and Sinking Fund.	Relief of Poor Tax.	Bridges.	Gravel Road.
Decatur.....	\$55,169 19	\$10,626 31	\$29,592 33	\$22,447 79	\$24,983 08	\$8,311 81	\$3,781 95	.....	\$26,829 28
DeKalb.....	38,082 04	13,439 55	29,919 06	29,744 67	8,807 76	1,871 78	3,429 94	.....	.....
Delaware.....	65,728 86	12,853 22	67,674 91	90,702 13	41,013 55	.....	4,859 81	\$10,583 02	17,005 64
Dubuque.....	31,223 01	10,955 10	11,762 25	16,800 45	2,654 73	1,246 08	1,703 04	.....	.....
Elkhart.....	63,573 47	11,444 88	62,495 83	56,759 02	24,850 07	631 86	10,785 94	6,279 62	.....
Fayette.....	37,886 39	8,688 45	14,927 23	15,521 48	725 32	.....	1,933 70	.....	.....
Floyd.....	41,973 25	7,223 32	7,626 69	32,781 96	14,745 44	.....	1,447 27	2,828 56	.....
Fountain.....	55,713 00	20,766 51	30,239 71	47,691 25	5,885 19	9,093 62	7,960 86	.....	.....
Franklin.....	25,301 61	10,407 11	13,410 32	12,087 07	4,408 97	2,016 78	1,357 14	4,216 94	7,293 79
Fulton.....	25,508 31	11,358 68	21,548 30	28,696 23	15,630 28	.....	3,202 41	.....	3,874 35
Gibson.....	43,302 81	16,510 70	32,921 08	36,503 03	28,347 60	9,085 89	4,275 24	15,089 93	10,929 30
Grant.....	91,292 97	18,740 35	53,120 28	83,816 93	9,780 91	7,726 94	9,919 76	10,870 34	.....
Greene.....	45,981 33	16,443 87	26,394 38	23,416 05	18,698 73	10,144 80	3,927 02	4,375 04	39,821 50
Hamilton.....	63,681 05	12,762 94	40,388 29	45,051 40	3,605 80	10,760 22	2,000 87	8,418 61	.....
Hancock.....	29,917 25	7,982 02	29,698 93	32,850 25	6,279 92	19,761 38	1,902 34	9,687 71	.....
Harrison.....	25,902 51	11,057 52	19,074 77	13,051 42	27,525 71	12,455 62	1,390 95	3,502 87	4,381 15
Hendricks.....	49,460 07	20,116 32	27,967 77	38,892 91	3,398 39	4,086 81	3,815 45	15,576 84	20,176 45
Henry.....	49,729 84	15,282 40	33,971 86	44,052 02	4,107 46	.....	523 51	10,127 96	.....
Howard.....	36,413 88	6,904 87	31,211 83	33,189 96	27,477 96	.....	4,964 83	.....	8,736 48
Huntington.....	42,534 38	7,887 91	36,106 02	44,033 50	34,568 60	10,460 55	3,132 00	.....	.....

Jackson	45,193 97	9,132 94	22,199 34	22,257 62	7,794 09	6,843 40	16,073 98
Jasper	36,645 37	15,127 35	24,726 63	24,807 92	15,666 14	6,532 07	16,073 98
Jay	39,504 99	20,382 44	31,038 20	33,789 63	13,474 99	24,385 28	.....
Jefferson	33,590 03	6,190 14	26,859 07	19,861 49	15,006 67	1,909 07	7,906 26
					2,560 06	3,550 37	.....
					7,464 66	.....	.....
Jennings	20,496 19	7,986 41	17,630 37	14,732 20	5,420 45	1,610 12	30,856 96
Johnson	36,877 81	10,605 96	27,487 22	28,578 16	9,167 90	7,136 48	17,550 66
					6,307 42	8,550 32	.....
					16,650 04	9,450 35	.....
Knox	56,889 41	16,313 90	26,414 05	40,643 05	9,543 13	7,934 64	22,113 67
Kosciusko	47,016 15	24,066 92	37,851 57	37,549 77	12,111 58	5,120 87	.....
					30,985 35	2,346 47	.....
Lagrange	21,353 46	6,530 25	27,982 01	28,847 35	5,241 17	2,438 49	.....
Lake	73,944 70	38,540 46	49,158 70	69,700 24	14,445 85	.....	77,027 49
Laporte	63,914 21	19,332 09	45,352 94	47,675 17	17,460 41	2,075 64	19,929 47
Lawrence	28,648 38	7,138 06	23,080 94	24,955 29	1,262 00	4,828 65	.....
Madison	125,411 74	18,537 06	90,638 39	3,337 39	20,763 82	4,573 23	58,024 39
					4,060 33	9,061 58	.....
					49,025 65	736 45	.....
Marion	593,272 39	30,793 68	49,084 17	41,744 30	28,231 20	13,831 27	14,507 89
Marshall	33,207 27	14,243 97	33,613 55	35,932 13	20,792 60	2,533 88	8,234 55
Marth	22,825 70	7,148 81	11,515 07	10,040 15	5,714 23	1,980 18	2,136 13
Miami	58,516 98	15,016 40	34,603 18	48,789 44	10,350 81	3,851 46	12,012 84
					19,835 36	.....	.....
					1,386 21	5,319 57	27,649 26
Monroe	41,374 22	7,662 42	23,250 00	23,148 41	3,070 54	.....	.....
Montgomery	60,618 08	12,829 83	45,083 23	51,149 82	35,178 62	6,817 79	15,406 09
Morgan	40,357 18	11,511 46	27,287 66	28,386 76	24,882 90	5,530 30	2,674 17
Newton	21,746 08	9,536 08	21,105 83	16,333 60	29,805 64	1,588 09	15,800 77
Noble	36,462 17	7,280 99	32,292 85	25,898 37	8,540 80	2,925 95	.....
					23,196 89	.....	.....
Ohio	7,890 52	2,305 60	5,291 17	4,603 30	1,148 31	384 53	3,086 38
					2,650 67	.....	.....
Orange	35,890 85	6,735 82	14,587 51	10,276 50	10,528 59	2,503 82	16,504 52
Owen	42,657 13	10,330 70	17,426 08	15,631 69	3,466 49	2,686 97	22,840 40
Parke	33,942 43	10,381 10	27,992 42	33,402 79	7,591 29	.....	55,256 90
Perry	31,535 26	8,233 74	9,922 88	12,613 52	18,858 21	7,315 40	1,550 97
Pike	30,786 34	10,630 70	15,035 98	12,239 26	6,298 07	3,282 98	.....
					4,567 20	6,071 97	5,926 77
					5,742 51	.....	.....

ABSTRACT OF TAX DUPLICATE FOR 1901—Continued.

NAME OF COUNTY.	County Tax.	Township Tax.	Tuition Tax.	Special School Tax.	Road Tax.	Bond and Sinking Fund.	Relief of Poor Tax.	Bridges.	Gravel Road.
Porter.....	\$49,433 78	\$13,448 37	\$39,085 14	\$11,991 32	\$9,197 58		\$1,922 88		\$27,069 02
Posey.....	51,138 38	13,738 25	25,297 76	28,926 92	10,518 26		4,518 81	\$8,945 06	10,803 90
Pulaski.....	17,727 38	10,465 32	18,165 61	21,703 36	21,906 50	\$1,912 75	781 91	7,383 84	
Putnam.....	35,783 85	13,410 10	33,046 52	26,635 68	16,455 35	6,505 98	2,994 46	4,617 80	21,646 14
Randolph.....	35,604 85	12,666 33	38,001 45	46,156 33	11,738 84	13,701 13	5,339 92	20,941 45	22,264 14
Ripley.....	37,123 05	9,259 89	14,027 75	14,007 60	20,599 16		1,354 83		2,970 80
Rush.....	43,388 92	14,789 53	32,119 18	26,948 83	33,573 88		3,582 34		14,392 83
Scott.....	16,200 18	3,750 66	6,686 54	5,876 31	1,631 57	2,790 59	806 08		12,254 91
Shelby.....	41,545 51	12,725 63	40,226 38	35,414 01	7,255 40		3,789 13		
Spencer.....	48,787 86	9,847 04	20,426 35	20,669 91	13,714 59	5,883 15	3,414 95		6,948 75
Starke.....	34,783 43	28,259 38	14,425 16	17,353 86	4,959 86	6,570 29	2,477 95		8,162 97
Steuben.....	19,566 10	9,176 14	25,606 46	20,309 59	9,036 90	129 79	1,531 77		
St. Joseph.....	67,854 88	30,534 65	52,017 60	111,763 15	15,360 09	18,352 70	7,571 26	18,352 66	
Sullivan.....	72,241 91	17,786 24	28,487 99	32,835 03	3,459 51		4,858 16		59,116 07
Switzerland.....	23,608 59	5,438 89	8,384 45	9,065 87	4,628 01		1,717 67		14,394 69
Tippecanoe.....	85,971 30	14,004 37	57,030 30	79,330 03	9,752 60	37,491 93	10,381 46		
Tipton.....	19,453 66	7,071 70	18,263 18	28,157 97	22,306 26	707 71	7,144 53	6,905 41	
Union.....	12,310 66	4,125 53	11,638 43	10,973 12	5,204 89	1,588 33	948 54	8,605 58	
Vanderburgh.....	180,759 82	6,887 21	86,239 20	69,066 59	11,571 70	31,296 42	19,447 66		23,472 31
					3,766 15				

Vermillion.....	44,788 78	6,789 89	21,426 08	20,077 28	13,947 19	4,359 34	5,256 36	13,310 60
Vigo.....	128,834 37	14,679 94	88,777 43	82,582 16	{ 7,803 38 15,706 87 }	{ }	6,530 11	23,221 14
Wabash.....	55,303 54	10,798 26	50,934 75	36,757 23	{ 8,357 96 21,841 95 }	{ }	4,605 49	.....
Warren.....	25,010 70	9,096 29	21,829 66	{ 698 05 15,911 90 }	{ 22,007 14 5,245 02 }	1,524 40	3,027 78	9,434 38
Warrick.....	52,317 07	8,912 71	17,589 24	14,491 35	{ 5,215 21 }	{ }	4,121 00	4,846 18
Washington.....	20,576 11	8,962 30	20,319 53	17,242 20	16,702 09	.....	1,121 98	.....
Wayne.....	67,543 78	12,165 87	67,171 28	55,100 95	32,373 85	42,445 26	11,746 42	.....
Wells.....	54,421 85	7,581 38	36,043 52	42,250 72	19,313 43	.....	4,400 98	.....
White.....	32,833 52	11,803 50	29,359 59	31,282 19	25,226 72	.....	1,327 71	.....
Whitley.....	11,557 53	9,702 91	24,967 80	28,509 36	{ 9,154 95 26,064 89 }	4,475 30	2,094 02	16,738 26
Total.....	\$4,778,721 65	\$1,127,838 39	\$2,772,918 14	\$3,122,228 97	\$1,899,857 95	\$574,711 98	\$405,877 11	\$902,450 53

ABSTRACT OF TAX DUPLICATE FOR 1901—Continued.

Showing the Total Taxable Property of the State, Real and Personal, Including Railroad and Other Corporate Property, Together with the Amount of Taxes Levied Thereon for State and Local Purposes, and Also the Number of Taxable Polls in the Several Counties of the State, for the Year 1901.

NAME OF COUNTY.									
Lights, Water, Miscellaneous.	Gravel Road Repair and Ditch.	Library, Court House, Jail, School House.	Corporation.	Total Tax of 1901.	Delinquent Tax of 1900 and Previous Years.	Total Taxes Including Delinquencies.	Deductions of Taxes on Account of Mortgage Indebtedness.		
Adams.....	\$23 00	\$2,259 12	\$28,493 71	\$24,176 00	\$5,928 27	\$29,089 23	\$1,026 09		
Allen.....	2,411 54	47,266 98	256,361 58	876,685 97	127,682 86	1,004,378 13	24,214 17		
Bartholomew.....	1,417 91	13,631 82	84 40	245,530 43	2,585 53	248,415 96	212,865 62		
Benton.....	2,899 08	11 69	8,445 35	191,630 04	21,835 58	212,865 62	4,795 77		
Blackford.....	365 00	10,088 04	24,982 25	167,228 73	12,296 13	179,524 86			
Boone.....	858 15		5,769 60	228,521 13	18,470 46	246,991 59	8,045 79		
Brown.....			170 26	40,007 11	8,321 34	48,388 45			
Carroll.....			363 97	216,617 81	29,916 97	246,534 78	7,440 49		
Cass.....	2,715 94		425 38	335,248 14	84,296 14	419,544 28			
Clark.....			1,235 32	198,372 65	95,926 54	294,299 19	2,625 78		
Clay.....	575 58	6,523 97	2,449 56	263,083 22	24,685 74	287,768 96			
Clinton.....		21,109 87	1,575 77	263,255 57	106,549 71	369,805 28	9,676 80		
Crawford.....	966 82		1,930 34	70,707 27	18,293 00	89,000 27	1,620 46		
Davies.....	3,922 82		2,234 39	180,014 81	33,680 35	213,695 16			
Dearborn.....	1,714 29		3,136 89	135,731 55	32,709 15	168,440 70	3,921 56		
Decatur.....	2,049 73			223,174 28	4,089 24	227,263 52			
Dekalb.....	17,145 61		14,533 64	228,928 27	28,633 66	256,561 93	8,070 11		
Delaware.....		20,387 18		412,697 27	66,673 18	479,370 45	10,622 62		
Dubois.....	1,969 12		1,445 08	104,174 40	2,740 72	106,915 12	2,842 35		
Elkhart.....	3,367 78		5,361 08	319,660 78	13,707 09	333,427 87	12,402 76		

ABSTRACT OF TAX DUPLICATE FOR 1901—Continued.

NAME OF COUNTY.	NAME OF COUNTY.					Total Tax of 1901.	Delinquent Tax of 1900 and Previous Years.	Total Taxes Including Delinquencies.	Deductions of Taxes on Account of Mortgage Indebtedness.
	Lights, Water, Miscellaneous.	Gravel Road Repair and Ditch.	Library, Court House, Jail, School House.	Corporation.	Total Tax of 1901.				
Parke.....	\$242 15	.....	\$1,213 37	\$6,763 68	\$234,497 58	\$5,023 38	\$239,520 96	\$4,728 64	.....
Perry.....	.....	.....	593 17	.....	85,715 97	17,196 72	102,912 69	.....	.....
Pike.....	1,485 47	.....	391 89	4,039 34	118,224 90	36,138 97	154,363 87	.....	.....
Porter.....	.....	.....	370 66	2,692 71	255,485 17	16,628 71	272,113 88	6,270 98	.....
Posey.....	.....	.....	.....	4,353 96	194,917 47	41,357 70	236,275 17	4,212 09	.....
Pulaski.....	4,322 17	\$22,443 53	737 56	2,408 84	133,609 41	12,060 84	145,670 25	5,247 74	.....
Putnam.....	{ 2,511 96	.....	.....	1,711 89	228,250 03	14,130 63	242,400 66	.....	.....
Randolph.....	{ 10,685 51	.....	.....	7,535 47	306,628 80	26,007 76	332,636 56	.....	.....
Ripley.....	1,121 58	.....	3,402 87	4,079 33	133,129 96	11,212 70	144,342 66	.....	.....
Rush.....	3,198 59	.....	26,670 64	1,820 14	250,363 65	10,815 61	261,179 26	.....	.....
Scott.....	.....	2,700 56	.....	1,452 09	65,675 28	11,194 85	76,870 13	2,208 65	.....
Shelby.....	3,433 23	9,616 98	2,911 35	2,177 86	245,483 47	6,520 10	252,003 57	8,163 53	.....
Spencer.....	.....	544 71	.....	9,309 00	164,531 83	9,021 57	174,153 40	.....	.....
Starke.....	11,707 56	.....	.....	7,788 42	165,232 68	16,302 43	181,535 11	3,615 62	.....
St. Joseph.....	19,769 95	.....	.....	7,319 10	146,919 39	5,643 06	152,562 45	.....	.....
Steuben.....	13,091 26	.....	6,593 15	13,717 96	457,302 31	25,775 96	483,078 27	.....	.....
Sullivan.....	.....	.....	10,769 10	275,098 93	275,098 93	4,422 94	279,521 87	.....	.....
Switzerland.....	.....	2,689 76	.....	346 28	85,132 69	12,106 74	97,239 43	3,145 19	.....
Tippecanoe.....	2,312 16	22,615 30	1,734 12	5,983 23	440,465 96	35,409 84	475,875 80	.....	.....
Tipton.....	1,415 42	19,729 78	9,087 44	.....	160,728 61	21,841 78	182,570 39	.....	.....
Union.....	6,843 79	5,612 34	5,612 34	7,779 58	108,078 83	1,808 80	109,887 63	.....	.....
Vanderburgh.....	.....	.....	1,413 25	1,413 25	5,611 86	120,852 09	671,338 84	.....	.....
Vermillion.....	.....	.....	10,331 14	10,331 14	108,886 35	9,471 78	178,357 13	3,876 45	.....
Vigo.....	9,424 81	.....	33,116 56	344 88	518,852 39	121,699 44	640,551 83	13,416 15	.....

Wabash.....	20,848 10	15,663 42	159 00	.....	281,925 02	11,829 89	293,754 91	.....
Warren.....	4,388 31	.....	.....	7,171 89	150,074 38	10,207 83	160,282 21	.....
Warrick.....	1,413 22	.....	885 82	8,210 82	146,933 33	39,061 10	186,594 43	6,519 94
Washington.....	37,171 18	.....	.....	.....	148,516 94	19,970 77	168,487 71	3,221 21
Wayne.....	132,205 74	13,840 89	8,142 40	6,403 98	537,906 92	20,905 23	558,812 15	13,303 58
Wells.....	.....	11,163 45	20,001 16	22,766 61	264,110 65	8,648 57	272,759 22	.....
White.....	.....	9,418 69	8,633 83	.....	205,261 82	16,576 03	221,837 85	.....
Whitley.....	.....	{ 5,993 53 }	.....	27,283 56	192,650 81	14,490 86	207,141 67	5,942 28
.....	.....	{ 1,118 80 }	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$184,537 93	\$387,724 80	\$941,358 77	\$1,815,031 17	\$24,136,129 64	\$2,633,499 51	\$26,769,629 15	.....

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

STATEMENT.

Showing Condensed Exhibit of the Balance in the State Treasury by Funds at the Beginning of the Fiscal Year, November 1, 1901; also the Amounts Received and Disbursed from the Several Funds During the Fiscal Year Ending October 31, 1902, and the Balance on Hand on Such Date.

Balance in treasury October 31, 1901.....		\$611,649 38
General Fund	\$414,319 39	
School Revenue for Tuition Fund.....	33,928 57	
College Fund, principal.....	50,975 77	
College Fund, interest.....	35 32	
Permanent Endowment Fund, principal.....	41,485 93	
Permanent Endowment Fund, interest.....	405 00	
Benevolent Institution Fund.....	301 53	
State Debt Sinking Fund.....	148 08	
Educational Institution Fund.....	390 45	
Sales Permanent Endowment Fund Lands.....	8,477 82	
Sales University and College Fund Lands.....	4,708 48	
Sales Common School Fund Lands.....	9,138 87	
Unclaimed Estates	29,923 33	
Common School Fund.....	5,732 70	
Swamp Lands	13,518 55	
Excess bids	1,933 25	
Surplus Revenue	500 00	
Escheated Estates	1,258 56	
Sinking Fund	467 78	
		<hr/> 611,649 38

Receipts by Funds During Fiscal Year Ending October 31, 1902.

General Fund	\$4,516,505 54	
School Revenue for Tuition	2,318,866 69	
College Fund, principal.....	14,984 94	
College Fund, interest.....	3,886 66	
Permanent Endowment Fund, principal.....	84,550 00	
Permanent Endowment Fund, interest.....	25,091 63	
Benevolent Institution Fund	676,000 37	
State Debt Sinking Fund.....	405,413 35	
Educational Institution Fund.....	225,346 02	
Sales Permanent Endowment Fund Indiana University Lands	7,657 43	
Sales University and College Fund Lands.....	2,045 60	
Sales of Lands, Common School Fund.....	102 50	
Swamp Land Fund.....	50 00	
Total.....		\$8,280,500 73
Less School Fund reapportionment.....	\$233,024 37	
Less transfer warrants.....	901,500 00	
Less advance payments, same as disbursements.....	896,962 59	
Total.....		<hr/> 2,031,486 96
Net receipts.....		<hr/> \$6,249,013 77

Disbursements by Funds During Fiscal Year Ending October 31, 1902.

General Fund	\$4,622,830 43	
School Revenue for Tuition.....	2,333,669 15	
College Fund, principal.....	900 00	
College Fund, interest.....	2,000 00	
Permanent Endowment Fund, principal.....	80,251 08	
Permanent Endowment Fund, interest.....	21,526 98	
Benevolent Institution Fund.....	676,000 00	
State Debt Sinking Fund.....	405,500 00	
Educational Institution Fund.....	225,500 00	
Sales Permanent Endowment Fund Lands.....	10,015 75	
Unclaimed Estates	1,023 55	
Escheated Estates	69 30	
Total		\$8,379,289 54
Less transfer from Benevolent Institution and State Debt Sinking Funds to General Fund.....	\$901,500 00	
Less School Fund reapportionment.....	225,024 37	
Less advance payments, same as receipts.....	896,962 59	
Total		2,031,486 96
Net disbursements		\$6,347,802 58

RECAPITULATION.

Balance in treasury, October 31, 1901.....	\$611,649 38	
Net cash receipts	6,249,013 77	
Total		\$6,860,663 15
Net cash disbursements.....		6,347,802 58
Balance in treasury October 31, 1902.....		\$512,860 57
General Fund	\$307,994 50	
School Revenue	18,934 56	
College Fund, principal.....	65,060 71	
College Fund, interest.....	1,921 98	
Permanent Endowment Fund, principal.....	45,781 85	
Permanent Endowment Fund, interest.....	3,969 65	
Benevolent Institution Fund.....	301 90	
State Debt Sinking Fund.....	61 43	
Educational Institution Fund.....	236 47	
Sales Permanent Endowment Indiana University Lands.....	6,119 50	
Sales University and College Fund Lands.....	6,754 08	
Sales of Lands Common School Fund.....	9,241 37	
Unclaimed Estates	23,091 03	
Common School Fund.....	5,732 70	
Swamp Land Fund.....	13,568 55	
Excess bids Sinking Fund.....	1,933 25	
Surplus Revenue Fund.....	500 00	
Escheated Estates	1,189 26	
Sinking Fund	467 78	

512,860 57

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

**Below is Given a Statement Showing the Amount of State Debt at the Close of the Fiscal Year, October 31, 1902.*

FOREIGN DEBT.

Five per cent. State stock certificate, due and interest stopped		\$3,469 99
Two and one-half per cent. State stock certificates, due and interest stopped		2,145 13
Total		\$5,615 12
Three per cent. refunding School Fund bonds, dated June, 1889, and payable at the pleasure of the State after June 18, 1899, due June 18, 1909, held as follows:		
Dry Dock Savings Bank, New York.....	\$88,000 00	
Emigrant Savings Bank, New York.....	500,000 00	
Chas. and M. Fleishman, New York.....	15,000 00	
Fidelity and Casualty Company, New York.....	50,000 00	
German Savings Bank, New York.....	232,000 00	
Sarah J. Green, Manchester, New Hampshire.....	5,000 00	
Moses Taylor Pyne, Stephen S. Palmer, Trustees:		
Mary Lewis	\$6,000 00	
H. C. Taylor.....	6,000 00	
G. C. Taylor.....	6,000 00	
Kate W. Winthrop.....	3,000 00	
Alberta Pyne	3,000 00	
		24,000 00
United States Casualty Company, New York.....	58,000 00	
Geo. A. Stanton, New York.....	30,000 00	
Seaman's Bank for Savings, New York.....	40,000 00	
Schenectady Savings Bank, Schenectady, New York.....	50,000 00	
Troy Savings Bank, New York.....	50,000 00	
R. Winthrop & Co.....	51,000 00	
R. Winthrop & Co., Trustees.....	50,000 00	
R. Winthrop & Co., Trustees.....	20,000 00	
Auburn Savings Bank, Auburn, New York.....	20,000 00	
Burlington Savings Bank, Burlington, Vermont.....	17,000 00	
A. B. Cross, Concord, New Hampshire.....	1,000 00	
Fletcher K. Barrows, Brattleboro, Vermont.....	2,000 00	
Total		\$1,313,000 00
Three and one-half per cent. registered funding bonds, temporary loan, dated April 1, 1895, due April 1, 1915, issued under the provisions of an act approved March 5, 1895, and held as follows:		
Moses Taylor Pyne and Stephen S. Palmer, Trustees, New York, New York.....	\$300,000 00	
Bowery Savings Bank, New York, New York.....	285,000 00	
Total		\$585,000 00
Three and one-half per cent. registered (State House) temporary funding loan, dated May 1, 1895, due May 1, 1915, issued under the provisions of an act approved March 5, 1895, held as follows:		
Greenwich Savings Bank, of New York.....	\$210,000 00	
Rochester Savings Bank, Rochester, New York.....	100,000 00	
Franklin Savings Bank, New York, New York.....	100,000 00	
Seamen's Savings Bank, New York, New York.....	60,000 00	
Port Chester Savings Bank, Port Chester, New York.....	30,000 00	
Total		\$500,000 00
Total foreign debt.....		\$2,403,615 12

*Since October 31, 1902, the State has paid \$450,000 of its foreign debt listed in this statement.

DOMESTIC DEBT.

Refunded.

Five per cent. refunded bond held by Purdue University, at Lafayette, Indiana, due April 1, 1921.....	\$340,000 00
Indiana State University (Bloomington) bond, in custody of Treasurer of State, dated October 1, 1885, bearing 5 per cent. interest	\$60,000 00
Indiana State University (Bloomington) bond, in custody of Treasurer of State, dated February 15, 1887, bearing 5 per cent. interest	60,000 00
Indiana State University (Bloomington) bond, in custody of Treasurer of State, dated September 1, 1887, bearing 5 per cent. interest	24,000 00
Total	114,000 00
Total domestic debt.....	\$484,000 00

RECAPITULATION.

Total foreign debt.....	\$2,403,615 12
Total domestic debt.....	484,000 00
Total State debt.....	\$2,887,615 12

INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT.

The Following is an Exhibit of the Amount of Interest Due Annually on Each of the Issues of the Bonds of the State, and the Dates When the Same are Payable

INTEREST ON FOREIGN DEBT.

School Fund refunding bonds of 1880, principal, \$1,313,000; interest, 3 per cent., payable June 18th and December 18th....	\$39,390 00
Funding bonds, temporary loan, principal, \$585,000; interest, 3½ per cent., payable April 1st and October 1st.....	20,475 00
New State House temporary funding loan, principal, \$500,000; interest, 3½ per cent., payable May 1st and November 1st	17,500 00
Total interest on foreign debt.....	\$77,365 00

INTEREST ON DOMESTIC DEBT.

Purdue University bonds, \$340,000, at 5 per cent. interest, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October	\$17,000 00
Indiana University bonds (Bloomington), \$144,000, at 5 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, on May 1st and November 1st	7,200 00
Total interest on domestic debt.....	\$24,200 00

RECAPITULATION.

Total interest on foreign debt.....	\$77,365 00
Total interest on domestic debt.....	24,200 00
Total amount of interest.....	\$101,565 00
State debt, in round numbers.....	\$2,500,000 00
Taxables, in round numbers.....	1,400,000,000 00
The debt amounts to less than one-fifth of 1 per cent. of the taxable property.	

STEAM RAILROADS.

Assessment and Valuation of Railroad Track, Rolling Stock and Improvements on Right of Way of Steam Railroads, in the State of Indiana, by the State Board of Tax Commissioners, for the Year 1903.

NAMES OF RAILROADS.	MAIN TRACK.		SECOND MAIN TRACK.		SIDE TRACK.		ROLLING STOCK.		Improve- ments on Right of Way.
	Miles.	Per Mile.	Miles.	Per Mile.	Miles.	Per Mile.	Miles.	Per Mile.	
Anderson Belt.....	2.15	\$4,000	.....	.....	1.86	\$1,000	.....	.....	.....
Attica, Covington & Southern.....	14.47	4,000	.....	.....	1.65	1,000	14.47	\$500	\$250
Baltimore & Ohio & Chicago.....	154.66	22,000	44.69	\$8,000	89.87	3,000	154.66	2,250	69,540
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern.....	169.23	22,000	15.35	8,000	101.77	3,000	169.23	2,500	155,980
Louisville Division.....	60.76	19,000	.....	.....	11.40	3,000	60.76	2,000	5,825
Bedford Belt.....	4.10	32,000	.....	.....	6.30	5,000	.....	.....	.....
Bedford Stone.....	3.14	6,000	.....	.....	.80	1,000	3.14	1,000	.....
Bedford & Bloomfield.....	14.29	5,000	.....	.....	7.60	1,000	40.29	500	5,725
Cairo, Vincennes & Chicago.....	6.85	8,000	.....	.....	.12	3,000	6.85	1,500	25
Central Indiana.....	117.54	5,000	.....	.....	17.28	1,500	117.54	1,000	16,010
Chicago & Erie.....	159.76	23,000	.....	.....	84.79	3,000	159.76	2,250	82,760
Chicago & Calumet Terminal.....	9.67	30,000	.....	.....	20.07	3,500	9.67	3,000	22,130
Chicago & Eastern Illinois—									
Terre Haute Division.....	43.25	27,000	8.18	6,000	41.73	3,500	43.25	4,500	20,460
Brazil Division.....	171.58	13,000	.....	.....	66.58	3,000	171.58	2,000	23,950
Brazil Branch.....	12.61	6,000	.....	.....	15.33	2,500	12.61	3,000	850

Chicago, Indiana & Eastern.....	41.28	10,000	.....	.....	8.30	1,500	41.28	1,500	10,600
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville.....	391.07	18,000	.....	.....	135.17	3,000	391.07	3,000	139,000
Michigan City Division.....	59.73	12,000	.....	.....	13.45	3,000	59.73	1,500	.....
Chicago Junction.....	3.75	30,000	.....	.....	3.63	1,500	3.75	3,500	1,850
Chicago, Lake Shore & Eastern.....	8.44	30,000	7.74	\$7,500	11.22	1,500	8.44	1,500	400
Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans.....	4.58	15,000	.....	.....	2.81	2,000	4.58	1,000	5,750
Chicago & South Bend.....	.90	15,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.90	6,000	.....
Chicago & Wabash Valley.....	29.55	3,000	.....	.....	1.13	1,000	29.55	100	.....
Chicago & West Michigan.....	34.46	9,000	.....	.....	5.90	2,500	34.46	1,000	7,975
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western—									
Cincinnati Division.....	78.26	26,000	.....	.....	18.53	3,500	78.26	2,500	11,370
Springfield Division.....	76.26	10,000	.....	.....	15.01	3,000	76.26	1,000	45,525
Cincinnati, Lafayette & Chicago.....	23.71	29,000	.....	.....	6.00	4,000	23.71	3,000	2,535
Cincinnati, Richmond & Ft. Wayne.....	85.77	17,000	.....	.....	15.87	3,500	85.77	1,000	14,350
Cincinnati, Richmond & Muncie.....	168.40	7,000	}	.....	18.96	2,000	218.67	1,000	47,700
Cincinnati & Southern Ohio River.....	50.27	5,000		.....	1.60	2,000	3.69	2,000	350
Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan.....	3.69	5,000	.....	.....	55.42	2,500	168.84	2,500	59,005
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis—									
Indianapolis Division.....	83.84	35,000	2.86	8,000	69.53	4,000	83.84	3,500	111,690
St. Louis Division ..	80.50	26,000	.56	8,000	55.18	4,000	80.50	3,500	27,230
Chicago Division.....	153.84	29,000	3.68	8,000	89.87	4,000	153.84	3,500	145,220
Chicago Division, over L. E. & W.....	2.91	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.89	1,500	.....
Lawrenceburg Branch.....	24.28	5,000	.....	.....	5.51	2,000	2.91	1,500	1,460
Columbus, Hope & Greensburg.....									
East Chicago Belt.....	24.28	5,000	.....	.....	3.93	2,000	24.28	1,500	870
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern.....	5.22	10,000	.....	.....	5.34	2,000	5.22	1,000	500
Elkhart & Western.....	43.08	20,000	.....	.....	14.81	3,000	43.08	2,000	4,495
Elwood, Anderson & Lapel.....	11.72	8,000	.....	.....	39.21	2,000	11.72	500	4,230
	1.11	20,000	.....	.....	3.40	1,500	1.11	2,000	400

STEAM RAILROADS—Continued.

NAMES OF RAILROADS.	MAIN TRACK.		SECOND MAIN TRACK.		SIDE TRACK.		ROLLING STOCK.		Improvements on Right of Way.
	Miles.	Per Mile	Miles.	Per Mile.	Miles.	Per Mile.	Miles.	Per Mile.	
Evansville Belt.....	4.45	\$13,000	.....	.....	4.77	\$6,000	.....	.....	.....
Evansville & Indianapolis.....	134.15	8,500	.....	.....	28.18	2,000	134.15	\$500	\$4,175
Evansville, Suburban & Newburg.....	10.27	4,000	.....	.....	1.53	2,000	10.27	500	1,050
Evansville & Terre Haute.....	145.35	22,000	11.75	\$10,000	65.82	3,500	145.35	4,000	59,745
Fairland, Franklin & Martinsville.....	38.23	5,000	.....	.....	4.39	2,000	38.23	500	1,380
Findlay, Ft. Wayne & Western.....	17.57	7,000	.....	.....	.97	1,500	17.57	2,000	50
Ft. Wayne & Detroit.....	30.83	20,000	.....	.....	8.70	3,000	30.83	2,000	5,725
Ft. Wayne, Cincinnati & Louisville.....	128.07	13,000	.....	.....	30.48	3,000	128.70	2,000	15,925
Ft. Wayne & Jackson.....	53.29	8,500	.....	.....	9.91	2,500	53.29	2,500	15,085
Grassale Chemical Co.....	1.36	6,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Rapids & Indiana.....	53.11	18,000	.....	.....	9.85	3,500	53.11	1,500	12,950
Grand Trunk & Western.....	80.67	34,000	63.23	5,000	22.11	4,000	80.67	3,500	32,860
Harrison Branch.....	.81	5,000	.....	.....	.76	2,000	.81	1,500	400
Henderson Bridge Co.....	9.36	40,000	.....	.....	1.80	5,000	.....	.....	25
Illinois Central.....	37.69	8,000	.....	.....	6.18	2,000	37.69	2,000	7,070
Illinois & Indiana.....	32.10	7,000	.....	.....	8.47	2,000	32.10	500	3,845
Indiana Harbor.....	4.82	5,000	4.78	4,000	6.74	1,500	.....	.....	1,750
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa.....	81.88	16,000	.....	.....	23.70	3,000	81.88	1,500	8,995
Indiana Northern.....	2.00	6,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.00	2,000	.....
Indiana Stone.....	9.22	5,000	.....	.....	6.64	500	9.22	500	330
Indianapolis Belt.....	9.55	120,000	9.39	35,000	8.21	26,000	9.55	7,000	12,345
Indianapolis Union.....	.92	1,250,000	.92	500,000	2.51	212,000	.....	.....	500,600
Indianapolis & Vincennes.....	116.92	14,000	.....	.....	16.17	2,500	116.92	2,000	10,110
Gosport Branch.....	4.31	2,000	.....	.....	.24	2,000	4.31	800	.....
Island Coal Branch.....	11.88	7,000	.....	.....	7.94	2,000	11.88	800	.....

Joliet & Northern Indiana.....	15.66	16,000	.....	4.93	3,000	15.66	2,500	1,790
Kentucky & Indiana Bridge Co.....	.35	25,000	.....	.....	.....	.35	7,500	125
Lafayette Union.....	6.50	4,000	.....	2.50	1,000	.....	.....	.....
Lake Erie & Western.....	317.13	16,000	.....	104.71	3,000	317.13	2,300	76,820
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.....	152.94	41,000	167.63	108.83	4,000	152.94	6,000	166,255
Logansport & Toledo.....	94.00	9,000	.....	25.15	3,000	94.00	2,000	17,840
Louisville Bridge Co.....	.08	2,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.00	1,500	.....
Louisville & Jeffersonville Bridge Co.....	1.21	125,000	.....	4.08	3,500	1.21	6,000	750
Louisville & Nashville.....	28.47	16,000	1.81	22.52	3,000	28.47	2,500	140,335
Louisville, New Albany & Corydon.....	7.68	5,000	.....	4.94	1,000	7.68	500	545
Michigan Air Line.....	6.06	8,000	.....	1.55	2,500	6.06	3,000	2,100
Michigan Central.....	42.80	35,000	42.50	33.37	4,000	42.50	5,000	39,505
Montpelier & Chicago.....	139.26	17,000	.....	46.72	3,000	139.26	2,500	38,060
New York, Chicago & St. Louis.....	151.02	31,000	.....	40.72	4,000	151.02	2,500	28,825
Orleans, West Baden & French Lick.....	17.76	9,000	.....	2.93	1,500	17.76	1,000	2,255
Peoria & Eastern—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Division.....	79.09	16,000	.....	33.72	3,000	79.09	2,500	27,875
Eastern Division.....	75.06	14,000	.....	16.98	3,000	75.06	2,000	4,725
Peru & Detroit.....	7.26	3,000	.....	.52	1,000	.....	.....	.....
Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis Division.....	71.83	45,000	6.84	41.01	4,500	71.83	5,000	182,900
Logansport Division.....	182.41	42,000	28.75	122.77	4,500	182.41	5,000	105,565
Effner Branch.....	60.19	12,000	.04	13.02	2,500	60.19	3,000	8,215
Louisville Division.....	114.41	21,000	4.23	44.23	4,500	114.41	5,000	39,080
Louisville Division, over L. E. & W.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54.03	1,000	.....
Madison Branch.....	44.90	10,500	.....	12.10	2,500	44.90	3,000	14,420
Cambridge Branch.....	63.04	10,500	.....	7.67	2,500	63.04	3,000	3,640
Richmond Division.....	106.05	23,000	.....	41.60	4,500	106.05	5,000	24,590

STEAM RAILROADS—Continued.

NAMES OF RAILROADS.	MAIN TRACK.		SECOND MAIN TRACK.		SIDE TRACK.		ROLLING STOCK.		Improvements on Right of Way.
	Miles.	Per Mile.	Miles.	Per Mile.	Miles.	Per Mile.	Miles.	Per Mile.	
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.....	152.57	\$57,000	83.72	\$10,000	86.24	\$5,000	152.57	\$6,500	\$233,235
Rantoul.....	8.22	8,500	.....	.....	.56	2,000	8.22	500	520
South Chicago & Southern.....	7.56	7,000	.....	.....	3.96	2,000	.....	.....	2,825
Southern.....	118.28	15,000	4.14	8,000	42.37	3,000	.....	.....	{
Evansville Branch.....	54.22	11,000	.....	.....	10.16	2,500	118.28	2,000	
Rockport Branch.....	16.15	5,000	.....	.....	1.53	2,500	54.22	2,000	
Cannelton Branch.....	22.72	5,000	.....	.....	2.13	2,500	16.15	1,000	
Southern Indiana (East End).....	120.37	10,000	{	.....	.....	.....	22.72	1,000	74,505
Standard Oil Company.....	26.10	6,000		.....	.....	46.99	1,500	.....	.....
St. Joseph, South Bend & Southern.....	14.17	7,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.17	500	59,850
Sturgis, Goshen & St. Louis.....	14.21	5,000	.....	.....	2.57	1,500	.....	.....	{
Terre Haute & Indianapolis.....	25.64	5,000	.....	.....	2.33	2,000	14.21	3,500	
Terre Haute & Logansport.....	79.90	34,000	.....	.....	135.68	5,000	25.64	1,800	
.....	182.17	11,000	.....	.....	62.94	3,000	79.90	5,000	
Toledo, St. Louis & Western.....	171.20	13,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	182.17	2,000	159,880
Vernon, Greensburg & Rushville.....	44.67	11,500	.....	.....	44.50	3,000	.....	.....	29,850
Vernon, Greensburg & Rushville, over B. & O. S. W.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.16	2,000	171.20	2,000	52,015
Wabash.....	166.00	25,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	44.67	1,500	4,220
White River.....	.46	20,000	.....	.....	90.02	4,000	.....	500	{
White Water.....	62.54	5,000	.....	.....	.80	10,000	166.00	2,500	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.14	2,500	.....	1,000	118,650
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62.50	.....	3,530

STREET, URBAN, INTERURBAN AND SUBURBAN RAILWAYS.

Assessment and Valuation of Railroad Track, Rolling Stock and Improvements on Right of Way of Street, Urban, Suburban and Interurban Railways, in the State of Indiana, by the State Board of Tax Commissioners for the Year 1903.

NAMES OF RAILWAYS.	MAIN TRACK.		SECOND MAIN TRACK.		SIDE TRACK.		ROLLING STOCK.		Improvements on Right of Way.
	Miles.	Per Mile.	Miles.	Per Mile.	Miles.	Per Mile.	Miles	Per Mile.	
Broad Ripple Traction Co.....	4.75	\$4,000	.....	.....	1.89	\$1,500	.....	.....	\$5 50
Brownstown & Ewing Street Railway Co.....	1.00	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.00	\$200	.....
Cincinnati, Lawrenceburg & Aurora Electric Street Railway Co.....	9.13	7,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.13	1,000	.....
Chicago & South Shore Railway Co.....	14.05	8,000	.....	.....	.20	1,000	14.05	500	125
John S. Crump Electric Railway and Light Co.	4.24	4,000	.....	.....	.12	2,000	4.24	250	4,000
Evansville Electric Railway Co.....	29.63	12,000	.....	.....	.86	4,000	29.63	1,500	7,600
Ft. Wayne Traction Co.....	19.35	23,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.35	4,000	29,940
Ft. Wayne & Southwestern Traction Co.....	46.13	7,000	.....	.....	1.39	3,000	46.19	1,000	20,000
Hammond, Whiting & East Chicago Electric Railway Co.....	16.87	10,000	6.46	\$3,000	.69	1,500	16.87	1,400	2,500
Highland Railroad Co.....	1.50	3,000	.....	.....	.06	200	1.50	300	250

STREET, URBAN, INTERURBAN AND SUBURBAN RAILWAYS—Continued.

NAMES OF RAILWAYS.	MAIN TRACK.		SECOND MAIN TRACK.		SIDE TRACK.		ROLLING STOCK.		Improvements on Right of Way.
	Miles.	Per Mile.	Miles.	Per Mile.	Miles.	Per Mile.	Miles.	Per Mile.	
Indiana Railway Co.....	41.50	\$14,000	4.61	\$3,000	1.20	\$2,000	41.50	\$1,500	\$10,000
Indianapolis, Columbus & Southern Traction Co.	17.62	11,000			.38	3,000	17.62	1,500	5,800
Indianapolis, Columbus & Southern Traction Co., over Indianapolis T. & T. Co.....							3.00	1,500	
Indianapolis & Eastern Railway Co.....	29.04	12,000			1.16	4,000	29.04	1,000	5,500
Indianapolis & Eastern Railway Co., over Indianapolis T. & T. Co.....							5.00	1,000	
Indianapolis & Martinsville Rapid Transit Co.	{ 13 00 14.33 }	{ 7,000 3,000 }			1.51	3,000	27.33	1,000	
Indianapolis Northern Traction Co.....	10 37	5,000							
Indianapolis & Plainfield Electric Railway Co.	12.16	6,000			.33	2,000			
Indianapolis, Shelbyville and Southeastern Traction Co.....	26.00	8,000			.50	3,000	26.00	1,000	8,000
Indianapolis Street Railway Co.....	111.69	32,000			.54	3,000	111.69	3,000	111,400
Indianapolis Terminal & Traction Co.....	.29	3,500							
Jeffersonville City Railway Co.....	1.75	3,000					1.75	250	200
Kokomo Railway & Light Co.	8.00	8,000			.15	3,000	8.00	1,200	4,500
Lafayette Street Railway Co.....	14.06	8,000					14.06	1,000	14,570
Lake Cities Electric Railway Co.....	2.00	4,000					2.00	500	3,000
Logansport, Rochester & Northern Traction Co.	5.10	5,000			.25	1,000	5.10	1,500	2,000
Logansport Street Railway Co.....	5.50	8,000			.07	2,000	5.50	700	1,700
Madison Light & Railway Co.....	3.00	4,000			.10	2,500	3.00	1,500	2,000
Marion Transit Co.....	5.81	4,000							500

Muncie, Hartford & Ft. Wayne Railway Co....	{ 18.00 9.80 }	8,000 6,000	} .....	.....	.95	3,000	27.80	1,000	19,500
New Albany Street Railway Co.....	6.88	15,000	.....	.....	.22	3,000	6.88	2,000	1,500
Richmond Street & Interurban Railway Co..	24.62	10,000	3.00	5,000	.....	.....	24.62	1,000	12,000
Southern Indiana Interurban Railway Co.....	6.59	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Terre Haute Electric Railway Co.....	35.00	15,000	.....	.....	1.45	2,000	35.00	1,500	28,400
Union Traction Co. of Indiana	130.40	15,000	5.17	4,000	7.35	3,000	130.40	2,000	92,750
Union Traction Co. of Indiana, over Indian- apolis T. & T. Co.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.50	2,000	.....
Vincennes Citizens Street Railway Co.....	5.00	3,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.00	1,000	2,000
Wabash & Logansport Traction Co.....	14.96	6,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wabash River Traction Co.....	18.35	6,000	.....	.....	1.00	3,000	18.35	1,000	8,000
Washington Street Railway Co.....	2.80	5,000	.....	.....	.15	500	2.80	400	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$358,145

TELEPHONE COMPANIES.

Assessment and Valuation of the Property Within the State of Indiana (Exclusive of Real Estate, Structures, Machinery, Fixtures and Appliances Subject to Local Taxation) of Telephone Companies, for the Year 1903.

TELEPHONE COMPANIES.	Miles.	Per Mile.
Advance Telephone Co.....	156.34	\$10 00
Adams Telephone Company.....	15.177 ³⁶	15 00
American Telephone and Telegraph Company.....	70	50 00
Bicknell Telephone Company.....	70	30 00
Big Spring Cooperative Telephone Company.....	96 50	5 00
Bloomington Telephone Company.....	425	40 00
Brownstown Telephone Company.....	58	35 00
Butler Telephone Company.....	28 50	150 00
Cairo Telephone Company.....	108	15 00
Carroll Telephone Company.....	96	70 00
Centerville Cooperative Telephone Company.....	30	60 00
Central Energy Telephone Company.....	350	40 00
Central Indiana Telephone Company.....	71	100 00
Central Union Telephone Company.....	55,808.75	56 00
Chicago Telephone Company.....	610.18	135 00
Citizens' Mutual Telephone Company.....	25.50	10 00
Citizens' Telephone Company, Cambridge City.....	489.75	36 00
Citizens' Telephone Company, Clay County.....	280	25 00
Citizens' Telephone Company, Columbus.....	790	35 00
Citizens' Telephone Company, Decatur.....	247.28	60 00
Citizens' Telephone Company, Dunkirk.....	125	40 00
Citizens' Telephone Company, Edinburg.....	20	150 00
Citizens' Telephone Company, Jamestown.....	45	25 00
Citizens' Telephone Company, Kokomo.....	151	600 00
Citizens' Telephone Company, Marshall.....	205	10 00
Citizens' Telephone Company, Terre Haute.....	1,366.50	60 00
Citizens' Telephone Company, Zanesville.....	220	20 00
Clermont Telephone Company.....	68	20 00
Commercial Telephone Company, Warsaw.....	217	30 00
Columbia City Home Telephone Company.....	111	80 00
Connorsville Telephone Company.....	185	50 00
Covington Coal Creek Cooperative Telephone Company.....	44.50	10 00
Crown Point Telephone Company.....	93.75	75 00
Cumberland Telephone & Telegraph Company.....	6,293.50	60 00
Daisy Telephone Company.....	22	10 00
Danville Mutual Telephone Company.....	153	100 00
Darlington Telephone Company.....	140	20 00
Daviess County Home Telephone Company.....	159	100 00
Dearborn Telephone Company.....	25	10 00
Decatur County Independent Telephone Company.....	1,475	20 00
Delaware & Madison Counties Telephone Company.....	2,438	100 00
Dolan Telephone Company.....	20	10 00
Dubois County Telephone Company.....	237	25 00
Eagle Creek Telephone Company.....	23.50	10 00
Eastern Indiana Telephone Company.....	248.50	50 00
Eckerty, Branchville and Cannelton Telephone Company.....	47	20 00
Eel River Telephone Company.....	400	30 00
Etna Telephone Company.....	71	10 00
Eureka Telephone Company.....	75.50	10 00
Fairmount Telephone Company.....	32	150 00
Farmland Telephone Company.....	237	15 00
Flat Rock Telephone Company.....	132	30 00
Flora & Bringham Telephone Company.....	70	40 00
Fountain Telephone Company.....	21.50	150 00
Franklin Telephone Company.....	59.75	200 00
French Lick, Elon & Eckerty Telephone Company.....	52	10 00
Geneva Telephone Company.....	32	20 00
Globe Telephone Company.....	54	25 00
Greencastle Telephone Company.....	100	75 00
Greencastle & Belle Union Telephone Company.....	24	10 00
Greensfork Telephone Company.....	166	8 00
Greenwood Telephone Company.....	120	20 00
Hagerstown Telephone Company.....	46	50 00
Harrison Telephone Company.....	16.50	10 00
Hartsville Telephone Company.....	23	10 00

TELEPHONE COMPANIES—Continued.

TELEPHONE COMPANIES.	Miles.	Per Mile.
Hazelrigg Coöperative Telephone Company.....	22	\$10 00
Home Telephone Company, Crawfordsville.....	420	60 00
Home Telephone Company, Elkhart.....	464	170 00
Home Telephone Company, Ft. Wayne.....	362	250 00
Home Telephone Company, New Albany.....	174.72	35 00
Home Telephone Company, Noblesville.....	100	100 00
Home Telephone Company, Portland.....	159	60 00
Home Telephone Company, Wabash.....	466	50 00
Hoosier Telephone Company.....	446	20 00
Hope Independent Telephone Company.....	288	15 00
Huntingburg Telephone Company.....	25	40 00
Indiana Central Telephone Company.....	38	20 00
Indiana Electric Telephone Company.....	225	10 00
Jackson Telephone Company.....	48	20 00
Jasper County Telephone Company.....	399.50	25 00
Jennings County Telephone Company.....	143.10	20 00
Knox Telephone Company.....	60	40 00
Knox County Telephone Company.....	282	120 00
Lafayette Telephone Company.....	598	90 00
La Fontaine Telephone Company.....	140	20 00
La Porte Telephone Company.....	153.50	75 00
Lawrence Telephone Company.....	21	20 00
Lawrenceburg, Guilford & Dover Telephone Company.....	23	15 00
Lebanon Telephone Company.....	252	60 00
Logansport Home Telephone Company.....	1,126	25 00
Luce & Ohio Townships Telephone Company.....	341.70	30 00
Luther Rural Telephone Company.....	208	10 00
Lynn Local Telephone Company.....	217	10 00
Madison Telephone Company.....	140	60 00
Mansfield & Carbon Coöperative Telephone Company.....	10	50 00
Martinsville Telephone Company.....	245.75	80 00
Merchants' Mutual Telephone Company.....	276	115 00
Mellott Telephone Company.....	113	20 00
Mill Creek Telephone Company.....	35	60 00
Mohawk Telephone Company.....	83	10 00
Monon Telephone Company.....	40	35 00
Monticello Telephone Company.....	98.50	100 00
Montmorenci Telephone Company.....	48.50	10 00
Mooreville Telephone Company.....	134	15 00
Morgantown Telephone Company.....	142	15 00
Mugg Telephone Company.....	89.25	75 00
Mutual Telephone Company.....	293	50 00
National Telephone & Telegraph Company.....	851.25	50 00
Needmore Telephone Company.....	33.50	10 00
New Augusta Independent Telephone Company.....	370	5 00
New Telephone Company.....	2,738.52	140 00
New Castle Telephone Company.....	200	30 00
New Haven Telephone Company.....	4	200 00
New Home Telephone Company.....	398.50	60 00
New Long Distance Telephone Company.....	4,250	25 00
New Market Coöperative Telephone Company.....	135	10 00
Newtown Telephone Company.....	51	15 00
Noble County Telephone Company.....	80	50 00
North Manchester Telephone Company.....	134	40 00
North Vernon & Vernon Telephone Company.....	98.75	55 00
Northern Indiana & Southern Michigan Telephone, Telegraph & Cable Company.....	616.20	14 00
Northwestern Indiana Telephone Company.....	262.65	60 00
Odell Telephone Company.....	318	20 00
Ohio River Telephone Company.....	400.25	15 00
Otterbein Telephone Company.....	229	30 00
Overland Telephone Company.....	23.50	10 00
Palmyra Independent Telephone Company.....	50	30 00
Parke Telephone Company.....	377.25	35 00
Parker Telephone Company.....	244	10 00
Pendleton Telephone Company.....	140	20 00
Pennville Telephone Company.....	10	50 00
Peoples' Coöperative Telephone Company.....	7	5 00
Peoples' Mutual Telephone Company.....	214	5 00
Peoples' Telephone Association.....	156	50 00
Peru Home Telephone Company.....	201	70 00
Pike County Telephone Company.....	138	40 00
Plainfield Telephone Company.....	610	15 00
Plevna Home Telephone Company.....	24	10 00
Plymouth Telephone Company.....	100	80 00

TELEPHONE COMPANIES—Continued.

TELEPHONE COMPANIES.	Miles.	Per Mile.
Portage Home Telephone Company.....	10	\$10 00
Posey County Telephone Company.....	19	150 00
Prairie Telephone Company.....	230	25 00
Princeton Telephone Company.....	13	600 00
Putnam County Telephone Company.....	104	15 00
Redkey Telephone Company.....	350	20 00
Richmond Home Telephone Company.....	600	125 00
Ripley Farmers' Cooperative Telephone Company.....	40	20 00
Roachdale Union Telephone Company.....	50	40 00
Rochester Telephone Company.....	137.25	60 00
Rossville Home Telephone Company.....	202	25 00
Royal Telephone Company.....	123.5	20 00
Rushville Cooperative Telephone Company.....	412	25 00
Scott County Telephone Company.....	142	10 00
Shannondale Cooperative Telephone Company.....	19	10 00
Shawnee Telephone Company.....	250	15 00
Shoals, Indian Springs & Bedford Telephone Company.....	14.27	5 00
Sidney Telephone Company.....	85	15 00
South Bend Telephone Company.....	1,090	100 00
South Whitley Telephone Company.....	45	25 00
Star Telephone Company.....	88	20 00
State Line Telephone Company.....	170	10 00
Steuben County Electric Telephone Company.....	614.50	8 00
Steuben County Farmers' Telephone Company.....	200	30 00
Syracuse Home Telephone Company.....	234.50	10 00
Thorntown Cooperative Telephone Company.....	162	10 00
Thorntown Telephone Company.....	40	40 00
Tippecanoe Telephone Company.....	416	20 00
Tipton Telephone Company.....	121	55 00
Troy Telephone Company.....	66.50	20 00
Union Telephone Company.....	88	5 00
Union City Telephone Company.....	78	100 00
United Telephone Company.....	5,217.50	35 00
Wabash Home Telephone Company.....	40	10 00
Wakarusa Telephone Company.....	70	30 00
West Newton Telephone Company.....	70	20 00
Whitestown Telephone Company.....	60	10 00
Whiteland Telephone Company.....	200	5 00
Winchester Telephone Company.....	55.58	140 00
Winona Telephone Company.....	156	50 00
Worthington Telephone Company.....	18	60 00
Ziz-Zag Telephone Company.....	22.50	20 00

EDUCATIONAL CONDITION OF THE STATE.

AVERAGE LENGTH OF SCHOOL IN DAYS, YEAR ENDING JULY
31, 1902.

Number.	COUNTIES.	In Townships.	In Towns.	In Cities.	In Counties.
1	Adams.....	119	165	180	155
2	Allen.....	140	167	186	164
3	Bartholomew.....	130	137	180	143
4	Benton.....	136	172	.....	154
5	Blackford.....	152	.....	180	166
6	Boone.....	124	160	160	142
7	Brown.....	84	113	.....	99
8	Carroll.....	128	159	180	156
9	Cass.....	128	147	180	151
10	Clark.....	121	166	175	154
11	Clay.....	124	143	180	149
12	Clinton.....	131	144	180	152
13	Crawford.....	89	124	.....	107
14	Daviess.....	120	130	180	143
15	Dearborn.....	120	159	181	150
16	Decatur.....	137	132	180	150
17	Dekalb.....	123	167	180	157
18	Delaware.....	140	170	185	165
19	Dubois.....	111	137	162	136
20	Elkhart.....	135	153	180	156
21	Fayette.....	131	.....	180	147
22	Floyd.....	130	130	180	161
23	Fountain.....	123	.....	173	134
24	Franklin.....	136	161	.....	140
25	Fulton.....	123	170	.....	146
26	Gibson.....	126	170	175	157
27	Grant.....	140	166	178	161
28	Greene.....	116	160	160	145
29	Hamilton.....	125	160	160	150
30	Hancock.....	122	160	170	141
31	Harrison.....	96	126	.....	111
32	Hendricks.....	127	145	.....	129
33	Henry.....	131	157	.....	139
34	Howard.....	127	160	180	134
35	Huntington.....	127	149	185	154
36	Jackson.....	120	127	180	142
37	Jasper.....	127	168	180	158
38	Jay.....	130	162	177	156
39	Jefferson.....	105	125	180	137
40	Jennings.....	107	150	180	116
41	Johnson.....	127	160	180	156
42	Knox.....	125	120	200	148
43	Kosciusko.....	132	151	180	154
44	Lagrange.....	138	160	.....	141
45	Lake.....	170	187	195	184
46	Laporte.....	168	160	187	172
47	Lawrence.....	120	160	180	153
48	Madison.....	137	161	180	159

AVERAGE LENGTH OF SCHOOL IN DAYS, YEAR ENDING JULY
31, 1902—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	In Townships.	In Towns.	In Cities.	In Counties.
49	Marion	145	.....	200	150
50	Marshall	119	163	180	154
51	Martin	83	127	.....	105
52	Miami	122	158	180	153
53	Monroe	84	125	180	130
54	Montgomery	129	150	180	153
55	Morgan	122	160	180	154
56	Newton	139	165	.....	146
57	Noble	139	176	180	165
58	Ohio	138	.....	160	148
59	Orange	97	141	.....	119
60	Owen	104	158	.....	131
61	Parke	131	150	.....	141
62	Perry	81	130	148	120
63	Pike	103	150	.....	126
64	Porter	171	180	.....	175
65	Posey	140	170	180	163
66	Pulaski	132	161	.....	142
67	Putnam	124	143	175	147
68	Randolph	124	147	173	148
69	Ripley	122	153	.....	131
70	Rush	133	160	180	158
71	Scott	91	158	.....	102
72	Shelby	123	136	172	144
73	Spencer	118	135	.....	126
74	Starke	131	153	.....	142
75	St. Joseph	155	153	180	163
76	Steuben	117	153	.....	135
77	Sullivan	125	159	.....	137
78	Switzerland	112	128	160	120
79	Tippecanoe	140	180	190	170
80	Tipton	123	160	180	135
81	Union	156	175	180	162
82	Vanderburgh	167	.....	200	184
83	Vermillion	139	177	180	165
84	Vigo	131	150	190	157
85	Wabash	121	170	180	157
86	Warren	122	147	.....	135
87	Warrick	96	155	.....	126
88	Washington	106	122	.....	114
89	Wayne	144	161	187	164
90	Wells	125	.....	190	132
91	White	127	157	.....	142
92	Whitley	140	165	180	162
	Total	126	153	179	146

SOURCES OF ALL SCHOOL REVENUES IN INDIANA.

School Year End- ing July 31—	STATE SOURCES.					LOCAL SOURCES.							
	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.
	Raised by State Tax.	Interest on School Fund Loans Paid by Bor- rowers.	Interest on Con- gressional Township Fund.	Total Revenue from State Sources.	Revenue Per Capita from State Sources.	Local Tuition Tax.	Dee Fund/Rev- enue.	Special School Revenue.	Interest on Com- mon School Fund Paid by Counties/Un- loaned Fund.	Liquor License Revenue.	Total School Revenue from Local Sources.	Revenue Per Capita from Local Sources.	Total Per Capita Revenue from Both State and Local Sources.
1880.....	\$1,519,791 66	\$204,145 30	\$197,675 80	\$1,921,612 76	2 51	\$589,093 21	None.	\$1,451,891 15	\$8,986 36	\$193,512 15	\$2,253,482 87	\$3 18	\$5 89
1881.....	1,498,113 49	211,112 19	187,162 70	1,896,388 38	2 51	806,415 35	None.	1,410,091 09	20,969 11	279,885 89	2,517,361 44	3 50	6 01
1882.....	1,443,176 55	449,612 15	197,748 14	2,090,536 84	2 80	951,979 78	None.	1,546,659 90	31,377 11	331,256 59	2,861,273 38	3 84	6 64
1883.....	1,403,412 91	464,140 73	218,118 93	2,085,672 57	2 74	1,008,072 56	None.	1,615,386 52	22,202 16	344,342 79	2,990,004 03	3 93	6 67
1884.....	1,390,092 27	462,207 22	199,165 22	2,051,464 71	2 71	1,001,032 68	None.	1,567,921 46	31,743 07	316,652 83	2,947,350 04	3 87	6 60
1885.....	1,446,255 46	475,184 31	180,188 30	2,102,628 07	2 72	1,172,232 39	\$45,752 61	1,777,500 85	11,474 30	337,479 93	3,344,739 98	4 42	7 06
1886.....	1,453,568 01	427,550 42	213,464 60	2,094,583 03	2 72	1,370,799 85	57,187 13	1,705,727 94	25,421 78	353,155 40	3,513,292 10	4 56	7 27
1887.....	1,483,036 42	435,924 66	191,761 17	2,111,722 25	2 76	1,408,336 64	67,789 30	1,689,135 64	18,872 50	358,407 04	3,542,541 12	4 64	7 40
1888.....	1,983,348 34	435,197 84	157,246 10	2,575,792 28	3 31	1,051,796 08	43,714 74	1,810,417 39	25,192 54	391,554 56	3,322,675 31	4 28	7 59
1889.....	2,077,323 12	436,960 17	161,906 62	2,676,189 91	3 36	1,433,792 75	18,030 54	2,048,179 03	18,446 14	395,629 80	3,914,875 26	4 92	8 28
1890.....	1,980,452 20	431,994 76	153,169 95	2,565,616 91	3 17	1,502,155 75	17,421 09	2,415,600 44	20,937 54	396,160 00	4,412,275 42	5 45	8 77
1891.....	1,868,745 11	444,400 13	154,817 02	2,467,962 26	3 08	1,472,006 56	15,713 81	2,289,349 44	12,671 83	377,937 72	4,117,689 36	5 15	8 24
1892.....	1,535,429 04	422,125 88	162,729 63	2,120,285 55	2 89	1,770,816 24	15,545 71	2,316,670 11	27,588 58	344,492 17	4,474,519 81	6 09	8 98
1893.....	1,568,187 59	437,794 99	148,744 53	2,154,727 11	2 87	2,228,546 40	26,926 47	2,493,610 32	39,712 31	386,637 07	5,165,432 57	6 89	9 76
1894.....	1,559,144 91	436,847 51	167,748 68	2,163,741 10	2 86	2,489,396 05	15,638 45	1,855,543 91	30,686 88	401,243 70	4,579,509 00	6 32	8 92
1895.....	1,595,344 10	431,055 84	167,456 01	2,193,855 95	2 90	2,599,262 95	151,744 65	1,838,022 79	19,460 42	426,670 37	5,035,131 78	6 67	9 56
1900.....	1,594,955 27	443,811 36	153,145 27	2,191,911 10	2 73	2,687,931 96	96,265 24	2,557,590 51	29,405 41	436,946 64	5,808,139 76	7 68	10 54
1901.....	1,623,170 57	423,130 68	139,059 59	2,185,361 14	2 88	2,706,923 83	87,873 67	2,535,686 45	52,403 86	487,001 69	5,870,489 50	7 73	10 63

NOTES ON ABOVE TABLE: 1. In columns II, III, VII, VIII, IX, XI the sources of the revenues actually used are the January distribution of any year, together with the June distribution of the previous year, not the two distributions of a calendar year. The school year embraces the last half of one and the first half of the next calendar year.

2. In column IV the current year is used. The congressional interest remains about the same from year to year.

3. The table shows that the State's participation in education is about the same per capita each year, whereas the local support has more than doubled in the period from 1880 to 1902.

4. The per capita of revenues as above, column XIV, does not accord with the per capita cost of education (Table D). This is due to the fact that there are sources and expenditures which do not come through the regular channels of school taxes and revenues, e. g., tuition paid by private parties for the privilege of sending a child from one corporation to another. The per capita distribution of school revenues is never a measure of the per capita expenditures. The whole object in making this table is to show the relative degrees of participation of the State and local corporations in raising school revenues.

COST OF COMMISSIONED HIGH SCHOOLS.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Number of Pupils En-rolled in Township, Town or City Com-missioned High Schools.	Total Amount Paid Teachers in Commis-sioned High Schools.	Total Amount Paid for Apparatus, Books, Furniture and Stores (not including Janitor Fees).	Total Cost of Maintaining Commissioned High Schools.	Average Cost per Pupil in Commissioned High Schools.
1	Adams	75	\$3,515 00	\$150 00	\$3,665 00	\$48 87
2	Allen	421	11,895 63	.....	11,895 63	28 25
3	Bartholomew	195	4,265 00	375 00	4,640 00	23 78
4	Benton	202	3,969 00	439 00	4,399 00	21 77
5	Blackford	130	3,730 00	108 00	3,838 00	29 52
6	Boone	284	5,860 00	245 00	6,105 00	21 50
7	Brown (None) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Carroll	162	4,296 00	435 00	4,731 00	27 25
9	Cass	331	7,005 00	825 00	7,830 00	23 65
10	Clark	216	6,220 00	730 00	6,950 00	32 17
11	Clay	96	1,800 00	.....	1,800 00	18 75
12	Clinton	03	6,147 00	2,924 00	9,071 00	29 36
13	Crawford (None) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Daviess	213	4,440 00	200 00	4,640 00	27 45
15	Dearborn	137	5,425 75	146 19	5,571 94	40 67
16	Decatur	143	3,500 00	500 00	4,000 00	28 00
17	Dekalb	232	10,595 00	1,122 00	11,717 00	50 76
18	Delaware	425	10,955 00	543 00	11,498 09	27 00
19	Dubois	74	2,505 90	84 00	2,589 00	35 00
20	Elkhart	547	14,732 00	600 00	15,332 00	28 00
21	Fayette	121	2,655 00	10 00	2,665 00	22 00
22	Floyd	225	4,605 00	515 00	5,150 00	22 80
23	Fountain	276	8,917 00	1,432 00	10,349 00	36 66
24	Franklin	58	1,845 00	300 00	2,145 00	36 57
25	Fulton	166	4,395 00	90 00	4,485 00	27 00
26	Gibson	246	4,522 00	145 00	4,667 00	33 43
27	Grant	612	15,671 00	950 00	16,621 00	27 16
28	Greene	206	3,366 77	388 65	4,055 42	19 67
29	Hamilton	445	8,552 00	1,378 00	9,900 00	25 00
30	Hancock	268	5,308 75	873 49	6,182 24	23 06
31	Harrison	45	975 00	75 00	1,050 00	23 50
32	Hendricks	60	2,150 00	350 00	2,500 00	41 66
33	Henry	229	7,990 00	1,107 66	9,097 66	34 82
34	Howard	449	10,121 68	1,105 57	11,227 25	25 00
35	Huntington	362	8,788 00	423 00	9,211 00	25 44
36	Jackson	214	4,480 00	468 26	4,948 26	23 12
37	Jasper	188	4,028 25	300 00	4,328 25	23 02
38	Jay	286	7,135 50	525 00	7,660 50	26 45
39	Jefferson	163	5,310 00	800 00	6,110 00	37 48
40	Jennings	87	1,867 50	75 00	1,942 50	22 32
41	Johnson	323	5,620 00	117 80	5,737 80	19 07
42	Knox	244	5,800 00	800 00	6,600 00	27 05
43	Kosciusko	150	2,845 00	250 00	3,095 00	20 63
44	Lagrange	224	4,328 00	1,130 00	5,458 00	24 37
45	Lake	450	14,894 00	2,419 00	17,313 00	38 43
46	Laporte	356	6,268 00	150 00	6,418 00	18 03
47	Lawrence	187	3,900 00	1,050 00	4,950 00	28 85
48	Madison	987	23,690 00	2,252 00	25,942 00	26 28
49	Marion	2,945	83,434 00	11,788 50	95,222 50	30 29
50	Marshall	92	2,619 00	223 00	2,842 00	30 90
51	Martin	34	845 00	50 00	895 00	26 22
52	Miami	371	7,325 00	318 00	7,643 00	20 60

COST OF COMMISSIONED HIGH SCHOOLS—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Number of Pupils Enrolled in Township, Town or City Commissioned High Schools.	Total Amount Paid Teachers in Commissioned High Schools.	Total Amount Paid for Apparatus, Books, Furniture and Stoves (not including Janitor Fees).	Total Cost of Maintaining Commissioned High Schools.	Average Cost per Pupil in Commissioned High Schools.
53	Monroe.....	242	\$4,541 00	\$348 00	\$4,889 00	\$20 20
54	Montgomery...	161	6,445 00	282 00	6,727 00	41 80
55	Morgan.....	200	3,868 00	350 00	4,218 00	21 09
56	Newton.....	88	2,895 00	250 00	3,145 00	39 30
57	Noble.....	228	4,560 00	.....	4,560 00	20 00
58	Ohio.....	54	1,480 00	50 53	1,530 53	28 34
59	Orange.....	60	1,320 00	120 00	1,440 00	24 00
60	Owen.....	143	3,000 00	1,082 00	4,082 00	28 55
61	Parke.....	91	1,590 00	150 00	1,740 00	19 12
62	Perry (None)....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
63	Pike.....	74	1,820 70	51 14	1,871 84	25 29
64	Porter.....	146	6,425 60	500 00	6,925 60	47 43
65	Posey.....	192	4,066 00	385 00	4,451 00	23 18
66	Pulaski.....	72	1,185 00	24 00	1,209 00	16 80
67	Putnam.....	186	4,465 00	559 41	5,024 41	27 01
68	Randolph.....	216	4,629 78	658 68	5,288 46	24 64
69	Ripley (None) ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
70	Rush.....	204	5,130 00	120 00	5,250 00	25 75
71	Scott (None).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
72	Shelby.....	163	3,780 00	100 00	3,880 00	23 80
73	Spencer.....	72	2,180 00	30 00	2,210 00	30 70
74	Starke.....	74	1,997 50	175 00	2,172 50	29 36
75	St. Joseph.....	456	13,203 00	880 43	14,083 43	30 88
76	Steuben.....	80	1,200 00	50 00	1,250 00	15 63
77	Sullivan.....	112	2,404 46	100 00	2,504 46	22 36
78	Switzerland.....	62	1,446 75	2,049 19	3,495 94	56 38
79	Tiptecanoe.....	498	11,900 00	1,065 00	12,965 00	26 00
80	Tipton.....	153	3,508 00	604 00	4,112 00	26 87
81	Union.....	125	2,966 11	1,051 75	4,017 86	30 55
82	Vanderburgh.....	715	20,250 75	2,009 84	22,260 59	31 13
83	Vermillion.....	144	3,080 00	390 00	3,470 00	24 23
84	Vigo.....	677	19,258 00	2,046 00	21,304 00	31 50
85	Wabash.....	504	8,560 00	1,250 00	9,810 00	20 78
86	Warren.....	58	1,420 00	50 00	1,470 00	25 34
87	Warrick.....	61	1,104 00	450 00	1,554 00	25 47
88	Washington.....	89	1,864 52	100 00	1,964 52	22 07
89	Wayne.....	865	16,237 00	1,128 00	17,365 00	20 00
90	Wells.....	146	3,200 00	500 00	3,700 00	25 34
91	White.....	268	5,733 00	894 33	6,627 33	24 73
92	Whitley.....	159	2,661 00	325 00	2,986 00	18 78
	Total.....	23,093	\$570,803 90	\$61,465 42	\$632,269 32	\$27 38

HIGH SCHOOL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1902.

NUMBER OF HIGH SCHOOLS AND GRADUATES.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Number of Township, Town or City Graded High Schools, Including All Schools, Commissioned, and Non-Commissioned, of Two or More Teachers, and High Schools, and in Addition to Common Branches.	Number of Township, Town or City High Schools that are Commissioned by State Board of Education.	Number of Schools Having Only One Teacher, the District School.	Number of Graduates from Common Branches.	Number Graduates from Township, Town or City High Schools, Non-Commissioned.	Number Graduates from Township, Town or City Commissioned High Schools.
1	Adams	8	2	82	71	2	17
2	Allen	8	1	164	232	17	34
3	Bartholomew	8	1	78	164	31	27
4	Benton	10	3	71	138	19	31
5	Blackford	3	2	44	40	.....	10
6	Boone	5	3	113	156	8	48
7	Brown .....	.....	.....	76	25	.....	.....
8	Carroll	13	2	90	216	34	16
9	Cass	9	1	104	205	5	49
10	Clark	8	2	78	158	10	29
11	Clay	3	1	92	117	.....	5
12	Clinton	6	2	94	167	20	41
13	Crawford	5	.....	79	49	5	.....
14	Daviess	7	2	115	134	.....	32
15	Dearborn	3	2	86	58	.....	30
16	Decatur	10	1	68	108	12	18
17	Dekalb	7	4	89	107	5	35
18	Delaware	11	2	90	294	32	40
19	Dubois	5	2	90	53	5	15
20	Elkhart	8	3	155	288	45	75
21	Fayette	8	1	34	55	15	15
22	Floyd	3	1	36	160	10	26
23	Fountain	12	3	73	159	.....	32
24	Franklin	5	1	74	35	10	6
25	Fulton	8	3	87	124	18	22
26	Gibson	12	2	107	72	28	28
27	Grant	7	5	103	337	11	55
28	Greene	1	3	148	147	2	17
29	Hamilton	11	5	74	364	30	58
30	Hancock	10	3	66	102	25	55
31	Harrison	8	1	136	123	.....	5
32	Hendricks	12	1	65	129	46	5
33	Henry	14	3	58	73	7	33
34	Howard	9	3	69	234	.....	39
35	Huntington	14	4	95	209	34	43
36	Jackson	11	2	93	62	.....	31
37	Jasper	3	2	103	85	.....	26
38	Jay	9	4	100	165	8	55
39	Jefferson	8	2	95	100	13	8
40	Jennings	6	1	72	60	27	12
41	Johnson	10	3	82	187	29	43
42	Knox	8	1	108	84	14	16
43	Kosciusko	14	1	126	169	36	24
44	Lagrange	13	3	69	98	23	34

NUMBER OF HIGH SCHOOLS AND GRADUATES—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Number of Township, Town or City Graded High Schools, Including All Schools, Commissioned and Non-Commissioned, in Addition to Common Branches.	Number of Township, Town or City High Schools that are Commissioned by State Board of Education.	Number of Schools Having Only One Teacher, the District School.	Number of Graduates from Common Branches.	Number Graduates from Township, Town or City High Schools, Non-Commissioned.	Number Graduates from Township, Town or City Commissioned High Schools.
45	Lake	5	6	92	152	.....	49
46	Laporte.....	10	1	124	150	50	34
47	Lawrence.....	4	2	93	43	4	13
48	Madison.....	8	6	131	407	5	85
49	Marion.....	12	4	72	754	27	285
50	Marshall.....	11	2	113	125	53	17
51	Martin.....	1	1	92	23	6	6
52	Miami.....	14	2	104	146	22	48
53	Monroe.....	1	1	92	128	.....	40
54	Montgomery.....	13	3	106	203	38	43
55	Morgan.....	10	2	86	206	10	25
56	Newton.....	3	2	63	69	.....	19
57	Noble.....	6	1	89	114	26	24
58	Ohio.....	1	1	25	54	.....	6
59	Orange.....	3	1	94	18	.....	7
60	Owen.....	5	2	85	29	25	17
61	Parke.....	5	1	98	76	9	11
62	Perry.....	1	.....	97	41	.....	.....
63	Pike.....	1	1	95	47	.....	15
64	Porter.....	7	2	85	83	16	6
65	Posey.....	14	2	67	104	17	18
66	Pulaski.....	7	1	94	77	4	10
67	Putnam.....	17	2	108	147	22	29
68	Randolph.....	13	2	113	48	14	20
69	Ripley.....	7	.....	96	48	20	.....
70	Rush.....	10	2	73	144	34	16
71	Scott.....	4	.....	47	51	13	.....
72	Shelby.....	17	1	93	109	11	17
73	Spencer.....	7	.....	98	48	.....	11
74	Starke.....	2	2	64	58	.....	9
75	St. Joseph.....	7	3	107	111	28	62
76	Steuben.....	9	1	81	57	25	14
77	Sullivan.....	9	1	109	49	10	24
78	Switzerland.....	2	1	72	34	6	10
79	Tippecanoe.....	18	2	120	317	39	66
80	Tipton.....	4	2	69	52	.....	26
81	Union.....	5	2	30	56	9	17
82	Vanderburgh.....	1	1	58	348	6	70
83	Vermillion.....	11	4	56	76	.....	12
84	Vigo.....	3	1	86	127	.....	64
85	Wabash.....	14	5	102	268	15	70
86	Warren.....	4	1	87	58	28	10
87	Warrick.....	3	1	101	26	5	10
88	Washington.....	7	1	122	145	14	11
89	Wayne.....	13	5	61	284	31	97
90	Wells.....	9	1	89	28	18	4
91	White.....	7	4	100	140	2	43
92	Whitley.....	6	2	83	184	15	20
	Total.....	704	185	8,053	12,084	1,313	2,750

SCHOOL FUND, WITH PER CAPITA, SINCE 1862.

Table Showing Total Amount of School Fund Since 1862, and the Per Capita Belonging to Each Child of School Age in the State.

YEAR.	Enumeration.	Total School Fund, Common and Congressional.	Per Capita of Funds on Enumeration.	Interest Distributed upon Basis of Funds Per Capita on Enumeration.
1862	528,583	\$7,193,154 91	\$13 61	.....
1864	557,092	7,778,355 94	13 96	.....
1866	559,778	7,611,337 44	13 59	.....
1868	592,865	8,259,341 34	13 93	.....
1870	619,627	*8,575,047 49	13 84	.....
1872	631,539	8,437,593 47	13 36	.....
1874	654,364	8,711,316 60	13 31	.....
1875	667,736	8,799,191 64	13 18	.....
1876	679,230	8,870,872 43	13 06	.....
1877	694,706	8,924,570 34	12 85	.....
1878	699,153	8,974,455 55	12 85	.....
1879	708,101	9,013,061 75	12 73	.....
1880	703,558	9,065,254 73	12 88	.....
1885	740,949	9,328,791 39	12 59	.....
1890	770,722	9,784,170 55	12 69	.76
1892	776,963	9,955,394 28	12 81	.77
1893	795,256	9,993,377 42	12 56	.75
1894	808,261	10,157,163 32	12 56	.75
1895	798,917	10,146,659 30	12 70	.76
1896	734,640	10,218,432 19	13 90	.83
1897	749,902	10,222,792 24	13 63	†.82
1898	754,945	10,303,181 01	13 63	†.82
1899	755,698	10,312,015 27	13 64	†.82
1900	756,004	10,359,969 05	13 70	†.82
1901	757,684	10,390,326 33	13 71	†.82
1902	761,801	10,443,885 34	13 70	†.82

* It is believed that the figures for 1870, which were taken from a former report, are not accurate.

† It is apparent that the growth in the school funds can no longer exceed the growth in school enumeration. For six years the per capita distribution upon the basis of the interest from the funds has been the same amount, namely, 82 cents.

TABLES BY COUNTIES.

COMMON SCHOOL FUND, 1901-1902.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Amount Held by Counties as Reported June, 1901.	Amount Added by Fines from County Clerks, 1902.	Amount Added by Fines from Justices of the Peace, 1902.	Amount Added from All Other Sources, 1902.	Amount Held by Counties, 1902.	Increase in Common School Fund, 1902.
1	Adams	\$58,167 23	\$335 75	.....	.....	\$58,502 98	\$335 75
2	Allen	202,268 88	55 00	\$1,462 88	.....	203,786 76	1,517 88
3	Bartholomew ..	85,516 55	83 00	150 68	.....	85,750 23	233 68
4	Benton	40,138 28	150 01	18 00	.....	40,306 29	168 01
5	Blackford	39,512 05	194 40	570 78	.....	40,277 23	765 18
6	Boone	99,629 86	241 60	92 01	.....	99,963 47	333 61
7	Brown	33,580 64	46 85	2 07	.....	33,629 56	48 92
8	Carroll	67,067 48	19 00	34 00	\$15 00	67,135 48	68 00
9	Cass	106,793 37	.....	462 62	.....	107,255 99	462 62
10	Clark	98,195 05	232 00	341 39	100 00	98,868 44	673 39
11	Clay	94,832 02	250 95	210 50	.....	95,403 47	461 45
12	Clinton	93,965 00	400 01	106 03	1,074 40	95,545 44	1,580 44
13	Crawford	45,618 48	55 00	63 90	.....	45,767 38	118 90
14	Daviess	81,877 31	419 00	392 22	100 00	85,788 53	911 22
15	Dearborn	102,404 09	70 02	.....	2 00	102,476 11	72 02
16	Decatur	83,539 22	31 50	517 17	.....	84,087 89	548 67
17	Dekalb	81,697 61	53 80	583 60	.....	82,335 01	637 40
18	Delaware	115,090 34	325 79	1,510 54	.....	116,926 67	1,836 33
19	Dubois	71,559 19	994 28	186 00	.....	72,739 47	1,180 28
20	Elkhart	129,472 80	76 95	980 00	.....	130,529 83	1,056 95
21	Fayette	51,965 44	162 01	70 00	89 31	52,286 76	321 32
22	Floyd	86,723 18	93 60	4 30	25 00	86,846 08	122 90
23	Fountain	72,871 33	151 20	109 50	.....	73,132 03	260 70
24	Franklin	76,803 67	.....	.....	.....	76,803 67	.....
25	Fulton	52,494 91	55 00	278 31	.....	52,828 22	334 31
26	Gibson	91,592 18	413 00	246 53	.....	92,251 71	659 53
27	Grant	118,361 86	179 00	923 75	1,706 01	121,170 62	2,808 76
28	Greene	93,023 36	.....	139 50	.....	93,162 86	139 50
29	Hamilton	92,103 92	.....	235 03	.....	92,338 95	235 03
30	Hancock	68,482 37	512 50	174 00	.....	69,168 87	686 50
31	Harrison	74,185 60	70 00	19 75	61 69	*74,317 02	151 44
32	Hendricks	85,495 52	17 00	83 06	.....	85,595 58	100 06
33	Henry	105,281 14	.....	280 82	.....	105,561 96	280 82
34	Howard	77,637 15	25 00	308 54	121 85	78,092 54	455 39
35	Huntington	86,328 95	47 00	3 00	.....	86,378 95	50 00
36	Jackson	85,781 72	219 07	63 00	32 93	86,096 72	315 00
37	Jasper	36,961 18	50 50	85 00	.....	37,096 68	135 50
38	Jay	79,581 69	109 00	138 50	.....	79,829 19	247 50
39	Jefferson	110,463 40	368 02	111 54	.....	110,942 96	479 56
40	Jennings	58,898 49	.....	146 04	.....	59,044 53	146 04
41	Johnson	76,650 29	16 00	142 51	.....	76,808 80	158 51
42	Knox	115,506 80	1,562 84	329 69	100 00	117,499 33	1,992 53
43	Kosciusko	103,070 06	273 11	310 85	.....	103,654 02	583 96
44	Lagrange	56,942 26	624 00	63 50	.....	57,629 76	687 50
45	Lake	73,940 10	860 00	796 23	124 08	75,720 41	1,780 31
46	Laporte	109,136 28	269 10	.....	.....	109,405 38	269 10
47	Lawrence	68,116 03	425 50	318 89	.....	68,860 42	743 39
48	Madison	109,008 92	.....	535 75	240 00	109,784 67	775 75

*\$20.02 deducted on account of error in 1901 report.

COMMON SCHOOL FUND, 1901-1902—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Amount Held by Counties as Reported June, 1901.	Amount Added by Fines from County Clerks, 1902.	Amount Added by Fines from Justices of the Peace, 1902.	Amount Added from All Other Sources, 1902.	Amount Held by Counties, 1902.	Increase in Common School Fund, 1902.
49	Marion	\$474,442 51	.....	\$206 33	\$5,580 25	\$480,529 09	\$5,786 58
50	Marshall.....	81,435 23	.....	402 55	.....	81,837 78	402 55
51	Martin.....	41,863 70	\$176 47	141 55	.....	42,181 72	318 02
52	Miami.....	99,134 33	577 35	148 00	90 00	99,949 68	815 35
53	Monroe	64,438 19	121 11	73 33	35 00	64,667 63	229 44
54	Montgomery	116,492 87	29 95	346 03	.....	116,868 85	375 98
55	Morgan.....	77,611 02	.....	200 00	.....	77,811 02	200 00
56	Newton.....	25,715 63	82 00	48 00	.....	25,845 63	130 00
57	Noble.....	81,171 19	101 25	22 66	.....	84,295 10	123 91
58	Ohio.....	24,511 47	.....	104 25	.....	24,615 72	104 25
59	Orange.....	52,798 34	112 00	310 27	.....	53,220 61	422 27
60	Owen.....	64,788 37	48 00	96 52	.....	64,932 88	144 51
61	Parke.....	71,528 72	430 30	.....	.....	71,959 02	430 30
62	Perry.....	62,750 81	126 75	361 83	.....	63,239 39	488 38
63	Pike.....	68,506 92	748 00	326 25	.....	69,581 17	1,074 25
64	Porter.....	62,939 93	.....	39 00	.....	62,978 93	39 00
65	Posey.....	107,655 68	.....	49 00	.....	107,704 68	49 00
66	Pulaski.....	32,941 92	.....	40 00	10 75	32,992 67	50 75
67	Putnam.....	94,525 90	.....	137 50	.....	94,663 40	137 50
68	Randolph.....	117,975 08	.....	686 50	.....	118,661 58	586 50
69	Ripley.....	85,026 78	268 00	96 43	.....	*85,261 21	364 43
70	Rush.....	86,773 52	1,569 40	.....	.....	88,342 92	1,569 40
71	Scott.....	29,776 79	22 00	72 00	.....	29,870 79	94 00
72	Shelby.....	97,596 60	166 10	146 87	.....	97,909 57	312 97
73	Spencer.....	79,419 02	8 00	164 50	.....	79,591 52	172 50
74	Stark.....	19,737 55	575 00	36 26	.....	20,348 81	611 26
75	St. Joseph.....	131,190 98	368 00	1,762 23	.....	133,321 21	2,130 23
76	Steuben.....	52,644 66	.....	8 00	.....	52,652 66	8 00
77	Sullivan.....	84,661 85	690 00	424 83	.....	85,776 68	1,114 83
78	Switzerland.....	51,348 99	24 01	85 08	5 50	51,463 58	114 59
79	Tippecanoe.....	145,048 02	.....	498 48	.....	145,546 50	498 48
80	Tipton.....	56,581 35	122 00	131 50	.....	56,834 85	253 50
81	Union.....	34,383 03	28 00	61 90	.....	34,472 93	89 90
82	Vanderburgh.....	218,856 07	560 10	856 40	.....	220,272 57	1,416 50
83	Vermillion.....	56,401 58	281 00	89 02	12 00	56,783 60	382 02
84	Vigo.....	164,096 97	.....	1,216 12	.....	165,313 09	1,216 12
85	Wabash.....	99,604 63	212 07	.....	.....	99,816 70	212 07
86	Warren.....	46,790 29	25 50	.....	.....	46 815 79	25 50
87	Warrick.....	76,277 87	30 50	202 51	.....	76,510 88	233 01
88	Washington.....	84,136 72	108 00	108 50	.....	84,353 22	216 50
89	Wayne.....	178,590 32	35 00	1,058 02	100 00	179,783 34	1,193 02
90	Wells.....	69,620 90	80 00	82 00	81 00	69,863 90	243 00
91	White.....	48,501 97	610 52	.....	.....	49,112 49	610 52
92	Whitley.....	60,711 90	85 00	43 50	.....	60,840 40	128 50
Total.....		\$7,925,579 50	\$18,958 74	\$24,485 69	\$9,706 77	\$7,978,580 68	

*\$130.00 deducted on account of error in 1901 report.

ENUMERATION, 1902.

Number.	COUNTIES.	White Males.	White Females.	Total.	Colored Males.	Colored Females.	Total.	Grand Total.
1	Adams.....	3,967	3,770	7,737	.....	.....	.....	7,737
2	Allen.....	12,247	11,994	24,241	26	43	69	24,310
3	Bartholomew.....	3,476	3,339	6,815	55	55	110	6,925
4	Benton.....	2,015	1,871	3,886	9	14	23	3,909
5	Blackford.....	2,797	2,594	5,391	4	8	12	5,403
6	Boone.....	3,944	3,564	7,508	20	13	33	7,541
7	Brown.....	1,658	1,500	3,158	.....	.....	.....	3,158
8	Carroll.....	3,098	2,817	5,915	.....	1	1	5,916
9	Cass.....	5,240	4,853	10,093	19	23	42	10,135
10	Clark.....	4,484	4,366	8,850	503	544	1,047	9,897
11	Clay.....	5,589	5,276	10,865	51	48	99	10,964
12	Clinton.....	4,389	4,076	8,465	15	18	33	8,498
13	Crawford.....	2,746	2,343	5,089	.....	.....	.....	5,089
14	Daviess.....	5,114	4,766	9,880	65	58	123	10,003
15	Dearborn.....	3,493	3,356	6,849	32	36	68	6,917
16	Decatur.....	2,784	2,678	5,462	11	10	21	5,483
17	Dekalb.....	3,949	3,481	7,430	1	3	4	7,434
18	Delaware.....	7,331	6,731	14,062	110	128	238	14,300
19	Dubois.....	3,916	3,656	7,572	5	4	9	7,581
20	Elkhart.....	6,475	6,328	12,803	6	3	9	12,812
21	Fayette.....	1,854	1,609	3,463	60	70	130	3,593
22	Floyd.....	4,137	3,985	8,122	327	296	623	8,745
23	Fountain.....	3,597	3,109	6,506	7	2	9	6,515
24	Franklin.....	2,467	2,392	4,859	.....	1	1	4,860
25	Fulton.....	2,856	2,646	5,502	.....	.....	.....	5,502
26	Gibson.....	4,810	4,504	9,314	270	245	515	9,829
27	Grant.....	9,184	8,451	17,635	150	130	280	17,915
28	Greene.....	5,082	4,651	9,733	20	12	32	9,765
29	Hamilton.....	4,693	4,151	8,844	61	79	140	8,984
30	Hancock.....	3,105	2,818	5,923	17	9	26	5,949
31	Harrison.....	3,684	3,386	7,070	48	52	100	7,170
32	Hendricks.....	3,120	2,891	6,011	42	40	82	6,093
33	Henry.....	3,510	3,229	6,739	59	68	127	6,866
34	Howard.....	4,379	4,145	8,524	76	91	167	8,691
35	Huntington.....	4,592	4,177	8,769	2	.....	2	8,771
36	Jackson.....	4,181	3,891	8,075	29	20	49	8,124
37	Jasper.....	2,494	2,212	4,706	.....	1	1	4,707
38	Jay.....	4,275	3,821	8,095	25	29	54	8,150
39	Jefferson.....	3,400	3,285	6,685	160	149	309	6,994
40	Jennings.....	2,357	2,189	4,546	26	47	73	4,619
41	Johnson.....	2,946	2,724	5,670	64	76	140	5,810
42	Knox.....	5,658	5,377	11,035	75	84	159	11,194
43	Kosciusko.....	4,494	4,207	8,701	4	.....	4	8,705
44	Lagrange.....	2,455	2,190	4,645	1	.....	1	4,646
45	Lake.....	6,542	6,326	12,868	.....	7	7	12,875
46	Laporte.....	6,356	6,113	12,469	11	12	23	12,492
47	Lawrence.....	4,101	3,684	7,785	46	33	79	7,864
48	Madison.....	11,297	10,246	21,543	144	122	266	21,809
49	Marion.....	22,672	22,155	44,824	1,944	2,018	3,962	48,786
50	Marshall.....	4,443	3,827	7,870	2	3	5	7,875
51	Martin.....	2,625	2,411	5,036	.....	1	1	5,037
52	Miami.....	4,668	4,338	9,006	13	16	29	9,035
53	Monroe.....	3,319	3,094	6,413	64	52	116	6,529
54	Montgomery.....	4,319	3,818	8,237	48	49	97	8,334
55	Morgan.....	3,219	2,904	6,123	14	13	27	6,150
56	Newton.....	1,621	1,553	3,174	8	6	14	3,188

ENUMERATION, 1902—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	White Males.	White Females.	Total.	Colored Males.	Colored Females.	Total.	Grand Total.
57	Noble.....	3,371	3,128	6,499	1	2	3	6,502
58	Ohio.....	684	649	1,333	20	21	41	1,374
59	Orange.....	2,874	2,526	5,400	10	16	26	5,426
60	Owen.....	2,449	2,189	4,638	21	14	35	4,673
61	Parke.....	3,485	3,129	6,614	41	53	94	6,708
62	Perry.....	3,559	3,273	6,832	37	31	68	6,900
63	Pike.....	3,569	3,364	6,933	38	23	61	6,994
64	Porter.....	2,959	2,734	5,693	.....	.....	.....	5,693
65	Posey.....	3,400	3,072	6,472	187	193	380	6,852
66	Pulaski.....	2,513	2,416	4,929	.....	.....	.....	4,929
67	Putnam.....	3,063	2,866	5,929	40	38	78	6,007
68	Randolph.....	4,371	4,053	8,424	73	58	131	8,555
69	Ripley.....	3,146	2,945	6,091	8	4	12	6,103
70	Rush.....	2,660	2,400	5,060	93	78	171	5,231
71	Scott.....	1,448	1,279	2,727	.....	.....	.....	2,727
72	Shelby.....	3,879	3,540	7,419	66	66	132	7,551
73	Spencer.....	3,601	3,309	6,910	213	235	448	7,358
74	Starke.....	1,877	1,706	3,583	.....	1	1	3,584
75	St Joseph.....	9,346	8,571	17,917	93	58	151	18,068
76	Steuben.....	2,074	1,962	4,036	2	.....	2	4,038
77	Sullivan.....	4,331	3,999	8,330	35	21	56	8,386
78	Switzerland.....	1,638	1,571	3,209	17	16	33	3,242
79	Tippecanoe.....	6,107	5,682	11,789	66	81	147	11,936
80	Tipton.....	3,046	2,752	5,798	.....	.....	.....	5,798
81	Union.....	798	780	1,578	28	20	48	1,626
82	Vanderburgh.....	6,409	9,811	19,220	890	1,012	1,902	21,122
83	Vermillion.....	2,376	2,207	4,583	9	21	30	4,613
84	Vigo.....	9,694	9,418	19,112	333	363	696	19,808
85	Wabash.....	4,463	4,300	8,763	20	16	36	8,799
86	Warren.....	1,634	1,502	3,136	1	.....	1	3,137
87	Warrick.....	3,608	3,338	6,946	133	102	235	7,181
88	Washington.....	3,171	3,012	6,183	.....	.....	.....	6,183
89	Wayne.....	4,998	4,764	9,762	184	197	381	10,143
90	Wells.....	3,749	3,509	7,258	.....	.....	.....	7,258
91	White.....	3,019	2,726	5,745	1	3	4	5,749
92	Whitley.....	2,732	2,614	5,346	6	2	8	5,354
	Total.....	385,738	361,061	746,799	7,415	7,587	15,002	761,801

ENROLLMENT AND ATTENDANCE, YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1902.

Number.	COUNTIES.	White Males.	Colored Males.	White Females.	Colored Females.	Total.	Total Attendance.
1	Adams	2,870	.....	2,578	.....	5,448	4,555
2	Allen	6,272	20	5,915	27	12,234	9,035
3	Bartholomew	2,636	40	2,542	59	5,277	4,157
4	Benton	1,648	8	1,622	11	3,289	2,573
5	Blackford	2,243	4	2,182	5	4,434	3,157
6	Boone	3,456	19	3,155	12	6,642	5,293
7	Brown	1,391	.....	1,270	.....	2,661	1,931
8	Carroll	2,511	1	2,380	2	4,894	4,049
9	Cass	3,675	7	3,482	9	7,173	5,595
10	Clark	3,256	311	3,053	345	6,965	5,789
11	Clay	4,072	26	4,004	24	8,126	6,148
12	Clinton	3,567	15	3,430	12	7,024	5,437
13	Crawford	2,016	.....	1,720	.....	3,736	2,666
14	Daviess	3,711	48	3,550	51	7,360	5,587
15	Dearborn	2,150	10	2,204	10	4,374	3,188
16	Decatur	2,065	6	2,064	6	4,141	3,176
17	Dekalb	3,044	1	2,803	3	5,851	4,740
18	Delaware	5,265	73	5,610	93	11,041	8,000
19	Dubois	2,391	2	2,251	2	4,646	3,546
20	Elkhart	4,722	2	4,899	2	9,625	8,245
21	Fayette	1,242	41	1,181	44	2,508	1,920
22	Floyd	2,483	193	2,429	202	5,307	3,871
23	Fountain	2,695	2	2,526	3	5,226	4,175
24	Franklin	1,546	.....	1,555	.....	3,101	2,339
25	Fulton	2,316	.....	2,232	1	4,549	3,608
26	Gibson	3,784	221	3,421	231	7,657	5,066
27	Grant	6,391	157	6,338	127	13,013	10,100
28	Greene	4,275	19	4,004	10	8,308	6,340
29	Hamilton	3,887	36	3,540	47	7,510	6,036
30	Hancock	2,395	7	2,281	5	4,688	3,676
31	Harrison	2,798	60	2,566	69	5,493	3,925
32	Hendricks	2,295	17	2,298	27	4,637	3,628
33	Henry	2,828	40	2,673	45	5,586	4,561
34	Howard	3,541	55	3,274	63	6,933	5,467
35	Huntington	3,423	2	3,286	.....	6,711	5,619
36	Jackson	3,008	18	2,960	10	5,996	4,483
37	Jasper	2,077	.....	1,970	.....	4,047	2,834
38	Jay	3,512	15	3,249	18	6,794	5,157
39	Jefferson	2,291	111	2,134	104	4,640	3,743
40	Jennings	1,741	29	1,758	31	3,559	2,771
41	Johnson	2,260	56	2,268	67	4,651	3,594
42	Knox	3,552	56	3,724	66	7,398	6,068
43	Kosciusko	3,528	2	3,432	.....	6,962	5,669
44	Lagrange	1,973	.....	1,876	.....	3,849	2,978
45	Lake	3,749	.....	3,886	6	7,641	5,433
46	Laporte	3,377	4	3,359	8	6,748	5,091
47	Lawrence	3,197	22	3,258	21	6,498	4,663
48	Madison	7,853	114	7,810	113	15,890	12,167
49	Marion	15,242	1,226	15,331	1,383	33,182	26,370
50	Marshall	3,278	3	3,136	6	6,423	5,112
51	Martin	1,929	1	1,832	1	3,763	2,854
52	Miami	3,512	4	3,394	2	6,912	5,264
53	Monroe	2,781	46	2,703	45	5,575	4,591
54	Montgomery	3,428	34	3,214	42	6,718	5,035
55	Morgan	2,551	6	2,461	8	5,026	3,997
56	Newton	1,364	1	1,323	.....	2,688	2,006

ENROLLMENT AND ATTENDANCE, YEAR ENDING JULY 31,
1902—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	White Males.	Colored Males.	White Females.	Colored Females.	Total.	Daily Attendance.
57	Noble	2,494	1	2,422	2	4,919	3,913
58	Ohio	514	14	539	19	1,086	807
59	Orange	2,172	4	2,099	3	4,278	3,413
60	Owen	2,071	10	1,805	9	3,895	2,943
61	Parke	2,795	20	2,799	34	5,648	4,187
62	Perry	2,202	27	2,137	34	4,400	3,315
63	Pike	2,953	11	2,875	4	5,843	4,220
64	Porter	2,096	.....	1,989	.....	4,085	3,243
65	Posey	2,669	131	2,519	172	5,491	4,371
66	Pulaski	1,865	.....	1,870	.....	3,735	2,977
67	Putnam	2,490	25	2,506	23	5,044	3,728
68	Randolph	3,410	70	3,287	52	6,819	5,338
69	Ripley	2,121	6	2,002	3	4,132	3,129
70	Rush	2,105	58	1,905	61	4,129	3,211
71	Scott	1,130	.....	1,006	.....	2,136	1,551
72	Shelby	3,092	57	2,950	62	6,161	4,688
73	Spencer	2,774	152	2,645	168	5,739	4,023
74	Starke	1,485	.....	1,470	1	2,956	2,399
75	St. Joseph	4,817	50	4,694	50	9,611	7,093
76	Steuben	1,730	2	1,673	.....	3,405	2,804
77	Sullivan	3,474	22	3,432	12	6,940	5,234
78	Switzerland	1,262	13	1,315	13	2,604	2,055
79	Tippecanoe	4,067	56	4,083	56	8,262	6,176
80	Tipton	2,517	.....	2,263	.....	4,780	3,570
81	Union	650	11	668	10	1,339	974
82	Vanderburgh	4,988	559	5,097	598	11,242	8,734
83	Vermillion	1,981	3	2,002	9	3,995	2,981
84	Vigo	6,424	258	6,668	269	13,619	10,192
85	Wabash	3,556	8	3,476	7	7,047	5,420
86	Warren	1,434	.....	1,397	.....	2,831	2,177
87	Warr ck	2,842	101	2,600	75	5,618	4,291
88	Washington	2,673	.....	2,640	.....	5,313	4,060
89	Wayne	3,350	139	3,219	160	6,868	5,478
90	Wells	2,986	.....	2,819	.....	5,805	4,462
91	White	2,591	1	2,395	3	4,990	4,665
92	Whitley	2,199	5	2,124	3	4,331	3,508
	Total	279,042	5,005	270,787	5,390	560,224	423,078

NUMBER SCHOOLHOUSES, YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1902.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Stone.	Brick.	Frame.	Log.	Total.
1	Adams		76	19		95
2	Allen		173	20		103
3	Bartholomew		82	25		107
4	Benton		11	84		95
5	Blackford		49	5		54
6	Boone		113	21		134
7	Brown		76			76
8	Carroll		86	25		111
9	Cass	1	68	52		121
10	Clark		16	88	1	105
11	Clay		53	65		118
12	Clinton	1	103	15		119
13	Crawford		1	83		84
14	Daviess		43	88		131
15	Dearborn	10	56	34		100
16	Decatur		84	8		92
17	Dekalb		98	11		100
18	Delaware		131	12		143
19	Dubois		6	98	1	105
20	Elkhart	1	134	16		151
21	Fayette		4	44		48
22	Floyd		13	43		56
23	Fountain		14	80		94
24	Franklin	16	46	32		94
25	Fulton		40	70		110
26	Gibson		12	113		125
27	Grant		120	23		143
28	Greene		22	130		152
29	Hamilton		69	33		102
30	Hancock	2	65	15		82
31	Harrison		149			149
32	Hendricks		80	13		93
33	Henry		41	54		95
34	Howard		80	12		92
35	Huntington		110	3		113
36	Jackson		19	97		116
37	Jasper		5	112		117
38	Jay		99	18		117
39	Jefferson	34	19	61		114
40	Jennings		40	46	1	87
41	Johnson		85	8		93
42	Knox		36	88		124
43	Kosciusko		133	21		144
44	Lagrange		56	45		101
45	Lake	1	34	91		126
46	Laporte	1	54	78		133
47	Lawrence	1	5	104		110
48	Madison		153	10		163
49	Marion		116	45		161
50	Marshall		40	89		129
51	Martin		2	96		98
52	Miami		94	30		124
53	Monroe		15	90		105
54	Montgomery	2	35	108		145
55	Morgan		79	26		105
56	Newton		3	72		75

NUMBER SCHOOLHOUSES, YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1902—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Stone.	Brick.	Frame.	Log.	Total.
57	Noble		111	5		116
58	Ohio		1	26		27
59	Orange.....		2	98		100
60	Owen.....		3	94		97
61	Parke.....		12	115		127
62	Perry.....		6	101		107
63	Pike.....		5	100		105
64	Porter.....		55	47		102
65	Posey.....		29	63		92
66	Pulaski.....		7	84		91
67	Putnam.....		30	102		132
68	Randolph		69	68		137
69	Ripley	10	65	36		111
70	Rush.....		64	24		88
71	Scott.....		23	28		51
72	Shelby.....		120	12		132
73	Spencer.....		40	81		121
74	Starke.....		9	61		70
75	St. Joseph		76	53		129
76	Steuben.....		80	16		96
77	Sullivan.....		79	48		127
78	Switzerland	15	21	45		81
79	Tippecanoe.....	1	75	68		144
80	Tipton.....		75	6		81
81	Union.....		26	12		38
82	Vanderburgh.....		64	30		94
83	Vermillion.....		29	45		74
84	Vigo.....		37	95		132
85	Wabash.....	1	118	15		134
86	Warren.....		7	90		97
87	Warriek.....		8	111		119
88	Washington.....		2	135		137
89	Wayne.....		80	11		91
90	Wells.....		106			106
91	White.....		10	106		116
92	Whitley.....		90	7		97
	Total.....	97	5,080	4,807	3	9,887

NUMBER TEACHERS EMPLOYED, 1901-1902.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Adams	80	55	135
2	Allen.....	103	252	355
3	Bartholomew.....	81	85	166
4	Benton.....	40	85	125
5	Blackford.....	52	45	97
6	Boone.....	89	91	180
7	Brown.....	60	16	76
8	Carroll.....	85	75	160
9	Cass.....	73	125	198
10	Clark.....	83	103	186
11	Clay.....	92	93	185
12	Clinton.....	103	87	190
13	Crawford.....	75	21	96
14	Daviess.....	111	74	185
15	Dearborn.....	64	82	146
16	Decatur.....	54	90	144
17	Dekalb.....	85	73	158
18	Delaware.....	119	166	285
19	Dubois.....	71	77	148
20	Elkhart.....	112	167	279
21	Fayette.....	34	44	78
22	Floyd.....	45	78	123
23	Fountain.....	76	90	166
24	Franklin.....	48	58	106
25	Fulton.....	73	65	138
26	Gibson.....	111	96	207
27	Grant.....	121	166	287
28	Greene.....	96	103	199
29	Hamilton.....	111	96	207
30	Hancock.....	91	57	148
31	Harrison.....	117	49	166
32	Hendricks.....	63	84	147
33	Henry.....	86	82	168
34	Howard.....	89	84	173
35	Huntington.....	91	95	186
36	Jackson.....	74	96	170
37	Jasper.....	49	91	140
38	Jay.....	102	70	172
39	Jefferson.....	46	115	161
40	Jennings.....	52	63	115
41	Johnson.....	66	80	146
42	Knox.....	95	112	207
43	Kosciusko.....	99	103	202
44	Lagrange.....	67	61	128
45	Lake.....	46	203	249
46	Laporte.....	47	144	191
47	Lawrence.....	72	89	161
48	Madison.....	242	228	370
49	Marion.....	141	725	866
50	Marshall.....	98	90	188
51	Martin.....	68	32	100
52	Miami.....	113	100	213
53	Monroe.....	72	76	148
54	Montgomery.....	106	107	213
55	Morgan.....	69	87	156
56	Newton.....	40	62	102

NUMBER TEACHERS EMPLOYED, 1901-1902—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
57	Noble.....	65	86	151
58	Ohio.....	22	15	37
59	Orange.....	66	48	114
60	Owen.....	64	56	120
61	Parke.....	76	95	171
62	Perry.....	73	56	129
63	Pike.....	108	30	133
64	Porter.....	42	102	144
65	Posey.....	75	73	148
66	Pulaski.....	58	68	126
67	Putnam.....	74	102	176
68	Randolph.....	95	105	200
69	Ripley.....	69	64	133
70	Rush.....	64	73	137
71	Scott.....	40	23	63
72	Shelby.....	111	90	201
73	Spencer.....	77	98	175
74	Starke.....	37	48	85
75	St. Joseph.....	76	208	284
76	Steuben.....	33	85	118
77	Sullivan.....	78	91	169
78	Switzerland.....	46	50	96
79	Tippecanoe.....	77	182	259
80	Tipton.....	81	38	119
81	Union.....	22	36	58
82	Vanderburgh.....	58	268	326
83	Vermillion.....	54	52	106
84	Vigo.....	77	269	346
85	Wabash.....	81	151	232
86	Warren.....	45	69	114
87	Warrick.....	109	49	158
88	Washington.....	122	38	160
89	Wayne.....	63	157	220
90	Wells.....	95	54	149
91	White.....	74	88	162
92	Whitley.....	56	73	129
	Total.....	7,006	9,033	16,039

**AMOUNT PAID TOWN AND CITY TRUSTEES FOR MANAGING
EDUCATIONAL WORK, YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1902.**

Number.	COUNTIES.	Towns.	Cities.	Total.
1	Adams	\$66 12	\$266 33	\$332 45
2	Allen	111 66	725 00	836 66
3	Bartholomew	211 00	300 00	511 00
4	Benton	243 50		243 50
5	Blackford		360 00	360 00
6	Boone	120 00	100 00	260 00
7	Brown	10 00		10 00
8	Carroll	102 00	75 00	177 00
9	Cass	75 00	450 00	525 00
10	Clark	600 00	300 00	900 00
11	Clay	386 00	225 00	611 00
12	Clinton	173 00	375 00	548 00
13	Crawford	149 00		149 00
14	Daviess	156 50	175 00	331 50
15	Dearborn	142 50	300 00	442 50
16	Decatur	110 50	150 00	260 50
17	DeKalb	315 00	225 00	570 00
18	Delaware		225 00	225 00
19	Dubois	92 45	139 42	231 87
20	Elkhart	150 00	600 00	750 00
21	Fayette	49 00	150 00	199 00
22	Floyd	58 85	450 00	508 85
23	Fountain		417 00	417 00
24	Franklin	186 00		186 00
25	Fulton	375 00		375 00
26	Gibson	75 00	325 00	400 00
27	Grant	576 00	675 00	1,251 00
28	Greene	205 00	100 71	305 71
29	Hamilton	160 00	180 00	340 00
30	Hancock	75 00	120 00	195 00
31	Harrison	84 50		84 50
32	Hendricks	340 00		340 00
33	Henry	495 58		495 58
34	Howard	15 00	175 00	190 00
35	Huntington	228 00	300 00	528 00
36	Jackson	99 00	300 00	399 00
37	Jasper	60 00	75 00	135 00
38	Jay	128 21	225 00	353 21
39	Jefferson	114 00	600 00	714 00
40	Jennings	25 00	45 00	70 00
41	Johnson	32 00	150 00	182 00
42	Knox		250 00	250 00
43	Kosciusko	195 56	221 00	416 56
44	Lagrange	173 00		173 00
45	Lake	710 00	700 00	1,410 00
46	Laporte	80 00	300 00	380 00
47	Lawrence	75 00	240 00	315 00
48	Madison	341 14	612 53	953 67
49	Marion		10,523 43	10,523 43
50	Marshall	75 00	100 00	175 00
51	Martin	165 00		165 00
52	Miami	146 10	75 00	221 10

AMOUNT PAID TOWN AND CITY TRUSTEES FOR MANAGING
EDUCATIONAL WORK, YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1902—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Towns.	Cities.	Total.
53	Monroe	\$58 00	\$100 00	\$158 00
54	Montgomery	135 00	325 00	460 00
55	Morgan	109 00	72 00	181 00
56	Newton	256 00	.....	256 00
57	Noble	110 00	240 00	350 00
58	Ohio .....	.....	120 00	120 00
59	Orange	90 00	.....	90 00
60	Owen	180 00	.....	180 00
61	Parke	343 30	.....	343 30
62	Perry	26 00	220 00	246 00
63	Pike	188 50	.....	188 50
64	Porter .....	.....	300 00	300 00
65	Posey (None) .....	.....	.....	.....
66	Pulaski	254 00	.....	254 00
67	Putnam	179 00	225 00	404 00
68	Randolph	164 00	250 00	414 00
69	Ripley	132 00	.....	132 00
70	Rush	100 00	225 00	325 00
71	Scott	15 00	.....	15 00
72	Shelby	77 00	492 00	569 00
73	Spencer	450 00	.....	450 00
74	Starke	115 00	.....	115 00
75	St. Joseph	141 00	600 00	741 00
76	Steuben	208 00	.....	208 00
77	Sullivan	143 00	.....	143 00
78	Switzerland .....	.....	.....	.....
79	Tippecanoe	75 00	450 00	525 00
80	Tipton	30 00	225 00	255 00
81	Union	60 00	75 00	135 00
82	Vanderburgh .....	.....	1,200 00	1,200 00
83	Vermillion	117 00	25 00	142 00
84	Vigo	25 00	450 00	475 00
85	Wabash	210 00	100 00	310 00
86	Warren	116 00	.....	116 00
87	Warrick	180 00	.....	180 00
88	Washington	155 65	.....	155 65
89	Wayne	340 00	300 00	640 00
90	Wells	275 00	.....	275 00
91	White	201 00	.....	201 00
92	Whitley	57 00	150 00	207 00
	Total	\$14,006 62	\$28,904 42	\$42,911 04

APPORTIONMENT FOR JUNE, 1903.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Number of Children between 6 and 21 Years of Age.	Amount Derived from State School Tax.	Interest Collected on Common School Fund Since Last Apportionment.	Amount Derived from Unclaimed Fees and Other Sources.	Total Collected and Ready for Apportionment.	Amount Apportioned Per Capita, \$1.50	
1	Adams.....	7,733	\$7,235 49	\$1,500 60	.....	\$8,735 49	\$11,599 50	
2	Allen.....	24,417	29,367 64	5,088 11	.....	34,455 75	36,625 50	
3	Bartholomew.....	6,888	10,348 68	2,689 85	.....	13,038 53	10,332 00	
4	Benton.....	3,822	8,668 23	1,209 18	\$12 31	9,889 72	5,733 00	
5	Blackford.....	5,346	5,465 42	500 00	.....	5,965 42	8,019 00	
6	Boone.....	7,443	12,049 20	2,457 17	.....	14,506 37	11,164 50	
7	Brown.....	3,163	1,376 76	173 08	.....	1,549 84	4,744 50	
8	Carroll.....	5,965	7,803 94	1,800 00	.....	9,603 94	8,947 50	
9	Cass.....	10,354	13,953 38	1,935 98	.....	15,889 36	15,531 00	
10	Clark.....	9,721	8,960 40	2,923 06	13 30	11,896 76	14,581 50	
11	Clay.....	11,010	8,788 49	2,505 92	.....	11,294 41	16,515 00	
12	Clinton.....	8,511	11,354 22	2,001 46	.....	13,355 68	12,766 50	
13	Crawford.....	4,982	1,777 45	1,375 86	.....	3,153 31	7,446 00	Note 3
14	Daviess.....	9,805	8,099 95	1,700 00	.....	9,799 95	14,644 50	Note 8
15	Dearborn.....	6,957	6,209 03	2,530 03	.....	8,739 06	10,435 50	
16	Decatur.....	5,359	7,987 11	2,237 98	.....	10,225 09	8,038 50	
17	Dekalb.....	7,469	9,949 02	1,302 03	.....	11,251 05	11,113 50	
18	Delaware.....	14,250	17,699 94	2,000 00	.....	19,699 94	21,375 50	
19	Dubois.....	7,438	5,231 33	2,250 00	.....	7,481 33	11,181 00	Note 6
20	Elkhart.....	12,868	16,210 21	3,973 12	.....	20,183 33	19,302 00	
21	Fayette.....	3,712	6,219 62	1,692 45	.....	7,912 07	5,568 00	
22	Floyd.....	9,389	8,477 95	1,879 82	.....	10,357 77	14,110 50	Note 4
23	Fountain.....	6,542	7,851 67	1,600 00	.....	9,451 67	9,813 00	
24	Franklin.....	4,793	5,620 97	1,291 64	.....	6,912 61	7,189 50	
25	Fulton.....	5,453	6,691 05	1,603 75	.....	8,294 80	8,179 50	
26	Gibson.....	9,704	9,785 77	2,788 84	.....	12,574 61	14,556 00	
27	Grant.....	18,629	17,394 29	3,702 67	.....	21,096 96	27,943 50	
28	Greene.....	10,275	8,026 62	2,876 28	.....	10,902 90	15,412 50	
29	Hamilton.....	8,882	10,473 47	2,779 36	.....	13,252 83	13,323 00	
30	Hancock.....	5,849	9,165 79	1,226 86	.....	10,392 65	8,773 50	
31	Harrison.....	7,149	4,276 86	2,616 44	.....	6,893 30	10,723 50	
32	Hendricks.....	6,005	9,430 33	1,623 51	.....	11,053 84	9,007 50	
33	Henry.....	6,803	11,022 67	3,018 23	.....	14,040 90	10,204 50	
34	Howard.....	8,762	10,343 63	2,361 12	.....	12,704 75	13,143 00	
35	Huntington.....	8,840	11,386 10	2,200 00	.....	13,586 10	13,286 32	Note 2
36	Jackson.....	7,986	7,795 26	2,600 00	.....	10,395 26	11,979 00	
37	Jasper.....	4,689	5,895 88	700 00	.....	6,595 88	7,033 50	
38	Jay.....	8,041	8,189 71	2,300 00	.....	11,489 71	12,061 50	
39	Jefferson.....	7,060	6,146 60	2,881 40	.....	9,028 00	10,590 00	
40	Jennings.....	4,790	3,879 42	1,359 45	.....	5,238 87	7,185 00	
41	Johnson.....	5,954	8,733 00	2,306 20	.....	11,039 20	8,931 00	
42	Knox.....	11,348	11,652 35	2,494 65	.....	14,147 00	17,022 00	
43	Kosciusko.....	8,484	11,882 02	3,309 73	.....	15,281 75	12,726 00	
44	Lagrange.....	4,547	7,169 71	542 95	.....	7,712 66	6,820 50	
45	Lake.....	13,395	21,515 69	1,796 90	.....	23,312 59	20,092 50	
46	Laporte.....	13,752	16,617 97	2,579 24	.....	19,197 21	20,628 00	
47	Lawrence.....	8,379	6,319 79	2,417 17	.....	8,736 96	12,568 50	
48	Madison.....	22,238	22,878 14	2,500 00	.....	25,378 14	33,357 00	
49	Marion.....	49,969	102,513 75	13,407 82	.....	115,921 57	74,953 50	
50	Marshall.....	7,870	9,096 72	1,215 33	.....	10,312 05	11,805 00	
51	Martin.....	4,942	2,895 16	700 00	.....	3,595 16	7,413 00	
52	Miami.....	9,013	9,592 78	886 60	.....	10,579 38	13,519 50	
53	Monroe.....	6,394	5,267 98	1,650 75	.....	6,918 73	9,591 00	
54	Montgomery.....	8,282	13,978 37	2,221 90	.....	16,200 27	12,423 00	
55	Morgan.....	6,211	6,522 15	2,375 00	.....	8,897 15	9,316 50	
56	Newton.....	3,230	5,630 93	778 58	.....	6,409 51	4,845 00	

APPORTIONMENT FOR JUNE, 1903—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Number of Children between 6 and 21 Years of Age.	Amount Derived from State School Tax.	Interest Collected on Common School Fund Since Last Apportionment.	Amount Derived from Unclaimed Fees and Other Sources.	Total Collected and Ready for Apportionment.	Amount Apportioned Per Capita, \$1.50.
57	Noble	6,357	\$11,055 98	\$1,916 52	.....	\$12,972 50	\$9,535 50
58	Ohio	1,367	1,344 04	200 00	.....	1,544 04	2,050 50
59	Orange	5,472	3,493 85	1,003 89	.....	4,497 74	8,208 00
60	Owen	4,666	3,892 81	1,938 37	.....	5,831 18	6,999 00
61	Parke	6,660	8,042 64	1,619 76	.....	9,692 40	9,990 00
62	Perry	6,921	2,844 70	1,926 15	.....	4,770 85	10,381 50
63	Pike	7,126	3,752 74	2,340 44	.....	6,093 18	10,689 00
64	Porter	6,139	10,688 37	1,040 34	.....	11,128 71	9,208 50
65	Posey	6,903	8,771 61	3,231 77	.....	12,003 38	10,354 50
66	Pulaski	4,736	4,281 74	989 78	.....	5,271 52	7,104 00
67	Putnam	5,938	9,524 86	1,296 00	.....	10,820 86	8,907 00
68	Randolph	8,280	11,414 98	1,400 00	.....	12,814 98	12,420 00
69	Ripley	5,881	5,891 10	1,858 78	.....	7,749 88	8,821 50
70	Rush	5,218	10,180 50	2,553 15	.....	12,733 65	7,827 00
71	Scott	2,764	1,756 88	500 00	.....	2,256 88	4,146 00
72	Shelby	7,412	12,749 36	2,530 50	.....	15,279 86	11,118 00
73	Spencer	7,216	5,052 58	1,337 73	.....	6,390 31	10,824 00
74	Starke	3,632	3,777 56	277 36	.....	4,054 92	5,448 00
75	St. Joseph	19,032	23,862 51	3,016 29	.....	26,878 80	28,548 00
76	Steuben	4,037	5,136 43	1,596 19	.....	6,732 62	6,055 50
77	Sullivan	8,327	8,310 91	1,986 25	.....	10,297 16	12,490 50
78	Switzerland	3,193	2,763 21	1,446 73	.....	4,209 94	4,789 50
79	Tippecanoe	11,909	19,882 67	3,210 05	.....	23,092 72	17,863 50
80	Tipton	5,703	6,570 97	1,199 45	.....	7,770 42	8,554 50
81	Union	1,636	3,621 04	298 81	.....	3,919 85	2,454 00
82	Vanderburgh	21,326	23,959 05	6,608 18	.....	30,567 23	31,989 00
83	Vermillion	4,507	5,476 46	720 00	.....	6,196 46	6,760 50
84	Vigo	20,823	23,332 77	5,030 78	.....	28,363 55	31,297 50
85	Wabash	8,973	11,205 27	2,092 53	.....	14,197 80	13,459 50
86	Warren	3,092	6,037 92	1,404 47	.....	7,442 39	4,638 00
87	Warrick	7,121	4,783 37	2,000 00	.....	6,783 37	10,654 50
88	Washington	6,064	5,303 87	1,985 11	.....	7,288 98	9,096 00
89	Wayne	10,051	16,586 17	4,474 70	.....	21,060 87	15,076 50
90	Wells	7,178	9,209 60	300 00	.....	9,509 60	10,767 00
91	White	5,557	8,445 29	1,586 43	.....	10,031 72	8,335 50
92	Whitley	5,217	7,631 20	1,821 35	.....	9,452 55	7,799 18
	From State Treasury .....	.....	.....	.....	\$52,403 45	52,403 45	.....
	Balance in Treasury .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,011 46
	Total	767,236	\$940,511 07	\$193,925 33	\$52,429 06	\$1,188,865 46	\$1,188,865 46

NOTE 1. The Auditor of Whitley County will note that \$26.32 was retained from the apportionment and passed to the credit of Clear Creek Township, Huntington County. This amount should be charged to the account of Washington Township.

NOTE 2. The Auditor of Huntington County will note that his apportionment contains \$26.32 more than the per capita distribution. Pass the amount to the credit of Clear Creek Township on account of transfers to that township from Washington Township Whitley County.

NOTE 3. The Auditor of Crawford County will note that \$27.00 was retained from his apportionment and passed to the credit of the New Albany School Corporation. \$13.50 of this amount should be charged to the Leavenworth School Corporation and \$13.50 should be charged to the account of Sterling Township.

NOTE 4. The Auditor of Floyd County will note that his apportionment contains \$27.00 more than his per capita distribution. Pass the amount to the credit of the New Albany

Schools on account of transfers made to that corporation from the Leavenworth and Sterling Township School Corporations of Crawford County.

NOTE 5. The Auditor of Warrick County will note that \$27.00 has been retained from his apportionment and passed to the credit of Cass Township, Dubois County. This is for transferred pupils from Pigeon Township, Warrick County.

NOTE 6. The Auditor of Dubois County will note that his apportionment has \$27.00 more than the distribution per capita. Pass the amount to the credit of Cass Township on account of transfers from Pigeon Township, Warrick County, to Cass Township, Dubois County.

NOTE 7. The Auditor of Vigo County will note that his apportionment contains \$63.00 more than the per capita distribution. Pass this amount to the credit of the Terre Haute School Corporation on account of transfers to the city schools of Terre Haute from the Montgomery School Corporation, Daviess County.

NOTE 8. The Auditor of Daviess County will note that his apportionment is \$63.00 less than the per capita distribution. This amount should be charged to Montgomery on account of transfers to Terre Haute.

STATISTICS FROM CENSUS OF 1900.

POPULATION OF INDIANA, 1800-1900.

<i>Census Year.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Increase</i>	
		<i>Number.</i>	<i>Per Cent</i>
1900.....	2,516,462	324,058	14.8
1890.....	2,192,404	214,103	10.8
1880.....	1,978,301	297,664	17.7
1870.....	1,680,637	330,209	24.5
1860.....	1,350,428	362,012	36.6
1850.....	988,416	302,550	41.1
1840.....	685,866	342,835	99.9
1830.....	343,031	195,853	133.1
1820.....	147,178	122,658	500.2
1810.....	24,520	18,879	334.7
1800.....	5,641		

INCREASE OF POPULATION OF INDIANA BY COUNTIES, 1890-1900.

	<i>Increase</i>	
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Per Cent.</i>
The State	324,058	14.8
<i>Counties.</i>		
Adams	2,051	10.2
Allen	10,581	15.9
Bartholomew	727	3.0
Benton	1,220	10.2
Blackford	6,752	64.5
Boone	251	0.9
Brown	581	5.6
Carroll	68	0.3
Cass	3,393	10.9
Clark	1,576	5.2
Clay	3,749	12.3
Clinton	832	3.0
Crawford	465	3.3
Daviess	3,687	14.1
Dearborn	1,170	5.0
Decatur	241	1.3
Dekalb	1,404	5.8
Delaware	19,493	64.7
Dubois	104	0.5
Elkhart	5,851	14.9
Fayette	865	6.8
Floyd	660	2.2
Fountain	1,888	9.7
Franklin	1,976	10.8
Fulton	707	4.2
Gibson	5,179	20.8
Grant	23,200	73.7

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Increase</i>	
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Per Cent.</i>
Greene	4,151	17.0
Hamilton	3,791	14.5
Hancock	1,360	7.6
Harrison	916	4.4
Hendricks	216	1.0
Henry	1,209	5.1
Howard	2,389	9.1
Huntington	1,257	4.5
Jackson	2,494	10.3
Jasper	3,107	27.8
Jay	3,349	14.2
Jefferson	1,594	6.5
Jennings	1,149	7.9
Johnson	662	3.4
Knox	4,702	16.8
Kosciusko	664	1.6
Lagrange	331	2.1
Lake	14,006	58.6
Laporte	3,941	11.4
Lawrence	5,937	30.0
Madison	33,983	93.1
Marion	56,071	39.7
Marshall	1,301	5.5
Martin	738	5.3
Miami	2,521	9.8
Monroe	3,200	18.1
Montgomery	1,363	4.9
Morgan	1,814	9.7
Newton	1,645	18.7
Noble	174	0.7
Ohio	231	4.7
Orange	2,176	14.8
Owen	109	0.7
Parke	2,704	13.3
Perry	538	2.9
Pike	1,942	10.5
Porter	1,123	6.2
Posey	804	3.7
Pulaski	2,800	24.9
Putnam	857	3.8
Randolph	568	2.0
Ripley	531	2.7
Rush	1,114	5.9
St. Joseph	11,424	38.7
Scott	474	6.1
Shelby	1,037	4.1
Spencer	347	1.6
Starke	3,092	42.1
Steuben	741	5.1
Sullivan	4,128	18.9
Switzerland	674	5.4
Tippecanoe	3,581	10.2

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Increase</i>	
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Per Cent.</i>
Tipton	659	5.3
Union	258	3.7
Vanderburgh	11,960	20.0
Vermillion	2,098	15.9
Vigo	11,840	23.6
Wabash	1,109	4.1
Warren	416	3.8
Warriek	1,168	5.5
Washington	790	4.2
Wayne	1,342	3.6
Wells	1,935	9.0
White	3,467	22.1
Whitley	440	2.5

POPULATION AND ENUMERATION OF VOTERS OF INDIANA.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Population</i>		<i>Voting</i>
	<i>1900.</i>	<i>1890.</i>	<i>Population</i> <i>1901.</i>
Adams	22,232	20,181	5,708
Allen	77,270	66,689	20,045
Bartholomew	24,594	23,867	6,657
Benton	13,123	11,903	3,696
Blackford	17,213	10,461	4,977
Boone	26,321	26,572	7,160
Brown	9,727	10,308	2,307
Carroll	19,953	20,021	5,293
Cass	34,545	31,152	9,673
Clark	31,835	30,259	8,204
Clay	34,285	30,536	8,772
Clinton	28,202	27,370	7,612
Crawford	13,476	13,941	3,310
Daviess	29,914	26,227	7,255
Dearborn	22,194	23,364	6,189
Decatur	19,518	19,277	5,575
Dekalb	25,711	24,307	7,497
Delaware	49,624	30,131	14,281
Dubois	20,357	20,253	4,764
Elkhart	45,052	39,201	13,022
Fayette	13,495	12,630	4,199
Floyd	30,118	29,458	7,816
Fountain	21,446	19,558	5,983
Franklin	16,388	18,366	4,754
Fulton	17,453	16,746	4,742
Gibson	30,099	24,920	8,366
Grant	54,693	31,493	17,427
Greene	28,530	24,279	6,823
Hamilton	29,914	26,123	8,141
Hancock	19,189	17,829	5,543
Harrison	21,702	20,786	5,626
Hendricks	21,292	21,498	5,206
Henry	25,088	23,879	7,271

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Population 1900.</i>	<i>Population 1890.</i>	<i>Voting Population 1901.</i>
Howard	28,575	26,186	7,945
Huntington	28,901	27,644	8,346
Jackson	26,633	24,139	6,864
Jasper	14,292	11,185	3,874
Jay	26,818	23,478	7,371
Jefferson	22,913	24,597	6,317
Jennings	15,757	14,698	3,964
Johnson	20,223	19,561	6,311
Knox	32,746	28,044	8,751
Kosciusko	20,109	28,645	7,852
Lagrange	15,284	15,615	4,242
Lake	37,892	23,886	11,162
Laporte	38,383	34,445	10,104
Lawrence	25,729	19,792	6,599
Madison	70,470	36,487	20,502
Marion	197,227	141,156	58,272
Marshall	25,119	23,818	6,511
Martin	14,711	13,973	3,200
Miami	28,344	25,823	8,064
Monroe	20,873	17,673	5,172
Montgomery	29,388	28,025	9,811
Morgan	20,457	18,643	5,583
Newton	10,448	8,803	3,019
Noble	23,533	23,359	6,545
Ohio	4,724	4,955	1,339
Orange	16,854	14,678	4,252
Owen	15,149	15,040	3,697
Parke	23,000	20,296	6,018
Perry	18,778	18,240	4,480
Pike	20,486	18,544	5,194
Porter	19,175	18,052	4,876
Posey	22,333	21,529	6,122
Pulaski	14,033	11,233	3,588
Putnam	21,478	22,335	5,890
Randolph	28,653	28,085	7,713
Ripley	19,881	19,350	5,550
Rush	20,148	19,034	5,499
Scott	8,307	7,833	2,037
Shelby	26,491	25,454	7,413
Spencer	22,407	22,060	5,735
Starke	10,431	7,339	2,768
Stenben	15,219	14,478	4,434
St. Joseph	58,881	42,457	16,774
Sullivan	26,005	21,877	6,935
Switzerland	11,840	12,514	3,370
Tippecanoe	38,659	35,078	11,762
Tipton	19,116	18,157	5,150
Union	6,748	7,006	2,063
Vanderburgh	71,769	59,809	18,240
Vermillion	15,252	13,154	4,431

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Population</i> <i>1900.</i>	<i>Population</i> <i>1890.</i>	<i>Voting</i> <i>Population</i> <i>1901.</i>
Vigo	62,035	50,195	18,839
Wabash	28,235	27,126	7,717
Warren	11,371	10,955	3,437
Warrick	22,329	21,161	5,553
Washington	19,409	18,619	4,880
Wayne	38,970	37,628	11,287
Wells	23,449	21,514	6,119
White	19,138	15,671	5,228
Whitley	17,328	17,768	4,861
Total.....	2,516,462	2,192,401	694,346

POPULATION OF THE INCORPORATED CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES OF INDIANA, 1890 AND 1900.

<i>Cities, Towns and Villages.</i>	<i>— Population —</i>	
	<i>1900.</i>	<i>1890.</i>
Alamo town	241	272
Albany town	2,115	571
Albion town	1,324	1,229
Alexandria city	7,221	715
Alton town	238	277
Ambia town	438	293
Auboy town	402	402
Anderson city	20,178	10,741
Andrews town	746	1,390
Angola town	2,141	1,840
Arcadia town	1,413	670
Argos town	1,307	1,101
Ashley town	1,049	....
Atlanta town	1,000	....
Attica city	3,005	2,320
Auburn city	3,393	2,415
Aurora city	3,645	3,929
Avilla town	658	576
Bainbridge town	431	473
Batesville town	1,384	1,169
Battle Ground town	150	456
Beford city	6,115	3,351
Berne town	1,037	544
Birdseye town	476	419
Bloomfield town	1,588	1,229
Bloomington city	505	431
Bloomington city	6,460	4,018
Bluffton city	4,479	3,589
Boonville town	2,849	1,881
Boston town	134	146
Boswell town	824	558
Bourbon town	1,187	1,064
Bowling Green town	432	467
Brazil city	7,786	5,905
Bremen town	1,671	1,076
Briant town	384	....
Bristol town	546	535
Broad Ripple town	487	....
Bronson town	177	....

<i>Cities, Towns and Villages.</i>	<i>— Population —</i>	
	<i>1900.</i>	<i>1890.</i>
Brook town	677	....
Brooksbury town	149	120
Brookston town	949	447
Brookville town	2,037	2,028
Brownsburg town	676	623
Brownstown town	1,685	1,422
Bunker Hill town	568	538
Burnettsville town	497	479
Butler town	2,073	2,521
Cadiz town	253	307
Cambridge City town	1,754	1,782
Campbellsburg town	672	418
Cannelburg town	280	276
Cannelton city	2,188	1,391
Carbon town	951	521
Carlisle town	699	503
Carmel town	498	471
Carthage town	1,028	482
Castleton town	199	....
Cayuga town	832	....
Center Point town	600	517
Centerville town	785	864
Chalmers town	462	....
Charlestown town	915	888
Chesterton village	788	931
Chrisney town	513	....
Churubusco town	884	869
Cicero town	1,603	631
Clarks Hill town	539	....
Clarksville town	2,370	1,692
Clay City village	1,503	1,004
Claypool town	399	....
Claysburg town	116	....
Clifford town	233	175
Clinton city	2,918	1,365
Cloverdale town	445	437
Cochran city	858	790
Colfax town	767	730
Columbia City	2,975	3,027
Columbus city	8,130	6,719
Connersville city	6,835	4,548
Converse town	1,415	921
Corydon town	1,610	880
Covington city	2,213	1,891
Crandall town	137	....
Crawfordsville city	6,649	6,089
Crothersville town	765	599
Crown Point town	2,336	1,907
Culver town	505	....
Cynthiana town	502	....
Dale village	624	659
Dana town	893	495
Danville town	1,802	1,569
Darlington town	727	461
Decatur city	4,142	3,142
Delphi city	2,135	1,923
Dillsboro town	465	439
Dublin town	698	803
Dunkirk city	2,187	1,024
Dunreith town	205	168

<i>Cities, Towns and Villages.</i>	<i>— Population —</i>	
	<i>1900.</i>	<i>1890.</i>
Earl Park town.....	563	....
East Chicago city.....	3,411	1,255
East Connersville town	556	458
East Germantown town	305	338
Eaton town	1,567	....
Edinburg town	1,820	2,031
Elizabeth town	271	267
Elizabethtown town	407	430
Ellehart city	15,184	11,360
Ellettsville town	708	712
Elhora town	908	....
Elwood city	12,950	2,284
English town	649	423
Etna Green town	420	411
Evansville city	59,007	50,756
Fairmount town	3,205	1,462
Farmersburg town	625	301
Farmland town	870	770
Flora town	1,209	639
Forest Hill town	152	124
Fort Branch village	849	748
Fortville town	1,006	685
Fort Wayne city.....	45,115	35,393
Fountain City town	455	492
Fowler town	1,429	1,285
Francesville town	596	403
Frankfort city	7,100	5,919
Franklin city	4,005	3,781
Frankton town	1,464	420
Fredericksburg town	281	211
Fremont town	709	672
French Lick town	260	....
Garrett city	3,919	2,767
Gas City	3,622	145
Geneva town	1,076	748
Georgetown town	350	256
Goodland town	1,205	889
Goshen city	7,810	6,033
Gosport town	726	720
Grandview town	822	694
Greencastle city	3,661	4,390
Greendale town	473	435
Greenfield city	4,489	3,100
Greensboro town	284	318
Greensburg city	5,034	3,596
Greentown town	1,287	721
Greenville town	309	313
Greenwood town	1,503	862
Hagerstown town	862	873
Hamlet town	432	....
Hammond city	12,376	5,428
Hanover town	377	459
Hardinsburg town	210	138
Hartford City	5,912	2,287
Hartsville town	439	474
Hazelton village	758	608
Hebron town	794	689
Hillsboro town	500	....

<i>Cities, Towns and Villages.</i>	<i>— Population —</i>	
	<i>1900.</i>	<i>1890.</i>
Hobart town	1,390	1,010
Hope town	1,088	1,009
Howell town	1,421	....
Hudson town	558	....
Huntingburg city	2,527	3,167
Huntington city	9,491	7,328
Indianapolis city	169,164	165,436
Ingalls town	542	....
Irvington town	1,799	650
Jamestown town	640	616
Jasper town	1,863	1,281
Jeffersonville city	10,774	10,666
Jonesboro town	1,838	687
Jonesville town	268	....
Judson town	186	....
Kendallville city	3,354	2,960
Kennerd town	417	....
Kentland town	1,006	918
Kewanna town	646	647
Keystone town	250	....
Kirklin town	624	550
Knightstown town	1,942	1,867
Knightsville town	1,171	1,148
Knox town	1,466	790
Kokomo city	10,609	8,261
Laconia town	135	133
Ladoga town	1,176	857
Lafayette city	18,116	16,243
Lagrange town	1,703	1,784
Lagro town	456	549
Lanesville town	324	277
Lapel town	869	....
Laporte city	1,113	7,126
Laural town	600	....
Lawrenceburg city	4,326	4,284
Leavenworth town	655	792
Lebanon city	4,465	3,682
Leesburg town	390	345
Lewisville town	404	420
Liberty town	1,449	1,314
Ligonier city	2,231	2,195
Linden town	572	....
Linton city	3,071	958
Little York town	224	....
Livonia town	200	194
Logansport city	16,204	13,328
Loogootee town	1,382	988
Lowell town	1,275	761
Lynn town	705	518
Macy town	314	316
Madison city	7,835	8,936
Marengo town	700	699
Marion city	17,337	8,769
Markle town	729	670
Martinsville city	4,038	2,680
Mauckport town	290	272
Mentone town	757	780

<i>Cities, Towns and Villages.</i>	<i>— Population —</i>	
	<i>1900.</i>	<i>1890</i>
Merom town	478	412
Michigan City	14,850	10,776
Michigantown town	417	298
Middlesbury town	572	542
Middletown town	1,801	851
Milan town	422	318
Milford town	905	677
Milford town	211	231
Millersburg town	481	394
Millhousen town	265	224
Milton town	682	742
Mishawaka city	5,560	3,371
Mitchell town	1,772	1,583
Modoc town	221	....
Monon town	1,160	1,064
Monroe City	688	589
Monroeville town	690	673
Monterey town	261	226
Montezuma town	1,172	658
Montgomery town	616	415
Monticello town	2,107	1,518
Montpelier city	3,405	808
Moorefield town	113	115
Moore's Hill town	338	469
Mooresville town	974	891
Moreland town	309	....
Morocco town	920	397
Morristown town	565	561
Mt. Auburn town	163	144
Mt. Carmel town	153	142
Mt. Etna town	175	....
Mt. Vernon city	5,132	4,705
Muncie city	20,942	11,345
Nappanee town	2,208	1,493
Nashville town	393	395
New Albany city	20,628	21,059
New Amsterdam town	200	172
Newburg town	1,371	1,046
New Carlisle town	597	607
New Castle town	3,406	2,697
New Harmony town	1,341	1,197
New Haven town	950	1,079
New Middletown town	167	212
New Palestine town	444	404
Newpoint town	451	....
Newport town	610	551
New Richmond town	357	....
New Ross town	284	270
Noblesville city	4,792	3,054
Normal City town	868	....
North Judson town	944	572
North Liberty town	504	....
North Manchester town	2,398	2,384
North Salem town	599	505
North Vernon city	2,823	2,012
Oakland City town	1,191	1,524
Odon town	923	764
Oldenburg town	957	690
Orestes town	778	....

<i>Cities, Towns and Villages.</i>	<i>—Population—</i>	
	<i>1900.</i>	<i>1890.</i>
Orleans town	1,236	857
Osgood town	1,035	841
Ossian town	529	.....
Owensville town	1,019	759
Oxford town	949	808
Paoli town	1,186	707
Paragon town	413	.....
Parker city	909	.....
Patoka town	710	729
Patriot town	408	434
Pendleton town	1,512	966
Pennville town	773	697
Peru city	8,463	7,028
Petersburg town	1,751	1,494
Pierceton town	886	897
Pine village	219	.....
Plymouth city	3,651	2,723
Poneto town	332	.....
Port Fulton town.....	1,101	1,104
Portland city	4,798	3,725
Poseyville town	628	571
Princeton city	6,041	3,075
Redkey town	2,206	922
Remington town	1,120	949
Rensselaer city	2,225	1,455
Reynolds town	393	348
Richmond city	18,226	16,608
Ridgeville town	1,098	922
Rising Sun city	1,548	1,689
Roachdale town	942	428
Roann town	631	582
Roanoke town	536	532
Rochester town	3,421	2,437
Rockport town	2,882	2,314
Rockville city	2,045	1,689
Rosedale town	865	873
Rossville town	598	594
Royal Center town.....	657	527
Rushville city	4,541	3,475
Russellville town	298	327
St. Joe town	483	.....
St. Leon town.....	369	368
St. Meinrad town.....	525	483
Salamonia town	168	150
Salem town	1,995	1,975
Saltilloville town	207	.....
Scottsburg town	1,274	618
Sellersburg village	761	508
Seymour city	6,445	5,337
Shelburn town	523	378
Shelbyville city	7,169	5,451
Sheridan town	1,795	1,134
Shirley town	381	.....
Shirley City town.....	236	.....
Shoals town	683	738
Silver Grove town.....	598	.....
Silver Lake town.....	504	570
South Bend city.....	35,999	21,819

<i>Cities, Towns and Villages.</i>	<i>— Population —</i>	
	1900.	1890.
South Delphi town.....	247	168
South Peru town.....	495	253
Southport town.....	285	324
South Whitley village.....	1,113	720
Spencer city.....	2,026	1,868
Spiceland town.....	590	637
Spring Grove town.....	113	99
State Line city.....	174	201
Staunton town.....	693	543
Stinesville village.....	288	....
Straughn town.....	186	200
Sullivan town.....	3,118	2,222
Sulphur Springs town.....	262	251
Summitville town.....	1,432	752
Sunman town.....	370	....
Swayzee town.....	1,162	....
Syracuse town.....	928	518
Tell city.....	2,680	2,094
Tennyson town.....	302	....
Terre Haute city.....	36,673	30,217
Thorntown town.....	1,511	1,530
Tipton city.....	3,764	2,697
Troy town.....	599	554
Union city.....	2,716	2,681
Upland town.....	1,208	....
Valparaiso city.....	6,280	5,090
Van Buren town.....	965	....
Veedersburg town.....	1,638	930
Vera Cruz town.....	190	633
Vernon town.....	557	613
Versailles town.....	501	421
Vevay city.....	1,588	1,663
Vincennes city.....	10,249	8,853
Wabash city.....	8,618	5,105
Wakarusa town.....	917	....
Walkerton town.....	1,037	885
Walton town.....	498	469
Warren town.....	1,523	1,120
Warsaw city.....	3,987	3,574
Washington city.....	8,551	6,064
Waterloo city.....	1,244	1,473
Waveland town.....	648	663
Waynetown town.....	757	576
West College Corner town.....	392	290
Westfield town.....	670	815
West Harrison town.....	304	320
West Lafayette town.....	2,302	1,242
West Lebanon town.....	688	644
West Madison town.....	482	457
Westport town.....	614	452
West Shoals town.....	330	....
West Terre Haute town.....	651	....
Westville town.....	468	522
Wheatfield town.....	366	....
Whiteland town.....	334	212
Whitewater town.....	155	123
Whiting town.....	3,983	1,408
Williamsport city.....	1,245	1,027

<i>Cities, Towns and Villages.</i>	— <i>Population</i> —	
	<i>1900.</i>	<i>1890.</i>
Winamac town	1,684	1,215
Winchester city	3,705	3,014
Windfall city	957	561
Wingate town	457	....
Winslow town	536	....
Wolcott town	825	246
Wolcottville village	659	....
Woodruff Place town.....	477	161
Worthington town	1,448	1,448
Zionsville town	765	825

Of the above named 399 incorporated places, 357 have less than 5,000 inhabitants in 1900, and 42 have more than 5,000 inhabitants. Of the latter, 23 have between 5,000 and 10,000 inhabitants; 14 have from 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants, and 5 have more than 25,000 inhabitants, namely, Indianapolis, with 169,164; Evansville, with 59,007; Fort Wayne, with 45,115; Terre Haute, with 36,673; and South Bend, with 35,999.

OFFICIAL REGISTER FROM THE TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION TO THE PRESENT.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNORS.

Arthur St. Clair, Governor Northwest Territory, from 1787 to 1800.
John Gibson (acting), from 1800 to January 10, 1801.
William H. Harrison, from 1801 to 1812.*
John Gibson (acting), from September, 1812, to May, 1813.
Thomas Posey, from 1812 to 1816.

GOVERNORS OF THE STATE.

Jonathan Jennings, from 1816 to 1822.
Ratliff Boone (acting), from September 12 to December 5, 1822.†
William Hendricks, from 1822 to 1825.
James B. Ray (acting), February 12 to December 11, 1825.‡
James B. Ray, from 1825 to 1831.
Noah Noble, from 1831 to 1837.
David Wallace, from 1837 to 1840.
Samuel Bigger, from 1840 to 1843.
James Whitcomb, from 1843 to 1848.
Paris C. Dunning (acting), from 1848 to 1849.§
Joseph A. Wright, from 1849 to 1857.
Ashbel P. Willard, from 1857 to 1860.
Abram A. Hammond (acting), from 1860 to 1861.||
Henry S. Lane, from January 14 to January 16, 1861.||
Oliver P. Morton (acting), from 1861 to 1865.
Oliver P. Morton, from 1865 to 1867.
Conrad Baker (acting), from 1867 to 1869.**
Conrad Baker, from 1869 to 1873.
Thomas A. Hendricks, from 1873 to 1877.
James D. Williams, from 1877 to 1880.
Isaac P. Gray (acting), from 1880 to 1881.††

There have been several omissions in the Official Register of the Governors of Indiana extending from the territorial period down to the present time, which, for purposes of historical accuracy, we have deemed proper to supply.

*Governor Harrison was appointed early in the year 1800, but was not sworn into office until January 10, 1801. John Gibson, the Secretary of the Territory, acted as Governor until his arrival.

†Jonathan Jennings, having been elected to Congress before the end of his second term, resigned the office of Governor September 12, 1822, and was succeeded by Ratliff Boone, who served until December 5th of the same year.

‡Governor Hendricks, having been elected a Senator of the United States, resigned his office on the 12th day of February, 1825, and was succeeded by James B. Ray, the President of the State Senate, who served as Governor during the remainder of the term.

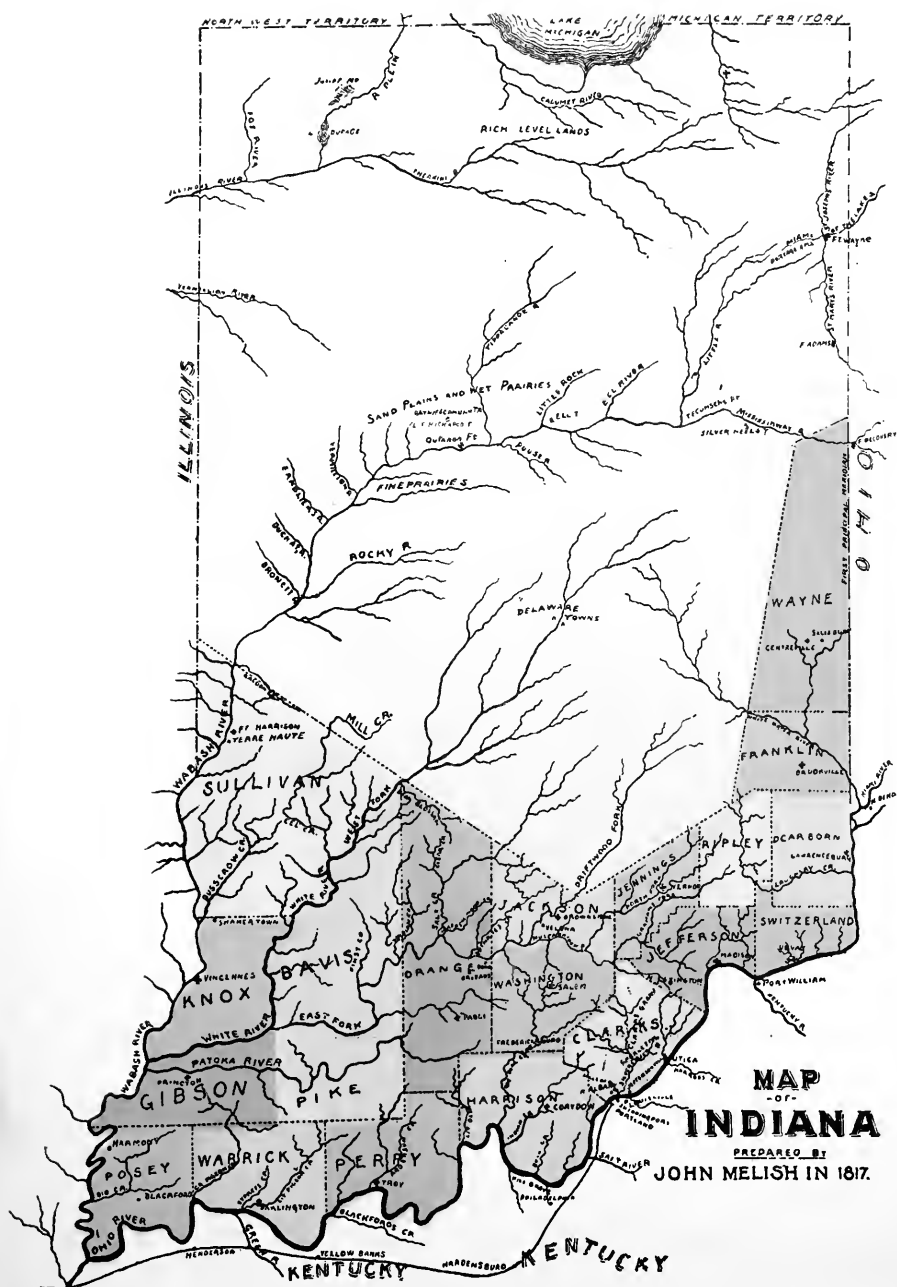
§Governor Whitcomb was elected a Senator of the United States December 17, 1848, and Paris C. Dunning, Lieutenant-Governor, served as Governor during the remainder of the term.

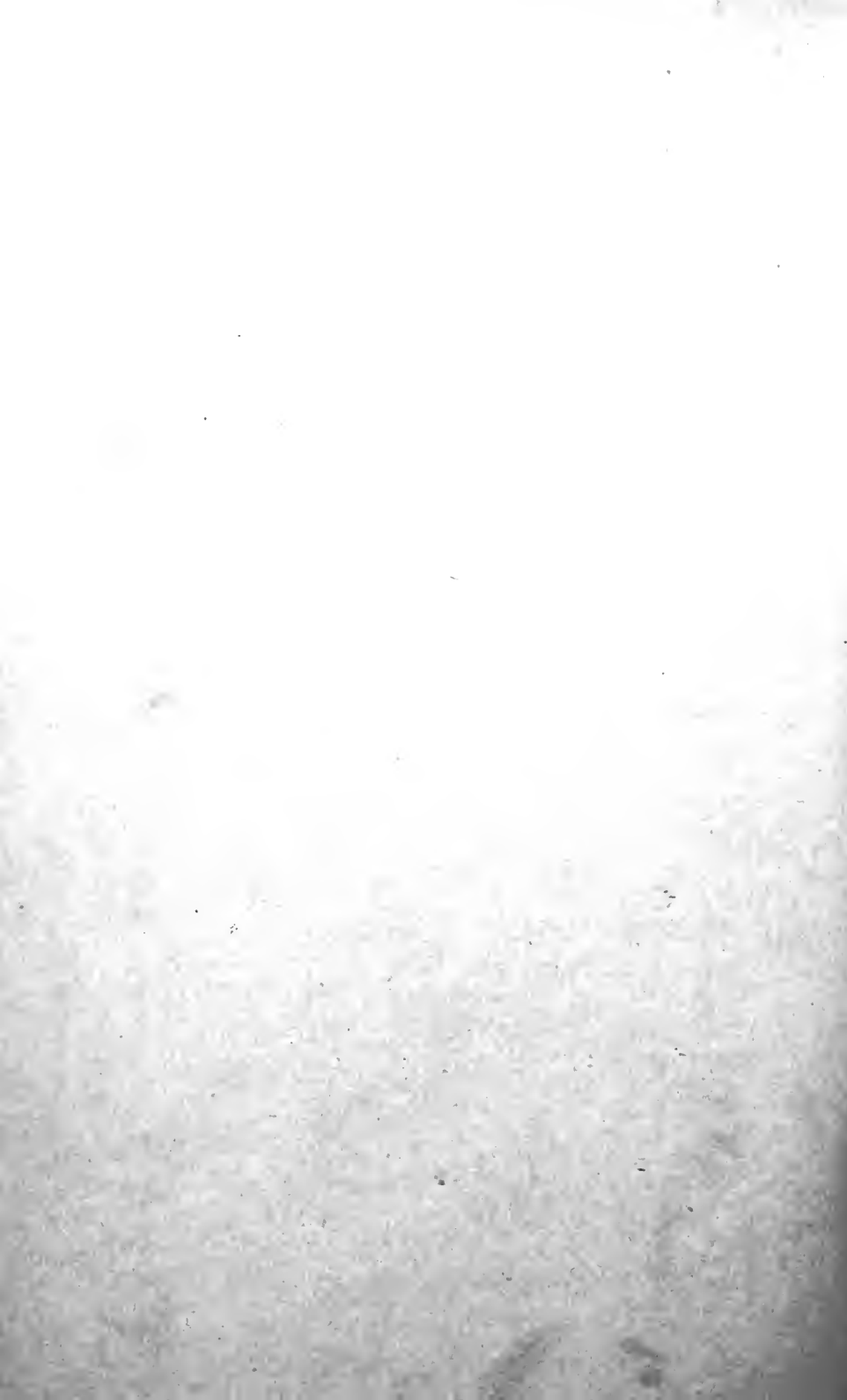
||Governor Willard died on the 3d day of October, 1860, and Abram A. Hammond, the Lieutenant-Governor, served as Governor during the remainder of the term.

||Governor Lane was elected a Senator of the United States January 16, 1861, and Oliver P. Morton, the Lieutenant-Governor, served as Governor the remainder of the term.

**Governor Oliver P. Morton was elected a Senator of the United States on the 23d day of January, 1867. On the day following he resigned his office, and Conrad Baker, the Lieutenant-Governor, served as Governor during the remainder of the term.

††Governor Williams died November 20, 1880, and Isaac P. Gray, Lieutenant-Governor, served as Governor the remainder of the term.





Albert G. Porter, from 1881 to 1885.
 Isaac P. Gray, from 1885 to 1889.
 Alvin P. Hovey, from 1889 to 1891.†
 Ira J. Chase, from November 24, 1891, to January 9, 1893.
 Claude Matthews, from 1893 to 1897.
 James A. Mount, from 1897 to 1901.
 Winfield T. Durbin, from 1901 to — — — —.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

Christopher Harrison, from 1816 to 1819.
 Ratliff Boone, from 1819 to 1825.
 John H. Thompson, from 1825 to 1828.
 Milton Stapp, from 1828 to 1831.
 David Wallace, from 1831 to 1837.
 David Hillis, from 1837 to 1840.
 Samuel Hall, from 1840 to 1843.
 Jesse D. Bright, from 1843 to 1845.*
 Godlove S. Orth (acting), 1845.
 James G. Reed (acting), 1849.
 Paris C. Dunning, from 1846 to 1848.
 James D. Reed (acting), 1849.
 James H. Lane, from 1849 to 1853.
 Ashbel P. Willard, from 1852 to 1857.
 Abram A. Hammond, from 1857 to 1860.
 John R. Cravens (acting), from 1861 to 1863.
 O. P. Morton, January 14-16, 1861.
 Paris C. Dunning (acting), from 1863 to 1865.
 Conrad Baker, from 1865 to 1867.
 Will Cumbback (acting), from 1867 to 1869.
 Will Cumbback, from 1869 to 1872.
 George W. Friedly (acting), from 1872 to 1873.
 Leonidas Sexton, from 1873 to 1877.
 Isaac P. Gray, from 1887 to 1880.
 Frederick W. Viehe (acting), 1881.
 Thomas Hanna, from 1881 to 1885.
 Mahlon D. Manson, from 1885 to 1887.‡
 Robert S. Robertson, from 1887 to 1889.
 Alonzo G. Smith (acting), 1887 to 1889.‡
 Ira J. Chase, from 1889 to November 24, 1891.§
 Francis M. Griffith (acting), Lieutenant-Governor from 1891 to 1893.
 Mortimer Nye, from 1893 to 1897.
 Wm. S. Haggard, from 1897 to 1901.
 Newton W. Gilbert, from 1901 to — — — —.

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

John Gibson, Territorial, from 1800 to 1816.
 Robert A. New, from 1816 to 1825.
 William W. Week, from 1825 to 1829.
 James Morrison, from 1829 to 1833.
 William Sheets, from 1833 to 1837.
 William J. Brown, from 1837 to 1841.
 William Sheets, from 1841 to 1845.
 John H. Thompson, from 1845 to 1849.

†Governor Hovey died November 23, 1891, and Lieutenant-Governor Ira J. Chase served as Governor the remainder of the term.

*Jesse D. Bright was elected to the Senate of the United States March 6, 1845.

‡Vacated office by qualifying as Revenue Collector.

§In 1886, under a proclamation of Governor Gray, the people voted for a candidate to fill the unexpired term of Mahlon D. Manson. The election of Robert S. Robertson was recognized by the House, but the Governor and the Senate recognized Alonzo G. Smith.

‡Lieutenant-Governor Chase assumed the duties of Governor November 24, 1891.

Charles H. Test, from 1849 to 1853.
 Nehemiah Hayden, from 1853 to 1855.
 Erasmus B. Collins, from 1856 to 1857.
 Daniel McClure, from 1857 to 1859 (resigned).
 Cyrus L. Dunham, from 1859 to 1861.
 William A. Peelle, from 1861 to 1863.
 James S. Athon, from 1863 to 1865.
 Nelson Trusler, from 1865 to 1869.
 Max F. A. Hoffman, from 1869 to 1871.
 Norman Eddy, from 1871 to 1872 (died).
 John H. Farquhar, from 1872 to 1873.
 William W. Curry, from 1873 to 1879.
 John E. Nehf, from 1875 to 1879.
 John G. Shanklin, from 1879 to 1881.
 Emanuel R. Hawn, from 1881 to 1883.
 William R. Myers, from 1883 to 1887.
 Charles F. Griffin, from 1887 to 1891.
 Claude Matthews, from 1891 to January 9, 1893.
 Myron D. King, from January 9, 1893, to January 17, 1893.*
 William R. Myers, from 1893 to 1895.
 William D. Owen, from 1895 to 1899.
 Union B. Hunt, from 1899 to 1903.
 Daniel E. Storms, from 1903 to ———.

AUDITORS OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

INDIANA TERRITORY.

Peter Jones, commissioned September 5, 1805; resigned in 1810.
 William Prince, commissioned April 13, 1810; resigned in 1813.
 General W. Johnston, commissioned January 20, 1813; resigned in 1813.
 William Prince, commissioned February 8, 1813; resigned in 1813.
 Davis Floyd, commissioned June 15, 1813; served till admission of the State into the Union.

AUDITORS OF STATE.

William H. Lilley, from 1816 to 1828.
 Benjamin I. Blythe, from 1828 to 1829.
 Morris Morris, from 1829 to 1844.
 Horatio J. Harris, from 1844 to 1847.
 Douglass Maguire, from 1847 to 1850.
 Erastus W. H. Ellis, from 1850 to 1853.
 John P. Dunn, from 1853 to 1855.
 Hiram E. Talbott, from 1855 to 1857.
 John W. Dodd, from 1857 to 1861.
 Albert Lange, from 1861 to 1863.
 Joseph Ristine, from 1863 to 1865.
 Thomas P. McCarty, from 1865 to 1869.
 John D. Evans, from 1869 to 1871.
 John C. Shoemaker, from 1871 to 1873.
 James A. Wildman, from 1873 to 1875.
 Ebenezer Henderson, from 1875 to 1879.
 Mahlon D. Manson, from 1879 to 1881.
 Edward H. Wolfe, from 1881 to 1883.
 James H. Rice, from 1883 to 1887.
 Bruce Carr, from 1887 to 1891.
 John O. Henderson, from 1891 to 1895.
 Americus C. Daily, from 1895 to 1899.
 William H. Hart, from 1899 to 1903.
 David E. Sherrick, from 1903 to ———.

*Claude Matthews was inaugurated Governor January 9, 1893, and Myron D. King was appointed Secretary of State for the unexpired term.

TREASURERS OF INDIANA TERRITORY.

William McIntosh, commissioned February 9, 1801; removed for cause.

James Johnson, commissioned September 4, 1805; resigned in 1813.

General W. Johnston, commissioned May 29, 1813; served until State was admitted into the Union.

TREASURERS OF STATE.

Daniel C. Lane, from 1816 to 1823.
 Samuel Merrill, from 1823 to 1825.
 Nathan B. Palmier, from 1835 to 1841.
 George H. Dunn, from 1841 to 1844.
 Royal Mayhew, from 1844 to 1847.
 Samuel Hannah, from 1847 to 1850.
 James P. Drake, from 1850 to 1853.
 Elijah Newland, from 1853 to 1855.
 William R. Noffsinger, from 1855 to 1857.
 Aquilla Jones, from 1857 to 1859.
 Nathaniel F. Cunningham, from 1859 to 1861.
 Jonathan S. Harvey, from 1861 to 1863.
 Matthew L. Brett, from 1863 to 1865.
 John I. Morrison, from 1865 to 1867.
 Nathan Kimball, from 1867 to 1871.
 James B. Ryan, from 1871 to 1873.
 John B. Glover, from 1873 to 1875.
 Benjamin C. Shaw, from 1875 to 1879.
 William Fleming, from 1879 to 1881.
 Roswell S. Hill, from 1881 to 1883.
 John J. Cooper, from 1883 to 1887.
 Julius A. Lemcke, from 1887 to 1891.
 Albert Gall, from 1891 to 1895.
 Frederick J. Scholz, from 1895 to 1899.
 Leopold Levy, from 1899 to 1903.
 Nathaniel U. Hill, from 1903 to ———.

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL.

INDIANA TERRITORY.

John Rice Jones, commissioned January 29, 1801; resigned in 1804.

Benjamin Parke, commissioned August 4, 1804; appointed Territorial Judge.

Thomas Randolph, commissioned June 2, 1808; killed at Tippecanoe.

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL.

STATE OF INDIANA.

James Morrison, from March 5, 1855.
 Joseph E. McDonald, from December 17, 1857.
 James G. Jones, from December 17, 1859.
 John P. Usher, from November 10, 1861.
 Oscar B. Hord, from November 3, 1862.
 Delana E. Williamson, from November 3, 1864.
 Bayless W. Hanna, from November 3, 1870.
 James C. Denny, from November 6, 1872.
 Clarence A. Buskirk, from November 6, 1874.
 Thomas W. Woollen, from November 6, 1878.
 Daniel P. Baldwin, from November 6, 1880.
 Francis T. Hord, from 1882 to 1886.
 Louis T. Michener, from 1886 to 1890.
 Alonzo G. Smith, from 1890 to 1894.
 William A. Ketcham, from 1894 to 1898.
 William L. Taylor, from 1898 to 1903.
 Charles W. Miller, from 1903 to ———.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

William C. Larrabee, from 1852 to 1855.
 Caleb Mills, from 1855 to 1857.
 William C. Larabee, from 1857 to 1879.
 Samuel L. Rugg, from 1859 to 1861.
 Miles J. Fletcher, from 1861 to 1862.
 Samuel K. Hoshour, from 1862.
 Samuel L. Rugg, from 1862 to 1865.
 George W. Hoss, from 1865 to 1869.
 Barnabas C. Hobbs, from 1869 to 1871.
 Milton B. Hopkins, from 1871 to 1874.
 Alexander C. Hopkins, from 1874 to 1877.
 James H. Smart, from 1875 to 1881.
 John M. Bloss, from 1881 to 1883.
 John W. Holcombe, from 1883 to 1887.
 Harvey M. LaFollette, from 1887 to 1891.
 Hervey D. Vories, from 1891 to 1895.
 David M. Geeting, from 1895 to 1899.
 Frank L. Jones, from 1899 to 1903.
 Fassett A. Cotton, from 1903 to ———.

CLERKS SUPREME COURT.

TERRITORIAL AND STATE.

Daniel Lymmes, from 1794 to 1804.
 Henry Hurst, from 1804 to 1817.
 E. Macdonald, from 1817 to 1820.
 Henry P. Coburn, from 1820 to 1852.
 William B. Beach, from 1852 to 1860.
 John P. Jones, from 1860 to 1864.
 Laz. Noble, from 1864 to 1868.
 Theodore W. McCoy, from 1868 to 1872.
 Charles Scholl, from 1872 to 1876.
 Gabriel Schmuck, from 1876 to 1880.
 Daniel Royse, from 1880 to 1881.
 Jonathan W. Gordon, from 1881 to 1882.
 Simon P. Sheerin, from 1882 to 1886.
 William T. Noble, from 1886 to 1890.
 Andrew M. Sweeney, from 1890 to 1894.
 Alexander Hess, from 1894 to 1898.
 Robert A. Brown, from 1898 to ———.

REPORTERS SUPREME COURT.

Isaac Blackford (one of the judges), from 1817 to 1850.
 Horace E. Carter, from 1852 to 1853.
 Albert G. Porter, from 1853 to 1856.
 Gordon Tanner, from 1857 to 1861.
 Benjamin Harrison, from 1861 to 1863.
 Michael C. Kerr, from 1863 to 1864.
 Benjamin Harrison, from 1864 to 1869.
 James B. Black, from 1869 to 1877.
 Augustus N. Martin, from 1877 to 1881.
 Francis M. Dice, from 1881 to 1885.
 John W. Kern, from 1885 to 1889.
 John L. Griffiths, from 1889 to 1893.
 Sidney R. Moon, from 1893 to 1897.
 Chas. F. Remy, from 1897 to ———.

CHIEFS OF THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

John Collett, from 1879 to 1881.
 John B. Conner, from 1881 to 1883.
 William A. Peelle, Jr., from 1883 to 1894.
 Simeon J. Thompson, from 1894 to 1897.*
 John B. Connor, from 1897 to 1901.†
 Benj. F. Johnson, from 1901 to ———.

STATE GEOLOGISTS.

David Dale Owen, from 1837 to 1838.
 Ryland T. Brown, from 1853 to ———.‡
 David Dale Owen, from 1859 to ———.§
 Richard Owen, from 1859 to 1861.
 Edward T. Cox, from 1869 to 1879.
 John Collett, from 1879 to 1885.
 Maurice Thompson, from 1885 to 1888.¶
 Sylvester S. Gorby, from 1888 to 1894.
 Willis S. Blatchley, from 1894 to ———.

STATE LIBRARIANS.

[Since the State Library was separated from the office of Secretary of State.]

John Cook, from 1841 to 1844.
 Samuel P. Daniels, from 1844 to 1845.
 John B. Dillon, from 1845 to 1851.
 Nathaniel Bolton, from 1851 to 1854.
 Gordon Tanner, from 1854 to 1856.
 S. D. Lyons, from 1856 to 1859.
 James R. Bryant, from 1859 to 1861.
 Robert D. Brown, from 1861 to 1863.
 David Stephenson, from 1863 to 1865.
 B. F. Foster, from 1865 to 1869.
 M. G. McClain, from 1869 to 1871.
 James DeSanno, from 1871 to 1873.
 Sarah A. Oren, from 1873 to 1875.
 Lyeurgus Dalton, from 1875 to 1877.
 Richard Connor, from 1877 to 1879.
 Maggie F. Peelle, from 1879 to 1881.
 Lizzie O. Callis, from 1881 to 1889.
 J. P. Dunn, from 1889 to 1893.
 Mary E. Ahern, from 1893 to 1895.
 Mrs. E. L. Davidson, from 1895 to 1897.
 William E. Henry, from 1897 to ———.

TERRITORIAL JUDGES.

William Clarke, Henry Vander Burgh, John Griffin, appointed July 4, 1890.

JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

James Scott, from 1816 to 1831.
 John Johnson, from 1816 to 1817.
 Jesse L. Holman, from 1816 to 1831.
 Isaac Blackford, from 1817 to 1853.
 Stephen C. Stephens, from 1831 to 1836.
 John T. McKinney, from 1831 to 1837.
 Charles Dewey, from 1836 to 1847.

*Resigned April 1, 1897.

†Appointed April 1, 1897.

‡Geological Agent for Agricultural Board.

§Died in office and succeeded by Richard Owen.

¶Resigned December 31, 1888. Sylvester S. Gorby appointed successor.

Jeremiah Sullivan, from 1837 to 1846.
 Samuel E. Perkins, from 1846 to 1865.
 Thomas L. Smith, from 1847 to 1853.
 Andrew Davison, from 1853 to 1865.
 William Z. Stuart, from 1853 to 1858.
 Addison L. Roach, from 1853 to 1854.
 Alvin P. Hovey (appointed), from May 8, 1854, to 1855.
 Samuel B. Gookins, from 1855 to 1857.
 James L. Worden (appointed), from 1858 to 1859.
 James L. Worden, from 1859 to 1865.
 James M. Hanna (appointed), from 1858 to 1859.
 James M. Hanna, from 1859 to 1865.
 Charles A. Ray, from 1865 to 1871.
 Jehu T. Elliott, from 1865 to 1871.
 James S. Fraser, from 1865 to 1871.
 Robert S. Gregory, from 1865 to 1871.
 James L. Worden from 1871 to 1882.*
 Alexander C. Downey, from 1871 to 1874.
 Samuel H. Buskirk, from 1871 to 1877.
 John Petit, from 1871 to 1877.
 Andrew L. Osborn, from 1872 to 1875.
 Horace P. Biddle, from 1875 to 1881.
 William E. Niblack, from 1877 to 1889.
 George V. Howk, from 1877 to 1889.
 Samuel E. Perkins, from 1877 to 1879.
 John T. Scott, from 1879 to 1881.
 William S. Wood, from 1881 to 1883.†
 Byron K. Elliott, from 1881 to 1893.
 William H. Coombs, from December 2, 1882, to 1883.
 Edwin P. Hammond, from 1883 to 1885.
 Allen Zollars, from 1883 to 1889.
 Joseph A. S. Mitchell, from 1885 to December, 1890.‡
 Walter Olds, from 1889 to June 15, 1893.
 John D. Berkshire, from 1889 to February, 1891.
 Silas D. Coffey, from 1889 to 1895.
 Joseph S. Dailey, from July 24, 1893, to 1895.
 Robert W. McBride (appointed), from December 17, 1890, to 1892.
 John D. Miller (appointed), from February 25, 1891, to 1893.
 Leonard J. Hackney, from 1893 to 1899.
 Timothy E. Howard, from November, 1893, to 1899.
 James McCabe, from 1893 to 1899.
 James H. Jordan, from 1895 to ——.
 Leander J. Monks, from 1895 to ——.
 Alexander Dowling, from 1899 to ——.
 John V. Hadley, from 1899 to ——.
 Francis E. Baker, from 1899 to January 25, 1902.§
 John H. Gillett (appointed) January 25, 1902, to January, 1903.
 John H. Gillett, from 1903 to ——.

SUPREME COURT COMMISSIONERS.

(Created by Act of April 14, 1881.)

George A. Bicknell, from 1881 to 1885.
 John Morris, from 1881 to 1883.
 William M. Franklin, from 1881 to 1885.
 Horatio C. Newcomb, from 1881 to 1882.
 James I. Best, from 1881 to 1885.
 James B. Black, from 1882 to 1885.
 Walpole G. Colerick, from 1883 to 1885.

*Resigned December 2, 1882.

†Resigned May 8, 1883.

‡Judge J. A. S. Mitchell was re-elected November, 1890, for six years, from January, 1891. He died December, 1890.

§Appointed Judge of District Court of United States.

APPELLATE COURT.

James B. Black, from March 12, 1891, to 1893; 1897 to ——.
 Jephtha D. New, from March 12, 1891. (Died July 11, 1892.)
 Willard New, from August 20, 1892, to 1893.
 Milton S. Robinson, from March 12, 1891. (Died July 28, 1892.)
 Henry C. Fox, from August 25, 1892, to 1893.
 George L. Reinhard, from March 12, 1891, to 1897.
 Edgar D. Crumacker, from March 12, 1891, to 1893.
 Frank E. Gavin, from 1893 to 1897.
 Theodore P. Davis, from 1893 to 1897.
 Orlando J. Lotz, from 1893 to 1897.
 George E. Ross, from 1893 to 1897.
 Woodfin D. Robinson, from 1897 to ——.
 William J. Henley, from 1897 to ——.
 Daniel Comstock, from 1897 to ——.
 Ulric Z. Wiley, from 1897 to ——.
 Frank S. Robey (appointed), from 1901 to 1903.
 Frank S. Roby, from 1903 to ——.

ADJUTANTS-GENERAL.

INDIANA TERRITORY.

John Small, February 4, 1801.
 Daniel Sullivan, August 4, 1812.
 Charles Smith, October 21, 1812.
 Daniel Sullivan, January 14, 1813.
 General W. Johnston, September 10, 1813.
 Waller Taylor, February 24, 1814.
 Allen D. Thom, September 7, 1814.

ADJUTANTS-GENERAL.

STATE OF INDIANA.

Stephen Raney, February 14, 1817.
 Henry P. Coburn, December 24, 1819.
 Stephen Ranney, December 5, 1822.
 Thomas Posey, September 3, 1823.
 J. Landis.
 Douglas Maguire.
 David Reynolds, during Mexican War.
 David Reynolds, January 16, 1850.
 Wm. A. Morrison, June 12, 1857.
 Lewis Wallace, April 15, 1861.
 John M. Wallace, April 26, 1861.
 Lazarus Noble, May 27, 1861.
 W. H. H. Terrell, November 12, 1864.
 James C. Veatch, May 20, 1869.
 John G. Greenawault, 1870.
 William W. Conner, January, 1873.
 George W. Russ, January, 1877.
 James R. Carnahan, 1881 to 1885.
 George W. Koontz, 1885 to 1889.
 Nicholas R. Ruckle, 1889 to 1893.
 Irvin Robbins, 1893 to 1897.
 James K. Gore, 1897 to 1901.
 John R. Ward, 1901 to ——.

QUARTERMASTERS-GENERAL.

Samuel Beck, January 16, 1850.
 Ambrose Ballweg, March 22, 1861.
 Thomas A. Morris, April 16, 1861.
 John H. Vajen, April 19, 1861.
 John C. New, May 30, 1862.
 Asahel Stone, October 15, 1862.
 P. Schmuck, ———, 1866.
 H. N. Conklin.
 Samuel Beck, to 1884.
 George L. Branham, ———, 1885.
 James B. McShepard, from 1885 to 1889.
 Jos. P. Pope, from 1889 to 1892.
 Samuel M. Compton, from 1892 to 1897.
 Benj. A. Richardson, from 1897 to 1901.
 Robert S. Foster, from 1901 to March 3, 1903.
 Oran Perry, from 1903 to ———.

COMMISSARIES-GENERAL.

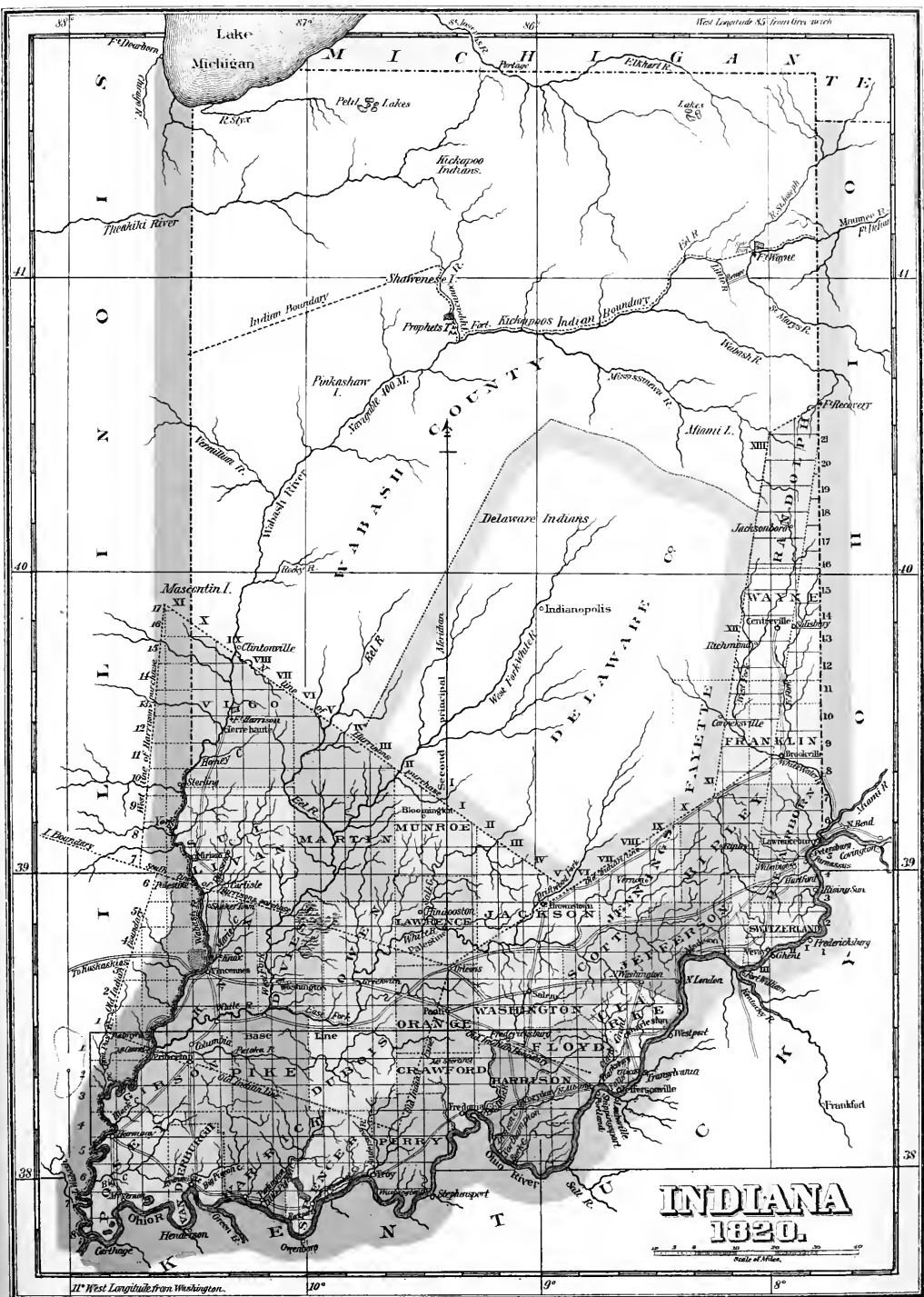
Michael C. Bright, November 27, 1857.
 Isaiah Mansur, April 15, 1861.
 Asahel Stone, May 20, 1861, to October 15, 1862.

STATE PAYMASTERS.

Oscar H. Kendrick, June 11, 1861.
 Stearns Fisher, January, 1863.
 Winfield T. Durbin, 1898.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION, HELD AT CORYDON, JUNE 10, 1816—JUNE 29, 1816.

Badollet, John.	Jennings, Jonathan.
Baird, Patrick.	Johnson, John.
Bennefield, John.	
Boone, John.	Lane, Daniel C.
Brownlee, James.	Lemon, James.
	Lowe, William.
Carr, Thomas.	Lynn, Dan.
Cotton, William.	
Cox, Jeremiah.	Manwaring, Solomon.
Cull, Hugh.	Maxwell, David R.
	McCartey, Enoch.
DePauw, John.	McIntyre, Robert.
Devin, Alexander.	Milroy, Samuel.
Dill, James.	
	Noble, James.
Eads, William H.	
	Pennington, Dennis.
Ferris, Ezra.	Polke, Charles.
Floyd, Davis.	Polke, William.
Graham, William.	Rapp, Frederick.
Graham, John K.	Robb, David.
Grass, Daniel.	
	Scott, James.
Hanna, Robert, Jr.	Shields, Patrick.
Holman, Joseph.	Smith, James.
Hunt, Nathaniel.	Smock, Samuel.



INDIANA
1820.

Scale of Miles

11° West Longitude from Washington.

120°

9°

9°

LIST OF MEMBERS OF CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION, HELD AT INDIAN-
APOLIS, OCTOBER 7, 1850—FEBRUARY 10, 1851.

Alexander, Charles.
Allen, Hiram.
Anthony, Samuel J.

Badger, Oliver P.
Ballingall, George H.
Bascorn, Erastus K.
Barbour, Cromwell W.
Beach, Walter E.
Beard, John.
Beeson, Othniel.
Berry, George.
Bicknell, Thompson P.
Biddle, Horace P.
Borden, James W.
Bourne, Thomas I.
Bowers, Henry J.
Bracken, William.
Bright, Michael G.
Brookbank, Benj. F.
Bryant, James R. M.
Butler, Thomas.

Carr, George W.
Carr, John F.
Carter, Horace E.
Chandler, Shadrach.
Chapman, Jacob P.
Chenowith, Thomas.
Clark, Othniel L.
Clark, Haymond W.
Coats, Joseph.
Cole, Albert.
Cookerly, Grafton F.
Crawford, James.
Crumpacker, Daniel.

Davis, Oliver P.
Davis, Samuel.
Davis, John.
Dick, James.
Dobson, David M.
Dunn, John P.
Dunn, William M.
Duzan, Mark A.

Edmondston, Benj. R.
Elliott, James.

Farrow, Alexander S.
Fisher, Jacob.
Foley, James B.
Foster, William C.
Frisbie, Samuel.

Garvin, James.
Gibson, Thomas W.
Gootee, Thomas.
Gordon, George A.

Graham, Christopher C.
Graham, John A.
Gregg, Milton.

Haddon, William R.
Hall, Samuel.
Hamilton, Allen.
Harbolt, Jonathan.
Hardin, Franklin.
Hawkins, Nathan B.
Helmer, Melchert.
Hehn, Jefferson.
Hendricks, Thomas A.
Hitt, Willis W.
Hogin, Benoni C.
Holliday, William.
Hohman, Wm. S.
Howe, John B.
Huff, Wilson.

Johnson, John D.

Kelso, Daniel.
Kendall, Harrison.
Kendall, Robert C.
Kent, Phineas M.
Kilgore, David.
Kinley, Isaac.

Lockhart, James.
Logan, Ezekiel D.

Magnire, Douglas.
March, Walter.
Mather, Joseph H.
Mathis, John.
May, Edward R.
McClelland, Beattie.
McFarland, Joel B.
McLean, William.
Milligan, Dixon.
Miller, Cornelius J.
Miller, Smith.
Miller, Hugh.
Milroy, Robert H.
Mooney, Samuel P.
Moore, George W.
Morgan, Jesse.
Morrison, John I.
Morrison, Alexander F.
Mowrer, Daniel.
Murray, Elias.

Nave, Christian C.
Newman, John S.
Niles, John B.
Nofsinger, Wm. R.

Owen, Robert Dale.

Pepper, Abel C.
 Pepper, Samuel.
 Pettit, John.
 Prather, Hiram.

Rariden, James.
 Read, James G.
 Read, Daniel.
 Ristine, Joseph.
 Robinson, Joseph.

Schoonover, Rodolphus.
 Shannon, David A.
 Sherrod, William F.
 Shoup, George G.
 Sims, Stephen.
 Smiley, Ross.
 Smith, Hezekiah S.
 Smith, Thomas.
 Snook, Henry F.
 Spann, John L.
 Steele, William.
 Stevenson, Alexander C.

Tague, George.
 Tannehill, Zachariah.
 Terry, Elias S.
 Thomas, William W.
 Thornton, Henry P.
 Trembly, Daniel.
 Todd, Henry G.

Vanbenthusen, James.

Walpole, Thomas D.
 Wallace, David.
 Watts, Johnson.
 Wheeler, Amzi L.
 Wiley, Spencer.
 Wolfe, Benjamin.
 Work, Robert.
 Wunderlich, Jacob.

Yocum, Francis B.

Zenor, John.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

James Noble, from 1816 to 1831.
 Walter Taylor, from 1816 to 1825.
 William Hendricks, from 1825 to 1837.
 Robert Hanna (appointed), 1831.
 John Tipton, from 1831 to 1839.
 Oliver H. Smith, from 1837 to 1843.
 Albert S. White, from 1839 to 1845.
 Edward A. Hannegan, from 1843 to 1849.
 Jesse D. Bright, from 1846 to 1862* †
 James Whitecomb, 1849 to 1852.
 Charles W. Catheart (appointed), from 1852 to 1853.
 John Petit, from 1853 to 1855.‡
 Graham N. Fitch, from 1857 to 1861.
 Joseph A. Wright (appointed), from 1862 to 1863.
 Henry S. Lane, from 1861 to 1867.
 David Turpie, from January 22 to March 3, 1863.
 Thomas A. Hendricks, from 1863 to 1869.
 Oliver P. Morton, from 1867 to 1877.
 Daniel D. Pratt, from 1869 to 1875.
 Joseph E. McDonald, from 1875 to 1881.
 Daniel W. Voorhees (appointed), from 1877 to 1879.
 Daniel W. Voorhees, from 1879 to 1897.
 Benjamin Harrison, from 1881 to 1887.
 David Turpie, from 1887 to 1899.
 Charles W. Fairbanks, from 1897 to ——.
 Albert J. Beveridge, from 1899 to ——.

* Expelled February 5, 1862.

† Vacancy of one year occurred between 1845 and 1846.

‡ The position remained vacant two years, and was filled by the election of Graham N. Fitch in 1857.



INDIANA REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS FROM 1816 TO 1903.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>District.</i>	<i>Congress.</i>	<i>Years.</i>
William Hendricks		15	1817-1819
William Hendricks		16	1819-1821
William Hendricks		17	1821-1823
William Prince (died).....	1	18	1823-1825
Jacob Call (to fill vacancy).....	1		
Jonathan Jennings	2		
John Test	3		
Ratliff Boone	1	19	1825-1827
Jonathan Jennings	2		
John Test	3		
Thomas Blake	1	20	1827-1829
Jonathan Jennings	2		
Oliver H. Smith	3		
Ratliff Boone	1	21	1829-1831
Jonathan Jennings	2		
John Test	3		
Ratliff Boone	1	22	1831-1833
John Carr	2		
Jonathan McCarty	3		
Ratliff Boone	1	23	1833-1835
John Ewing	2		
John Carr	3		
Amos Lane	4		
Jonathan McCarty	5		
George S. Kinnard.....	6		
Edward A. Hannegan.....	7		
Ratliff Boone	1	24	1835-1837
John W. Davis.....	2		
John Carr	3		
Amos Lane	4		
Jonathan McCarty	5		
George S. Kinnard (died).....	6		
William Herod (to fill vacancy).....	6		
Edward A. Hannegan.....	7		
Ratliff Boone	1	25	1837-1839
John Ewing	2		
William Graham	3		
George H. Dunn.....	4		
James H. Rariden.....	5		
William Herod	6		
Albert S. White.....	7		

<i>Name.</i>	<i>District.</i>	<i>Congress.</i>	<i>Years.</i>
George H. Proffit.....	1	26	1839-1841
John W. Davis.....	2		
John Carr	3		
Thomas A. Smith.....	4		
James Rariden	5		
William W. Wick.....	6		
Tilghman A. Howard.....	7		
George H. Proffit.....	1	27	1841-1843
Richard W. Thompson.....	2		
Joseph L. White.....	3		
James H. Cravens.....	4		
Andrew Kennedy	5		
David Wallace	6		
Henry S. Lane.....	7		
Robert Dale Owen.....	1	28	1843-1845
Thomas J. Henley.....	2		
Thomas Smith	3		
Caleb B. Smith.....	4		
William J. Brown.....	5		
John W. Davis.....	6		
Joseph A. Wright.....	7		
John Petit	8		
Samuel C. Sample.....	9		
Andrew Kennedy	10		
Robert Dale Owen.....	1	29	1845-1847
Thomas J. Henley.....	2		
Thomas Smith	3		
Caleb B. Smith.....	4		
William W. Wick.....	5		
John W. Davis.....	6		
Edward W. McGaughey.....	7		
John Petit	8		
Charles W. Catheart.....	9		
Andrew Kennedy	10		
Elisha Embree	1	30	1847-1849
Thomas J. Henley	2		
John L. Robinson.....	3		
Caleb B. Smith.....	4		
William W. Wick.....	5		
George G. Dunn.....	6		
Richard W. Thompson.....	7		
John Petit	8		
Charles W. Catheart.....	9		
William Rockhill	10		
Nathaniel Albertson	1	31	1849-1851
Cyrus L. Dunham.....	2		
John L. Robinson.....	3		
George W. Julian.....	4		
William J. Brown.....	5		
Willis A. Gorman.....	6		
Edward W. McGaughey.....	7		
Joseph E. McDonald.....	8		
Graham N. Fitch.....	9		
Andrew J. Harlan.....	10		

<i>Name.</i>	<i>District.</i>	<i>Congress.</i>	<i>Years.</i>
James Lockhart	1	32	1851-1853
Cyrus L. Dunham.....	2		
John L. Robinson.....	3		
Samuel W. Parker.....	4		
Thomas A. Hendricks.....	5		
Willis A. Gorman.....	6		
John G. Davis.....	7		
Daniel Mace	8		
Graham N. Fitch.....	9		
Samuel Brenton	10		
Smith Miller	1	33	1853-1855
William H. English.....	2		
Cyrus L. Dunham.....	3		
James H. Lane.....	4		
Samuel W. Parker.....	5		
Thomas A. Hendricks.....	6		
John G. Davis.....	7		
Daniel Mace	8		
Norman Eddy	9		
Ebenezer M. Chamberlain.....	10		
Andrew J. Harlan.....	11		
Smith Miller	1	34	1855-1857
William H. English.....	2		
George G. Dunn.....	3		
Will Cumback	4		
David P. Holloway.....	5		
Lucian Barbour	6		
Harvey D. Scott.....	7		
Daniel Mace	8		
Schuyler Colfax	9		
Samuel Brenton	10		
John U. Petit.....	11		
James Lockhart (died).....	1	35	1857-1859
William E. Niblack (to fill vacancy).....	1		
William H. English.....	2		
James Hughes	3		
James B. Foley.....	4		
David Kilgore	5		
James M. Gregg.....	6		
John G. Davis.....	7		
James Wilson	8		
Schuyler Colfax	9		
Samuel Brenton	10		
John U. Petit.....	11		
William E. Niblack.....	1	36	1859-1861
William H. English.....	2		
William M. Dunn.....	3		
William S. Holman.....	4		
David Kilgore	5		
Albert G. Porter.....	6		
John G. Davis.....	7		
James Wilson	8		
Schuyler Colfax	9		
Charles Case	10		
John U. Petit.....	11		

<i>Name.</i>	<i>District.</i>	<i>Congress.</i>	<i>Years.</i>
John Laws	1	37	1861-1863
James A. Cravens.....	2		
William M. Dunn.....	3		
William S. Holman.....	4		
George W. Julian.....	5		
Albert G. Porter.....	6		
Daniel W. Voorhees.....	7		
Albert S. White.....	8		
Schuyler Colfax	9		
William Mitchell	10		
John P. C. Shanks.....	11		
John Laws	1	38	1863-1865
James A. Cravens.....	2		
Henry W. Harrington.....	3		
William S. Holman.....	4		
George W. Julian.....	5		
Ebenezer Dumont	6		
Daniel W. Voorhees.....	7		
Godlove S. Orth.....	8		
Schuyler Colfax	9		
Joseph K. Edgerton.....	10		
James F. McDowell.....	11		
William E. Niblack.....	1	39	1865-1867
Michael C. Kerr.....	2		
Ralph Hill	3		
John A. Farquhar.....	4		
George W. Julian.....	5		
Ebenezer Dumont	6		
Daniel W. Voorhees (seat contested).....	7		
Henry D. Washburn (on contest).....	7		
Godlove S. Orth.....	8		
Schuyler Colfax	9		
Joseph H. Defrees.....	10		
Thomas N. Stillwell.....	11		
William E. Niblack.....	1	40	1867-1869
Michael C. Kerr.....	2		
Morton C. Hunter.....	3		
William S. Holman.....	4		
George W. Julian.....	5		
John Coburn	6		
Henry D. Washburn.....	7		
Godlove S. Orth.....	8		
Schuyler Colfax	9		
William Williams	10		
John P. C. Shanks.....	11		
William E. Niblack.....	1	41	1869-1871
Michael C. Kerr.....	2		
William S. Holman.....	3		
George W. Julian.....	4		
John Coburn	5		
Daniel W. Voorhees.....	6		
Godlove S. Orth.....	7		
Daniel D. Pratt (elected to the Senate).....	8		
James N. Tyner (vice Pratt).....	8		
John P. C. Shanks.....	9		
William Williams	10		
Jasper Packard	11		

<i>Name.</i>	<i>District.</i>	<i>Congress.</i>	<i>Years.</i>
William E. Niblack.....	1	42	1871-1873
Michael C. Kerr.....	2		
William S. Holman.....	3		
Jeremiah M. Wilson.....	4		
John Coburn	5		
Daniel W. Voorhees.....	6		
Mahlon D. Manson.....	7		
James N. Tyner.....	8		
John P. C. Shanks.....	9		
William Williams	10		
Jasper Packard	11		

Godlove S. Orth.....	State.	43	1872-1875
William Williams	State.		
William E. Niblack.....	1		
Simeon K. Wolf.....	2		
William S. Holman.....	3		
Jeremiah M. Wilson.....	4		
John Coburn	5		
Morton C. Hunter.....	6		
Thomas J. Cason.....	7		
James N. Tyner.....	8		
John P. C. Shanks.....	9		
Henry B. Saylor.....	10		
Jasper Packard	11		

Benoni S. Fuller.....	1	44	1875-1877
James D. Williams (resigned).....	2		
Andrew Humphreys (to fill vacancy).....	2		
Michael C. Kerr (died).....	3		
Nathan T. Carr (to fill vacancy).....	3		
Jephtha D. New.....	4		
William S. Holman.....	5		
Milton S. Robinson.....	6		
Franklin Landers	7		
Morton C. Hunter	8		
Thomas C. Cason	9		
William S. Haymond.....	10		
James L. Evans.....	11		
Andrew H. Hamilton.....	12		
John H. Baker.....	13		

Benoni S. Fuller.....	1	45	1877-1879
Thomas B. Cobb.....	2		
George A. Bicknell.....	3		
Leonidas Sexton	4		
Thomas M. Browne.....	5		
Milton S. Robinson.....	6		
John Hanna	7		
Morton C. Hunter.....	8		
Michael D. White.....	9		
William H. Calkins.....	10		
James L. Evans.....	11		
Andrew H. Hamilton.....	12		
John H. Baker.....	13		

<i>Name.</i>	<i>District.</i>	<i>Congress.</i>	<i>Years.</i>
William Heilman	1	46	1879-1881
Thomas R. Cobb.....	2		
George A. Bicknell.....	3		
Jephtha D. New.....	4		
Thomas M. Browne.....	5		
William R. Myers.....	6		
Gilbert Delamatyr	7		
Andrew J. Hostetler.....	8		
Godlove S. Orth.....	9		
William H. Calkins.....	10		
Calvin Cowgill.....	11		
Walpole G. Colerick.....	12		
John H. Baker.....	13		
William Heilman	1	47	1881-1883
Thomas R. Cobb.....	2		
Strother M. Stockslager.....	3		
William S. Holman.....	4		
Cortland C. Matson.....	5		
Thomas M. Browne.....	6		
Stanton J. Peele.....	7		
Robert B. F. Pierce.....	8		
Godlove S. Orth (died).....	9		
Charles T. Doxey (to fill vacancy).....	9		
Mark L. Demotte.....	10		
George W. Steele.....	11		
Walpole G. Colerick.....	12		
Williams H. Calkins.....	13		
John J. Kleiner.....	1	48	1883-1885
Thomas R. Cobb.....	2		
Strother M. Stockslager.....	3		
William S. Holman.....	4		
Cortland C. Matson.....	5		
Thomas M. Browne.....	6		
Stanton J. Peele (seat contested).....	7		
William E. English (on contest).....	7		
John E. Lamb.....	8		
Thomas B. Ward.....	9		
Thomas J. Wood.....	10		
George W. Steele.....	11		
Robert Lowery	12		
William H. Calkins (resigned).....	13		
Benjamin F. Shively (to fill vacancy).....	13		
John J. Kleiner.....	1	49	1885-1887
Thomas R. Cobb.....	2		
Jonas G. Howard.....	3		
William S. Holman.....	4		
Cortland C. Matson.....	5		
Thomas M. Browne.....	6		
William D. Bynum.....	7		
James T. Johnson.....	8		
Thomas B. Ward.....	9		
William D. Owen.....	10		
George W. Steele.....	11		
Robert Lowery	12		
George Ford	13		

<i>Name.</i>	<i>District.</i>	<i>Congress.</i>	<i>Years.</i>
Alvin P. Hovey (resigned).....	1	50	1887-1889
Frank B. Posey (to fill vacancy).....	1		
John H. O'Neil.....	2		
Jonas G. Howard.....	3		
William S. Holman.....	4		
Cortland C. Matson.....	5		
Thomas M. Browne.....	6		
William D. Bynum.....	7		
James T. Johnson.....	8		
Joseph B. Cheadle.....	9		
William D. Owen.....	10		
George W. Steele.....	11		
James B. White.....	12		
Benjamin F. Shively.....	13		
William F. Parrett.....	1	51	1889-1891
John H. O'Neil.....	2		
Jason B. Brown.....	3		
William S. Holman.....	4		
George W. Cooper.....	5		
Thomas M. Browne.....	6		
William D. Bynum.....	7		
Elijah V. Brookshire.....	8		
Joseph B. Cheadle.....	9		
William D. Owen.....	10		
Augustus N. Martin.....	11		
Chas. A. O. McClellan.....	12		
Benjamin F. Shively.....	13		
William F. Parrett.....	1	52	1891-1893
John L. Bretz.....	2		
Jason B. Brown.....	3		
William S. Holman.....	4		
George W. Cooper.....	5		
Henry U. Johnson.....	6		
William D. Bynum.....	7		
Elijah V. Brookshire.....	8		
Daniel Waugh.....	9		
David H. Patton.....	10		
Augustus N. Martin.....	11		
Chas. A. O. McClellan.....	12		
Benjamin F. Shively.....	13		
Arthur H. Taylor.....	1	53	1893-1895
John L. Bretz.....	2		
Jason B. Brown.....	3		
William S. Holman.....	4		
George W. Cooper.....	5		
Henry U. Johnson.....	6		
William D. Bynum.....	7		
Elijah V. Brookshire.....	8		
Daniel Waugh.....	9		
Thomas Hammond.....	10		
Augustus N. Martin.....	11		
William F. McNaghy.....	12		
Charles G. Conn.....	13		

<i>Name.</i>	<i>District.</i>	<i>Congress.</i>	<i>Years.</i>
James A. Hemenway.....	1	54	1895-1897
Alexander M. Hardy.....	2		
Robert J. Tracewell.....	3		
James E. Watson.....	4		
Jesse Overstreet	5		
Henry U. Johnson.....	6		
Charles L. Henry.....	7		
George W. Faris.....	8		
J. Frank Hanley.....	9		
Jethro A. Hatch.....	10		
George W. Steele.....	11		
Jacob D. Leighty.....	12		
Lemuel W. Royse.....	13		
James A. Hemenway.....	1	55	1897-1899
Robert W. Miers.....	2		
William T. Zenor.....	3		
William S. Holman (died).....	4		
Francis M. Griffith (to fill vacancy).....	4		
George W. Faris.....	5		
Henry U. Johnson.....	6		
Jesse Overstreet	7		
Charles L. Henry.....	8		
Charles B. Landis.....	9		
E. D. Crumpacker.....	10		
George W. Steele.....	11		
James M. Robinson.....	12		
Lemuel W. Royse.....	13		
James A. Hemenway.....	1	56	1899-1901
Robert W. Miers.....	2		
William T. Zenor.....	2		
Francis M. Griffith.....	4		
George W. Faris.....	5		
James E. Watson.....	6		
Jesse Overstreet	7		
George W. Cromer.....	8		
Charles B. Landis.....	9		
Edgar D. Crumpacker.....	10		
George W. Steele.....	11		
James M. Robinson.....	12		
Abraham L. Brick.....	13		
James A. Hemenway.....	1	57	1901-1903
Robert W. Miers.....	2		
William T. Zenor.....	3		
Francis M. Griffith.....	4		
Elias S. Holliday.....	5		
James E. Watson.....	6		
Jesse Overstreet	7		
George W. Cromer.....	8		
Charles B. Landis.....	9		
Edgar D. Crumpacker.....	10		
George W. Steele.....	11		
James M. Robinson.....	12		
Abraham L. Brick.....	13		

<i>Name.</i>	<i>District.</i>	<i>Congress.</i>	<i>Years.</i>
James A. Hemenway.....	1	57	1903-1905
Robert W. Miers.....	2		
William T. Zener.....	3		
Francis M. Griffith.....	4		
Elias S. Holliday.....	5		
James E. Watson.....	6		
Jesse Overstreet	7		
George W. Cromer.....	8		
Charles B. Landis.....	9		
Edgar D. Crumpacker.....	10		
Frederick Landis	11		
James M. Robinson.....	12		
Abraham L. Brick.....	13		

SESSIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

NUMBER.	CONVENED.	ADJOURNED.
First.....	November 4, 1816.....	January 3, 1817.
Second.....	December 1, 1817.....	January 29, 1818.
Third.....	January 7, 1818.....	January 2, 1819.
Fourth.....	December 6, 1819.....	January 22, 1820.
Fifth.....	November 27, 1820.....	January 9, 1821.
Sixth.....	November 19, 1821.....	January 3, 1822.
Seventh.....	December 2, 1822.....	January 11, 1823.
Eighth.....	December 1, 1823.....	January 31, 1824.
Ninth.....	January 10, 1825.....	February 12, 1825.
Tenth.....	December 5, 1825.....	January 21, 1826.
Eleventh.....	December 4, 1826.....	January 27, 1827.
Twelfth.....	December 3, 1827.....	January 24, 1828.
Thirteenth.....	December 1, 1828.....	January 24, 1829.
Fourteenth.....	December 17, 1829.....	January 30, 1830.
Fifteenth.....	December 6, 1830.....	February 10, 1831.
Sixteenth.....	December 5, 1831.....	February 3, 1832.
Seventeenth.....	December 3, 1832.....	February 4, 1833.
Eighteenth.....	December 2, 1833.....	February 3, 1834.
Nineteenth.....	December 1, 1834.....	February 9, 1835.
Twentieth.....	December 7, 1835.....	February 8, 1836.
Twenty-first.....	December 5, 1836.....	February 6, 1837.
Twenty-second.....	December 4, 1837.....	February 19, 1838.
Twenty-third.....	December 3, 1838.....	February 16, 1839.
Twenty-fourth.....	December 2, 1839.....	February 21, 1840.
Twenty-fifth.....	December 7, 1840.....	February 15, 1841.
Twenty-sixth.....	December 6, 1841.....	January 31, 1842.
Twenty-seventh.....	December 5, 1842.....	February 13, 1843.
Twenty-eighth.....	December 4, 1843.....	January 15, 1844.
Twenty-ninth.....	December 2, 1844.....	January 13, 1845.
Thirtieth.....	December 1, 1845.....	January 20, 1846.
Thirty-first.....	December 7, 1846.....	January 28, 1847.
Thirty-second.....	December 6, 1847.....	February 17, 1848.
Thirty-third.....	December 4, 1848.....	January 5, 1849.
Thirty-fourth.....	December 3, 1849.....	January 21, 1850.
Thirty-fifth.....	December 30, 1850.....	February 14, 1851.
Thirty-sixth.....	December 1, 1851.....	June 21, 1852.
Thirty-seventh.....	January 6, 1853.....	March 7, 1853.
Thirty-eighth.....	January 4, 1855.....	March 5, 1855.
Thirty-ninth.....	January 8, 1857.....	March 9, 1857.
Special.....	November 20, 1858.....	
Fortieth.....	January 6, 1859.....	March 7, 1859.
Forty-first.....	January 10, 1861.....	March 11, 1861.
Forty-second [*]	April 24, 1861.....	June 2, 1861.
Forty-third.....	January 8, 1863.....	March 5, 1863.
Forty-fourth.....	January 5, 1865.....	March 6, 1865.
Special.....	November 13, 1865.....	
Forty-fifth.....	January 10, 1867.....	March 11, 1867.
Forty-sixth.....	January 7, 1869.....	March 8, 1869.
Special.....	April 8, 1869.....	
Forty-seventh.....	January 5, 1871.....	February 27, 1871.
Special.....	April 13, 1872.....	
Forty-eighth.....	January 9, 1873.....	March 10, 1873.
Forty-ninth.....	January 7, 1875.....	March 15, 1875.
Special.....	March 9, 1875.....	
Fiftieth.....	January 4, 1877.....	March 15, 1877.
Special.....	March 6, 1877.....	
Fifty-first.....	January 9, 1879.....	March 31, 1879.
Special.....	March 11, 1879.....	
Fifty-second.....	January 6, 1881.....	April 16, 1881.
Special.....	March 18, 1881.....	
Fifty-third.....	January 4, 1883.....	March 5, 1883.
Fifty-fourth.....	January 8, 1885.....	April 13, 1885.
Special.....	March 10, 1885.....	
Fifty-fifth.....	January 6, 1887.....	March 7, 1887.
Fifty-sixth.....	January 10, 1889.....	March 11, 1889.
Fifty-seventh.....	January 8, 1891.....	March 9, 1891.
Fifty-eighth.....	January 5, 1893.....	March 6, 1893.
Fifty-ninth.....	January 10, 1895.....	March 11, 1895.
Sixtieth.....	January 7, 1897.....	March 8, 1897.
Sixty-first.....	January 5, 1899.....	March 6, 1899.
Sixty-second.....	January 10, 1901.....	March 11, 1901.
Sixty-third.....	January 8, 1903.....	March 9, 1903.

^{*} Special, should have no number.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SENATE OF INDIANA FROM THE FIRST TO THE SIXTY-THIRD SESSION, INCLUSIVE.

(The numbers following each name indicate the session in which the member served.)

- | | |
|--|---|
| Adams, Thomas M., 33, 34, 35, 37. | Beck, James M., 58, 59. |
| Adkinson, Lewis D., 53, 54. | Beeson, Othniel, 40, 41, 43, 44, 47, 48. |
| Agnew, Nathan L., 61, 62. | Beggs, James, 1, 2, 3, 4. |
| Aker, Andrew, 19. | Beggs, John, 47, 48. |
| Aker, Michael, 25, 26, 27. | Bell, R. C., 49, 50, 52, 53. |
| Akin, Ransom W., 28, 29, 30. | Bell, T. Edwin, 63. |
| Akin, Charles T., 57, 58. | Bell, Thomas, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25. |
| Alexander, Archibald, 27, 28, 29. | Bellamy, F. L., 45, 46. |
| Alexander, Francis M., 59, 60. | Bennett, Brooke, 6, 7. |
| Alexander, Jesse L., 35, 36, 38, 39. | Bennett, Thomas W., 40, 41, 45. |
| Alford, George W., 56. | Benz, John, 51, 52, 53, 54. |
| Allen, Joseph, 34, 35, 36. | Berry, Edward H. M., 41, 43. |
| Allison, James, G., 44. | Berry, George, 28, 29, 30, 31, 34, 35, 36. |
| Allison, John F., 29, 30, 31. | Berry, William, 24, 25, 26, 30, 31, 32. |
| Alsop, Joshua, 47. | Berry, William W., 55, 56. |
| Andrews, Alanson, 46, 47. | Bethell, William J., 59, 60. |
| Andrews, James M., 55, 56. | Bingham, E. Volney, 58. |
| Angle, Jacob, 24, 25, 26. | Blunkley, C. C., 61, 62. |
| Anthony, Dewitt C., 40, 41. | Bichowsky, Francis V., 52, 53, 56. |
| Anthony, Samuel J., 37, 38. | Bird, Oehmig, 46, 47, 48, 58, 59. |
| Arion, Copeland P. J., 23, 24, 25. | Black, Washington L., 37. |
| Armstrong, Addison F., 47, 48. | Blair, James, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 24, 25, 26. |
| Armstrong, F. G., 45, 46. | Blair, Solomon, 39, 40, 41, 43. |
| Armstrong, Wm. G., 23, 24, 25. | Blake, Thomas H., 6. |
| Askren, Smith, 63. | Bobbs, John S., 39, 40. |
| Anthon, James S., 35, 36. | Bobbly, Louis J., 60. |
| | Bobo, James K., 47. |
| Baird, Patrick, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7. | Bonham, William A., 44, 45. |
| Baird, Thomas D., 22, 23, 24, 25, 26. | Boon, George, 19, 20, 21. |
| Bailey, Leon O., 54, 55. | Boone, Ratliff, 3. |
| Baker, Oscar A., 58, 59. | Boone, A. J., 48, 49. |
| Ball, Walter L., 60, 61, 62, 63. | Boord, Fred, 58, 59. |
| Barbour, Herman H., 30, 32. | Bowen, Jesse, 22, 23, 24. |
| Barcus, James S., 63. | Bowers, Henry J., 29, 30, 31. |
| Barker, James, 44, 45. | Bowman, John A., 44, 45, 48, 49. |
| Barlow, James M., 62, 63. | Boyd, Thomas E., 55, 57, 58, 59. |
| Barnes, Willis L., 58, 59. | Bozeman, Virgil P., 56, 59, 60. |
| Barnett, William C., 37, 38. | Bradbury, Abner M., 21, 22, 29, 30, 31. |
| Barnett, J. M., 55, 56. | Bradley, Augustus, 43, 44. |
| Bartholomew, Joseph, 5, 6. | Bradley, Hugh J., 26, 27, 28. |
| Barton, G. G., 37. | Bradley, James, 46, 47. |
| Battell, Charles I., 18, 19. | Brady, Henry, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24. |
| Baxter, William, 49, 50. | Brauham, David, 50. |
| Beard, John, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, | Braunaman, Frank, 56. |
| 24, 25, 31, 32, 33. | Bright, Jesse D., 26, 27. |
| Beardsley, James R., 46, 47, 48, 49, 50. | Briscoe, Thomas S., 51, 52. |
| Bearss, Daniel R., 38, 39, 41, 43, 49, 50. | Brooks, Thomas J., 61, 62. |

- Brookshire, Swan, 37, 38.
 Brown, D. R., 44, 45.
 Brown, Eli W., 54.
 Brown, George S., 43, 44.
 Brown, George W., 37, 38, 39.
 Brown, Jason B., 47, 48, 52, 53.
 Brown, Rufus, 40.
 Browne, Thomas M., 43.
 Brugh, Jacob, 34, 35, 36.
 Bryant Dewitt C., 54, 55.
 Buckles, John S., 33, 34, 35.
 Buell, George P., 28, 29, 30.
 Buell, James H., 27, 28, 29.
 Bundy, Eugene H., 52, 53.
 Bunyan, William, 48, 49.
 Burke, Frank P., 56, 57.
 Burke, Lewis, 23, 27, 28, 38, 39.
 Burns, Albert M., 61, 62, 63.
 Burrell, B. H., 50, 51.
 Burson, John W., 47.
 Butler, Oliver, 37.
 Byrd, George A., 56, 57.

 Cadwallader, N., 50, 51.
 Caldwell, William, 19, 20.
 Campbell, Henry, 41, 43.
 Campbell, James A., 60, 61.
 Campbell, L. M., 54, 55.
 Campbell, Marvin, 53, 54.
 Canby, Israel T., 11, 12.
 Cardwell, Peter, 49.
 Carrahan, Magnus T., 40, 41, 47, 48.
 Carnan, Robert N., 24, 25, 26.
 Carr, George W., 26, 27, 28.
 Carr, John F., 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29.
 Carson, W. W., 44, 45, 46.
 Carpenter, S. J., 56.
 Carver, Orville, 56, 57.
 Case, Abner S., 46, 47.
 Casey, William, 20, 21, 22, 23.
 Cason, T. J., 44, 45.
 Cassatt, J. D., 32, 33, 34.
 Caster, Isaac N., 56, 57.
 Cathcart, Charles W., 22, 24.
 Cave, Leroy, 47, 48.
 Caven, John, 46, 47.
 Chamberlain, Ebenezer M., 24, 25, 26.
 Chambers, Samuel, 7, 8, 9, 10, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22.
 Chandler, Morgan, 57, 58.
 Chapman, Charles W., 44, 48, 49.
 Chapman, Elijah, 29, 30.
 Chapman, George H., 52.
 Chapman, G. W., 38, 39.
 Chapman, Joseph W., 28, 29, 30.
 Charles, James, 61, 62.
 Chenowith, Isaac, 30, 31, 32.
 Church, Firman, 45, 46.
 Clark, Gustavus, 23, 24, 25.
 Clark, Marston G., 6, 7, 11, 12, 13.
 Clark, Othniel L., 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23.
 Claypool, Benjamin T., 41, 43.
 Claypool, Newton, 13, 14, 15, 21.
 Clemens, Benjamin F., 56, 57.
 Clements, Richard A., 31.
 Clendenin, John G., 14, 15, 16.
 Coats, Seth D., 63.
 Coates, Joseph, 31, 32, 33.
 Cobb, Thomas R., 40, 41, 43, 44.
 Coffey, R. L., 51, 52.
 Coffin, William G., 29, 30, 31.
 Cole, Eeknell, 21, 22, 23.
 Coleman, John M., 10, 11, 12.
 Colerick, David, 20, 21, 22.
 Collett, John, 47, 48.
 Collett, Marcus W., 59, 60.
 Collett, Stephen S., 18, 19, 20, 27, 28.
 Colley, Sims A., 46.
 Collins, James, 21, 25, 26, 27.
 Combs, Michael, 37, 38.
 Compton, Isaac M., 52, 53.
 Comstock, Daniel W., 51, 52.
 Conduit, Alexander B., 32, 33, 34.
 Conley, Jason N., 40, 41.
 Conlogue, Joseph, 62, 63.
 Conner, James D., 40, 41.
 Conner, William W., 30, 31, 32.
 Connor, John, 1, 2, 3.
 Conwell, James, 20, 21.
 Cooper, Stanley, 39, 40.
 Corbin, Horace, 43, 44.
 Cornett, William T. S., 26, 27, 28, 32, 33, 34.
 Corr, Edwin, 61, 62.
 Cotton, Robert G., 27, 28, 29.
 Cotton, William, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12.
 Cox, James F., 55, 56.
 Cox, Joseph, 37.
 Craig, George, 7, 8, 9.
 Crawford, R. H., 36.
 Craven, Harvey, 40, 41.
 Cravens, James A., 35, 36.
 Cravens, James H., 24, 25.
 Cravens, John R., 38, 39, 40, 41, 45, 46.
 Crane, David, 38, 39.
 Craner, Ozro N., 58, 59.
 Crawford, George H., 21, 22, 23.
 Cree, R. H., 49.
 Gregor, Frank W., 61, 62.
 Cronk, George W., 56.
 Crouse, D. H., 38, 39.
 Crumbaker, E. S., 62, 63.
 Crumpacker, D. L., 62, 63.
 Crumpacker, Jonathan W., 58, 59.
 Colbert, Uriah, 61, 62.
 Culbertson, W., 49, 50.
 Cullen, W. A., 44, 45.
 Culley, David V., 18.
 Culver, Moses C., 40, 41, 43, 44.
 Cumback, Will, 45.
 Cuppy, Abraham, 30, 31.
 Cutshaw, Townsend, 37, 38.

 Daggy, Addison, 48, 49.
 Dally, David W., 18, 19, 20, 21, 22.

- Daniel, John, 12, 13, 14.
 Daniel, Richard, 5, 6, 7.
 Darby, A. B., 62, 63.
 Dansman, E. A., 62, 63.
 Davis, Abner, 26, 27, 28.
 Davis, Cyrus E., 63.
 Davis, John, 43.
 Davis, John S., 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33.
 Davis, O. P., 36, 43, 44, 51, 52.
 Davis, W. J., 54, 55.
 Davidson, Jasper, 49, 50.
 Davidson, Wm. H., 52, 53.
 Davenport, B. L., 51.
 Dawson, Reuben J., 34, 35, 36.
 Day, Henry, 33, 34, 35.
 Day, John S., 54, 55.
 Day, Lot, 31, 32, 33.
 Defrees, John D., 27, 28, 29.
 Defrees, Joseph H., 35, 36.
 DeHart, Richard P., 41.
 DeHaven, Charles H., 63.
 Delevan, Alfred M., 35, 36.
 DeMott, Mark L., 55, 56.
 Denbo, G. W., 46, 47.
 DePauw, John, 1, 2, 3, 10, 14, 15, 16.
 Dice, Francis M., 50, 51.
 Dickson, Timothy R., 41, 43.
 Dittemore, Wiley E., 47, 48.
 Dobson, David M., 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28.
 Dole, William P., 29, 33, 34, 35.
 Donham, Isaiah, 50, 51.
 Douglass, Alexander J., 43, 44.
 Dougherty, Hugh, 47, 48.
 Dougherty, L. C., 36.
 Downey, Alex. C., 43, 44.
 Doxey, Charles T., 50.
 Drake, James S., 54, 55.
 Dresser, J. M., 55, 56.
 Drew, C. K., 38, 39.
 Drew, William C., 4, 5.
 Drummond, Charles P., 60, 61.
 Dumont, John, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.
 Duncan, Charles C., 54, 55.
 Duncan, Henry C., 59, 60.
 Duncan, W. C., 53, 54, 55, 56.
 Dunn, George G., 35, 36.
 Dunn, Williamson, 22.
 Dunning, Paris C., 21, 22, 23, 43, 44.
 Duzan, Mark A., 27, 28, 29.
 Dwiggin, Robert, 47, 48.
 Dykeman, D. D., 49, 50.
 Dykes, Robert, 44.
 Early, Jacob D., 60, 61.
 Eddy, Norman, 34, 35, 36.
 Edmondson, Benjamin R., 29, 30, 31.
 Edsell, Samuel, 37.
 Edwards, John, 37.
 Eggleston, Joseph C., 25, 26.
 Elliott, James, 46, 47.
 Elliott, Jehu T., 24, 25, 23.
 Elliott, William, 20, 21, 22.
 Ellis, Abner T., 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35.
 Ellison, David H., 57, 58.
 Ellison, Thomas E., 59, 60.
 Embree, Elisha, 18, 19.
 Emerson, Frank, 31.
 English, Elisha G., 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 44, 45.
 Ensey, S. T., 38, 39.
 Ensley, Nicholas, 54, 55.
 Ernest, Joshua, 53, 54.
 Evans, George, 33, 34, 35.
 Everts, Gustavus A., 21.
 Everts, Sylvanus, 25, 26, 27.
 Ewing, John, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 27, 28, 29.
 Ewing, William G., 23, 24, 25.
 Ewing, George W., 21, 22, 23, 24.
 Ewing, Cortez, 56, 57.
 Farmer, Eli P., 27, 28, 29.
 Farrington, James, 16, 17, 18.
 Faulkner, Chester R., 53, 54.
 Feeny, Hugh F., 17, 18, 19.
 Ferguson, Charles P., 41, 43.
 Ferris, Ezra, 1, 2, 3.
 Finch, Aaron, 22, 23, 24.
 Finch, George W., 42, 44.
 Fisher, Stearns, 46.
 Fisk, Robert W., 39, 40.
 Fleming, A. S., 43.
 Fleming, Jackson, 53.
 Fleming, S. B., 62, 63.
 Fletcher, Calvin, 1, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17.
 Fletcher, William B., 53.
 Foley, Daniel, 56, 57.
 Fortune, J. W., 62, 63.
 Fosdick, E. W., 46, 47.
 Foster, John, 24, 25, 26.
 Foster, Thomas J., 51, 52.
 Foulke, W. D., 53, 54.
 Fowler, Inham H., 50, 51, 54, 55.
 Fowler, William, 19, 20, 21.
 Francis, Harry H., 56, 57.
 Francisco, Hiram, 47, 48.
 Freeland, J. T., 38, 39.
 French, Isaac S., 57, 58.
 French, J. W., 55.
 Frisbie, Samuel, 15, 16, 17.
 Friedley, George W., 48, 49.
 Friedley, Jonathan W., 48, 49.
 Fulk, R. H., 57, 58.
 Fuller, Benoni S., 43, 44, 47, 48.
 Gaff, James W., 43, 44.
 Gant, Giles, 37.
 Gard, Oliver, 62, 63.
 Garrigus, Milton, 51, 52.
 Garver, William, 33, 34, 35.
 Gibson, Thomas J., 63.
 Gibson, Thomas W., 37.
 Gifford, George H., 58, 59.
 Gifford, Thomas, 43, 44, 45, 46.
 Gilbert, Newton W., 60, 61.

- Gill, William B., 60, 61.
 Gilman, William W., 57, 58.
 Givan, Noah S., 49, 50.
 Givens, Thomas, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17.
 Givin, Josiah, 61.
 Glazebrook, Lloyd, 37, 38.
 Glessner, Oliver J., 47, 48.
 Goar, C. S., 60, 61.
 Gochenour, Joseph C., 60, 61, 62, 63.
 Gooding, David Sanders, 39, 40.
 Gooding, H. C., 48, 49.
 Goodman, Benjamin T., 35, 36.
 Goodenow, Samuel, 29, 30, 31, 32.
 Goodwine, Fremont, 60, 61, 62, 63.
 Gordon, Alexander W., 38.
 Gostlin, William H., 59, 60.
 Graham, Christopher C., 33, 34, 35.
 Graham, John K., 10.
 Graham, Robert, 52, 53.
 Graham, William, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17.
 Grass, Daniel, 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.
 Graves, William C., 43.
 Gray, Isaac P., 46, 47.
 Gray, James, 63.
 Gray, John, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.
 Greathouse, W. R., 37.
 Green, John, 39, 40, 46, 47.
 Green, Martin R., 22, 23, 24, 31, 32, 33.
 Gregg, Richard, 47, 48.
 Gregory, James, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15.
 Gregory, John, 8.
 Gregory, Robert C., 26, 27.
 Griffith, Andrew C., 18, 19, 20.
 Griffith, F. M., 55, 56, 57, 58.
 Griggs, Algernon S., 37, 38, 39.
 Grimes, Andrew, 57.
 Grose, William, 56, 57.
 Grove, J. B., 49, 50.
 Grubb, George B., 41, 43.
 Grubbs, George W., 51, 52.
 Guthrie, William A., 61, 62.
 Gwin, Josiah, 61, 62.
 Hackett, Henry W., 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25.
 Hackleman, Elijah, 49, 50.
 Hadley, John V., 46, 47.
 Haggard, William S., 59.
 Hale, S. W., 55, 59.
 Hall, A. W., 48.
 Hall, James, 53.
 Hall, Samuel D., 37.
 Hamer, Hugh, 29, 30, 31.
 Hamilton, Allen, 40, 41.
 Hamilton, John, 19, 20, 21.
 Hamilton, Thomas M., 46, 47.
 Hamrick, Ambrose D., 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35.
 Handy, Augustus C., 30, 31, 32.
 Hanley, J. Frank, 57.
 Hanna, Bayless W., 44, 45.
 Hanna, James M., 34, 35, 36, 46.
 Hanna, Robert, 25.
 Hanna, Samuel, 17, 18, 19.
 Hardin, Franklin, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35.
 Hargrove, John, 23, 24, 25, 39, 40.
 Harlan, A. E., 56, 57.
 Harness, B. F., 55, 56.
 Harney, J. F., 48, 49.
 Harris, Addison C., 50, 51.
 Harris, Horatio J., 25, 26, 27.
 Harris, Thomas G., 37, 38.
 Harrison, Elisha, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.
 Harrison, Robert W., 62, 63.
 Hart, T. B., 51, 52.
 Hartley, William L., 43.
 Harvey, Jonathan S., 33, 34, 35.
 Hatfield, Job, 35.
 Hatfield, Solomon, 26, 27.
 Hawkins, R. O., 60, 61.
 Haworth, R. M., 48, 49.
 Haworth, William, 37, 38.
 Hayden, Fred J., 56, 57.
 Hayes, Joseph M., 16.
 Hays, Silas A., 56, 57.
 Heffron, Horace, 39, 40.
 Hefron, David J., 50, 51, 52.
 Heilman, William, 50, 51.
 Heller, Frank J., 61, 62.
 Helm, Jefferson, 37, 38.
 Hendee, Ed. E., 63.
 Henderson, E., 46, 47.
 Henderson, Joseph, 49, 50.
 Hendricks, James B., 49, 50.
 Hendricks, Thomas, 16, 17, 18.
 Hendricks, William, Jr., 33, 34.
 Hendry, Allanson, 38, 39, 40.
 Henry, A. G., 37.
 Henry, Charles L., 52, 53.
 Henry, James H., 31, 32, 33.
 Henry, David, 28, 29, 30.
 Henton, Benjamin, 35, 36.
 Herod, William, 16, 17, 33, 34, 35.
 Herriman, David B., 26, 27, 28, 29, 30.
 Herriott, Samuel, 24, 25, 26.
 Hess, Luther W., 46, 47.
 Hester, James S., 36.
 Hickman, E. T., 36.
 Hicks, Gilderoy, 36.
 Hill, Daniel, 39, 40.
 Hill, James, 53, 54.
 Hilligass, William J., 53, 54.
 Hills, David, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.
 Hoagland, Isaac, 21, 22, 23.
 Hoagland, Pliny, 43.
 Hobson, George W., 57, 58.
 Hodge, James, 27, 28, 29.
 Hogate, Enoch G., 60, 61.
 Holcomb, Albert G., 57, 58.
 Holland, William G., 57, 58.
 Holler, Christian, 59, 60.
 Holloway, David P., 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36.

- Hooper, A. Y., 46, 47.
 Hoover, David, 17, 18, 19, 26, 27, 28.
 Hoover, Frederick, 53, 54.
 Hoover, Samuel, 25, 26.
 Hord, Francis T., 43, 44.
 Horner, Frank A., 60, 61.
 Horton, Theodore, 37.
 Hosbrook, Percy, 37, 38.
 Hostetter, A. J., 38, 39.
 Hostetter, Henry, 52, 53.
 Hough, William R., 48, 49.
 Houghton, Aaron, 32, 33, 45.
 Houghton, Hileary Q., 59, 60.
 Howard, Francis M., 52, 53, 54, 55.
 Howard, Timothy E., 55, 56, 57.
 Howard, W. I., 48, 49.
 Howell, Mason, J., 30, 31, 32.
 Howk, George V., 4, 46.
 Hubbard, A. W., 32, 33, 34.
 Hubbard, Lucius, 47, 48.
 Hubbell, Oren Z., 56, 57, 60, 61.
 Hudson, Henry T., 57.
 Huey, Robert, 45, 46.
 Huffman, Elijah, 45, 46.
 Huffstetter, David S., 32, 33, 34.
 Hugg, Martin M., 60, 61.
 Hughes, James, 46, 47.
 Hull, James S., 41.
 Humphreys, Andrew, 37, 49, 59, 60.
 Humphreys, John, 45, 46.
 Hunt, John, 35, 36.
 Huston, J. N., 54, 55.
 Hutchinson, Wm. B., 52, 53.
 Hutton, Albert G., 28, 29.
 Hyatt, William, 44, 45.
- Inman, Ephraim, 61, 62.
- Jackson, Andrew, 29, 30, 31, 37, 38.
 Jackson, Andrew M., 56, 57.
 Jackson, Newton J., 37, 38.
 Jacquess, Thomas C., 45, 46.
 James, Enoch R., 32, 33, 34, 35, 36.
 Jeneke, John, 7.
 Jenkins, Henry, 43, 44.
 Jennings, William H., 40.
 Jessup, Levi, 16, 17.
 Johnson, Archibald, 39, 40, 41, 43, 46, 47.
 Johnson, Columbus, 53, 54, 59, 60.
 Johnson, F. C., 49, 50.
 Johnson, Francis, 53, 54.
 Johnson, H. U., 55, 56.
 Johnson, Lafayette, 60, 61.
 Johnson, Lewis, 7, 8, 9.
 Johnson, S. F., 45, 46.
 Johnson, T. H., 61, 62.
 Johnston, James T., 49, 50.
 Johnston, W. H., 62, 63.
 Jones, C. V., 28, 29, 30.
 Jones, Perry O., 56, 57.
 Jones, Smith, 40, 41.
 Joss, Frederick A., 61, 62.
- Kahlo, Charles, 51, 52.
 Keeney, George H., 61, 62.
 Keigwin, James, 17.
 Keiser, Jacob, 52, 53.
 Kell, George V., 61, 62.
 Kelso, Daniel, 27.
 Kendall, Robert C., 36.
 Kennedy, A. M., 55, 56.
 Kennedy, Andrew, 21, 22, 23, 24.
 Kennedy, John Y., 27, 28, 29.
 Kennedy, William, 57, 58.
 Kent, James V., 59, 51.
 Kern, John W., 58, 59.
 Kerns, William F., 59, 60.
 Kerth, Thomas, 56, 57.
 Keyes, O. M., 61, 62.
 Kightley, John W., 37, 38.
 Kinley, Isaac, 39, 40, 45, 46.
 Kinnard, Thomas, 34, 35, 36.
 Kinzer, Henry, 24, 25, 26.
 Kittinger, W. A., 62, 63.
 Knowlton, Hiram, 35, 36.
 Kopelke, Johannes, 57, 58.
 Kramer, Henry, 51, 52.
- LaFollette, Jesse J. M., 59, 60.
 Lambert, W. W., 61, 62.
 Landers, Franklin, 41, 43.
 Lane, Daniel C., 12, 13, 14.
 Lane, Joseph, 24, 29, 30.
 Langdon, B. W., 51, 52.
 LaRue, John M., 49, 50.
 Laselle, Charles B., 46, 47.
 Laughlin, William B., 6.
 Lawler, John C., 62, 63.
 Layman, James T., 62, 63.
 Lee, Thomas G., 45, 46.
 Leeper, David R., 51, 52.
 Legeman, Walter A., 61, 62.
 Leich, August, 60, 61.
 Lemon, John M., 14, 15, 16, 17.
 Leviston, James, 16, 17, 18, 28, 29, 30.
 Lewis, Abner, 45.
 Leyden, Isaac P., 58, 59.
 Lindley, John H., 53, 54.
 Lindley, T. J., 62, 63.
 Line, Aaron B., 40, 41.
 Linton, William C., 13, 14, 15.
 Liston, Jonathan A., 21.
 Little, Alexander, 4, 21, 22, 23.
 Lockridge, Simpson F., 52, 53.
 Logan, Ezekiel D., 17, 18, 29, 30, 31.
 Logan, Reuben D., 35, 36.
 Logsdon, H. M., 55, 56.
 Lomax, Abel, 14, 15, 16.
 Lomax, Quinton, 40, 41.
 Long, Elisha, 16, 17, 18, 19.
 Longshore, Thomas M. D., 36.
 Loveland, Robert J., 57, 58.
 Love, Joseph, 23, 24, 25.
 Lynn, Iverson, 57, 58.
 Lyon, Robert W., 34.
 Lyons, C. C., 63.

- Macartney, Francis, 52, 53.
 McCarty, Enoch, 16, 17, 18.
 McCarty, Nicholas, 34, 35, 36.
 McCarty, William M., 32, 33.
 McCord, Samuel H., 25.
 McCord, William E., 59, 60.
 McCleary, A., 38, 39.
 McClure, David, 29, 40, 53, 54, 55, 56.
 McClurg, Leander, 43, 44.
 McCulloch, James E., 53, 54.
 McCutcheon, Andrew J., 58, 59.
 McDonald, Isaac B., 55.
 McDonald, James E., 58, 59.
 McDonald, W. N., 55.
 McDowell, George, 38.
 McGaughey, Edward W., 27.
 McGregor, John, 57, 58.
 McHugh, James F., 58, 59.
 McHugh, John F., 58.
 McIntosh, Jacob F., 53, 54.
 McKelvey, Samuel R., 58, 59.
 McKinney, John T., 13, 14, 15.
 McLean, William E., 39, 40, 58, 59.
 McManus, Silas P., 58, 59.
 Macy, J. W., 54, 55.
 Magee, Rufus, 53, 54, 57, 58.
 Major, Andrew, 28, 29, 30.
 Major, George, 49, 50, 51, 52.
 Malott, M. A., 32, 33, 34.
 Mansfield, John L., 43.
 Mansfield, William, 38, 39.
 March, Walter, 39, 40, 41, 43.
 Marsh, Madison, 31, 32, 33.
 Marshall, Andrew, 54, 55.
 Marshall, John D., 43, 44.
 Marshall, Joseph G., 35, 36.
 Martin, Delavan, 32, 33, 34.
 Martindale, Elijah B., 47.
 Marvin, Henry M., 52, 53.
 Mason, James L., 44, 45.
 Mastin, Lewis, 18, 19, 20.
 Mathes, John, 38, 39.
 Matthews, William N., 63.
 Matson, Frederick E., 62, 63.
 Maxwell, David H., 11, 12, 13, 14.
 Maxwell, J. J., 49, 50.
 May, Heber J., 53, 54.
 Meeker, Minor, 37, 38.
 Mellett, Joshua H., 41, 43.
 Mendenhall, Absalom, 25.
 Menzies, G. V., 51, 52.
 Mercer, William M., 50, 51.
 Mickle, Samuel S., 35, 36.
 Milburn, Richard, 63.
 Miller, George C., 61, 62.
 Miller, Hugh, 39, 40.
 Miller, Huston, 29, 30, 31, 35, 36.
 Miller, John F., 41.
 Miller, Robert, 47, 48.
 Miller, Smith, 26, 27, 28, 32, 33, 34.
 Milligan, Dixon, 31, 32, 33.
 Milligan, Joseph, 44, 45.
 Milliken, James P., 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36.
 Milroy, John, 11, 12, 13.
 Milroy, Samuel, 8, 9, 21.
 Minor, Oscar C., 61, 62.
 Mitchell, David G., 21, 22, 23.
 Mitchell, William B., 27, 28.
 Moffatt, James T., 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27.
 Montgomery, Isaac, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.
 Montgomery, William G., 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35.
 Montgomery, William H., 46.
 Moon, George W., 54, 55.
 Moore, Frederick, 28, 29, 30.
 Moore, George W., 43, 44.
 Moore, Joseph J., 57, 58.
 Moore, Thomas C., 21, 22, 23.
 Moore, William A., 50, 51.
 Morrison, Alexander F., 18.
 Morrison, James M., 37.
 Morrison, John L., 32, 33, 34.
 Morgan, Amariah, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22.
 Morgan, Daniel, 46, 47.
 Morgan, Jesse, 29, 30, 31.
 Morgan, James, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30.
 Morgan, Joseph D., 57, 58.
 Mount, David, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27.
 Mount, James A., 55, 57.
 Mull, Thomas K., 59, 60.
 Mullinix, L. P., 55, 56.
 Murphey, Eli, 30, 31, 32.
 Murray, Charles D., 39, 40.
 Murray, Charles L., 41, 43.
 Murray, Elias, 32.
 Nave, Christian C., 24, 25, 26.
 Neff, A. J., 48, 49.
 New, Harry S., 60, 61.
 New, John C., 43.
 Newby, Leonidas P., 58, 59, 61.
 Newcomb, Horatio C., 41.
 Newhouse, Marshall E., 63.
 Newland, Benjamin, 36.
 Newlin, J. W., 44, 45.
 Niblack, William E., 35, 36.
 Nicholl, Joseph B., 24, 25, 26.
 Niles, John B., 44, 45.
 Noyes, E. B., 44, 45.
 Null, Lyeurgus S., 53, 54.
 Nusbaum, William H., 60, 61.
 O'Brien, Cornelius, 40, 41.
 O'Brien, James, 59, 60.
 O'Brien, William, 48.
 O'Brien, William H., 63.
 O'Connor, Thomas, 60, 61.
 Odell, Elijah, 37.
 Odell, James, 40, 41.
 Odell, John W., 27, 34, 35, 36.

- Ogborn, Albert D., 62, 63.
 Olds, Walter, 50, 51.
 Oliver, D. H., 48, 49.
 Oliver, David, 10, 11, 12.
 Orr, James, 48.
 Orr, Joseph, 14, 15, 16, 17.
 Orth, Goodlove S., 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33.
 Osborn, Andrew L., 31, 32, 33.
 Osborn, George A., 61, 62.
 Osborn, Job, 57.
 Overstreet, Gabriel M., 53, 54.
 Owen, Arnet R., 52.
 Oyler, S. P., 44, 45.
- Paine, Frederick C., 18.
 Parker, James F., 38, 39.
 Parker, Samuel, 58, 59.
 Parker, Samuel W., 25, 26, 27.
 Parks, John W., 62, 63.
 Parks, Parmenter M., 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.
 Parish, Charles S., 45.
 Patton, W. E., 60, 61.
 Paul, John, 1, 2, 3.
 Payne, John W., 18, 19, 20.
 Peden, Milton, 44.
 Peed, H. A., 49, 50.
 Pennington, Dennis, 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 15, 16, 17, 27, 28, 29.
 Peterson, S., 50, 51, 54, 55.
 Phares, Isaac H., 59, 60.
 Pitcher, John, 26, 27, 28.
 Pleak, J. D., 43.
 Plummer, Daniel, 19, 20, 21.
 Poindexter, Moses, 51, 52.
 Polke, William, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.
 Pollock, James T., 16, 17.
 Pomeroy, William G., 30.
 Porter, William A., 33, 34, 35.
 Powell, Josiah G., 63.
 Powell, William H., 37.
 Prince, William, 1.
 Puett, Austin M., 20, 21, 22.
 Purcell, Royal, 61, 62.
 Purviance, Harmon M., 63.
- Ragan, W. H., 50, 51.
 Rahm, William, Jr., 52, 53, 54, 55.
 Randall, Frank P., 32, 33, 34.
 Rariden, James, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.
 Ray, James B., 7, 8, 9.
 Ray, Martin M., 41, 43.
 Read, James G., 23, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34.
 Reagan, Thomas P., 44, 45.
 Reed, Alfred, 43.
 Reeve, Benjamin F., 26, 27, 28.
 Reeve, Charles H., 50, 51.
 Reid, John, 19.
 Reid, John S., 34, 35, 36.
 Reiley, William F., 50, 51.
 Reyburn, William M., 28, 29, 30.
 Reynolds, Harris, 37, 38.
- Reynolds, John, 45, 46.
 Rhodes, William P., 48, 49.
 Rice, Isaac A., 39, 40.
 Rice, Thomas N., 45, 46.
 Richardson, A. P., 37, 38.
 Richardson, E. P., 53, 54.
 Richardson, W. B., 38, 39.
 Richmond, N. P., 41, 45.
 Riley, Ezekiel, 23, 24, 25.
 Rinear, John W., 59, 60.
 Ringo, M. B., 48, 49.
 Rippey, Matthew, 29.
 Ristine, Theodore H., 52, 53.
 Richey, James, 27, 28, 29.
 Robb, David, 14, 15, 16, 17.
 Robbins, Richard, 41.
 Robert, Gaines H., 25, 26, 37.
 Robertson, Amos, 11.
 Robinson, Benjamin L., 40, 41.
 Robinson, Joseph, 31, 32, 33.
 Robinson, M. S., 45, 46.
 Robinson, W. J., 37, 38, 46, 47.
 Roche, John D., 63.
 Rockhill, William, 29, 30, 31.
 Roe, John L., 49.
 Rogers, G. W., 60.
 Rosebrough, Moses K., 47, 48.
 Rosseau, Lovell H., 32, 33, 34.
 Rugg, Samuel L., 38, 39.
 Ryan, William, 61, 62.
- Saffer, William M., 36.
 Sage, P. S., 38, 39.
 Sands, Isaac, 26, 27, 28.
 Sarnighausen, J. D., 48, 49, 50, 51.
 Sayre, Warren G., 52, 53.
 Schloss, Phillip, 54, 55.
 Schneek, Lewis, 59, 60.
 Scholtz, Frederick, 6, 7, 8.
 Seobey, John S., 36.
 Scott, Harvey D., 46, 47, 48, 49.
 Sears, R. B., 55, 56.
 Secrest, Henry, 36.
 Self, George W., 59, 60.
 Sellers, James M., 58, 59.
 Sellers, E. B., 54, 55.
 Sering, John, 13, 14, 15, 16.
 Shaffer, Abner H., 51, 52.
 Shellenberger, John, 37.
 Shanks, Erasmus W., 56, 57.
 Shanks, William, 26, 27, 28.
 Shaw, Henry M., 20.
 Shea, Joseph H., 60, 61.
 Sheets, Zebulon, 26.
 Sherrod, William F., 45, 46.
 Shields, Meedy W., 37, 38, 41, 43.
 Shirk, Benjamin, 50, 51.
 Shiveley, Charles E., 59, 60.
 Shively, James S., 54, 55.
 Shockney, Theodore, 56, 57.
 Shoemaker, John C., 40, 41.
 Shook, Luther, 37, 38.
 Shoulders, Thomas, 41, 43.

- Shroyer, A. R., 55, 56.
 Sigler, Daniel, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23.
 Simonson, John S., 11, 12, 13.
 Simpson, Henry, 31, 32, 33.
 Simpson, Matthew, 37.
 Sinclear, Joseph, 26, 27, 28.
 Singer, J. M., 63.
 Skinner, DeForest L., 49, 50.
 Slack, James R., 36, 40, 41.
 Slater, John, 39.
 Slater, M. R., 48, 49.
 Slater, Richard D., 37, 38, 39.
 Slaughter, James B., 5, 6, 7, 8.
 Sleeth, G. D., 48, 49.
 Sleeth, James M., 33, 34, 35, 36.
 Smiley, Ross, 10, 11, 12.
 Smiley, Thomas, 24.
 Smith, A. G., 54, 55.
 Smith, Henry B., 57, 58.
 Smith, J. H. C., 55, 56.
 Smith, John M., 53, 54.
 Smith, Marcus C., 51, 52, 53, 54.
 Smith, Milo R., 48, 49.
 Smith, Nathan, 23, 24.
 Smith, Presley, 63.
 Smith, Thomas, 21, 22, 23.
 Smith, Wilson, 45, 46.
 Spann, Jesse J., 52, 53.
 Spann, John L., 36, 37, 38.
 Stafford, Grant, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25.
 Staggs, Athel, 44.
 Stanford, Thomas R., 21, 22, 23, 27, 28, 29.
 Stapp, Milton, 8, 9, 10.
 Starr, Benjamin, 63.
 Steele, Ashbury, 47, 48.
 Steele, George K., 40, 41.
 Stein, J. A., 45, 46.
 Stevens, John F., 39, 40.
 Stevens, Stephen C., 13, 14, 15.
 Stevenson, A. C., 24, 25, 26.
 Stewart, Thomas C., 20, 21, 22.
 Stewart, William, 31, 32, 33.
 Stillwell, W. E., 61, 62.
 Stockslager, S. M., 49, 50.
 Stockwell, William H., 31.
 Stone, Asabel, 41.
 Streight, Abel D., 50, 51.
 Stricker, Samuel L., 63.
 Stroud, John, 47, 48.
 Stroup, Everett E., 60, 61.
 Stuart, Romus F., 58, 59.
 Studabaker, David, 40, 41.
 Suit, James F., 38, 39.
 Sullivan, John H., 37.
 Sweeney, John, 57, 58.
 Sweeney, Michael A., 59, 60.
 Taber, Cyrus, 31, 32, 33.
 Taggart, William, 45, 46.
 Tannehill, Zachariah, 18, 19, 20, 24, 25,
 26, 27, 28, 29.
 Tarkington, W. C., 38, 39, 40, 41.
 Tarlton, C. B., 50, 51.
 Taylor, Henry, 47, 48.
 Taylor, S. M., 50, 51.
 Teegarden, Abraham, 34, 35, 36, 41, 43.
 Terman, Simon, 21, 22, 23.
 Terry, Samuel S., 44, 45.
 Test, Charles H., 25.
 Tharp, C. K., 55.
 Thayer, John D., 58, 59.
 Thompson, Charles N., 62, 63.
 Thompson, George R., 18, 19, 20, 21, 22,
 23, 24, 25.
 Thompson, George H., 57, 58.
 Thompson, John, 39, 40.
 Thompson, John H., 7, 8, 9.
 Thompson, John S., 21, 22, 23.
 Thompson, Richard W., 21, 22.
 Thompson, Simon P., 55, 56.
 Thompson, W. C., 44, 45, 48, 49, 54, 55,
 56, 57.
 Thompson, William H., 56, 57.
 Thralls, Raphael T., 63.
 Tobin, R., 49, 50.
 Todd, Levi L., 36.
 Todd, Thomas J., 28, 29, 39.
 Trask, Ezra S., 21, 22.
 Traylor, William A., 51, 52, 56.
 Treat, W. B. F., 50, 51.
 Trimble, James, 23.
 Trippet, O. A., 55.
 Trussler, M., 50, 51.
 Tuley, Preston F., 22, 23, 24.
 Turman, Solon, 35, 36.
 Turner, David, 40, 41.
 Turner, W. S., 45, 46.
 Ulrey, Lou V., 63.
 Underwood, Isaac, 49, 50.
 Urnston, S. E., 51, 52, 55, 56.
 Vail, Louis W., 58, 59.
 VanBuskirk, D. R., 44.
 Vandeventer, Isaac, 37, 38.
 VanVorbis, Flavins J., 52, 53.
 Vawter, James H., 44, 45.
 Vawter, John, 21, 22, 23.
 Verbrake, Samuel A., 30, 31, 32.
 Viehe, F. W., 51, 52.
 Voyles, Samuel B., 52, 53.
 Wadge, Richard C., 47, 48.
 Wagner, George D., 40, 41.
 Walcott, Anson, 45, 46.
 Walker, George B., 34, 35, 36.
 Walker, John, 21, 22, 23.
 Wallace, Benjamin F., 16, 17.
 Wallace, Lewis, 39, 40.
 Wallace, William, 18, 19.
 Walpole, Thomas D., 26, 27, 28, 32, 33, 34.
 Wampler, A. H., 62, 63.
 Warde, Thomas, 44, 45.
 Washburn, Thomas, 36.
 Waters, Phillip, 31, 32, 33.
 Watson, Ward H., 59, 60.

- Watt, William, 22, 23, 24.
 Watts, John, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15.
 Watts, Johnson, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27.
 Weir, E. W., 50, 51.
 Weir, Morgan, H., 39, 40, 54, 55.
 West, Nathaniel, 26, 27.
 Weston, John, 38, 39.
 Whitecomb, Charles, 62, 63.
 Whitecomb, James, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.
 White, David H., 52, 53.
 White, John T., Sr., 59, 60.
 White, Michael D., 41, 43.
 Wiggs, Henry J., 57, 58.
 Wilber, Shadrach, 28.
 Williard, James H., 53, 54.
 Williams, Achilles, 23, 24, 25.
 Williams, James D., 40, 41, 43, 44, 47, 48.
 Williams, William W., 37, 38.
 Wilson, E. R., 51, 52.
 Wilson, G. R. R., 37.
 Wilson, Henry K., 41, 43, 49, 50.
 Wilson, James E., 39, 40.
 Wilson, Theophilus, 37, 38.
 Winchell, Richard, 30, 31, 32.
 Winfield, M., 61, 62.
 Winstandley, John B., 34, 35, 36.
 Winter, F., 54, 55.
 Winterbotham, J. H., 48, 49, 50, 51.
 Wisbard, Albert W., 58, 59.
 Witherow, John, 26, 37, 38.
 Wolcott, Eben H., 62, 63.
 Wolfe, Simon K., 41, 43.
 Wood, Alfred, 11.
 Wood, Isaac F., 28, 29, 30.
 Wood, S. F., 45, 47.
 Wood, Thomas J., 51, 52.
 Wood, Will R., 40, 61, 62, 63.
 Woods, John, 34, 35, 36.
 Woods, Leroy, 38, 39.
 Woollen, L. J., 51, 52.
 Worth, Daniel, 14, 15, 16.
 Wray, Albert F., 58, 59.
 Wright, Ezra, 43, 44.
 Wright, Joseph A., 24.
 Wright, Williamson, 25, 26, 27.
 Yancey, Simon P., 52, 53.
 Yaryan, John, 39, 57, 58.
 Youche, Julius W., 54, 55.
 Zenor, John, 30, 31, 32.
 Zimmerman, Valentine, 54, 55.

PRESIDENTS OF THE SENATE.

INDIANA STATE SENATE.

<i>Session.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name of President.</i>
First	1816	John Paul, <i>pro tem.</i>
Second	1817	Christopher Harrison.
Third	1818	John Paul, <i>pro tem.</i>
Fourth	1819	James Beggs, <i>pro tem.</i>
Fifth	1820	Ratliff Boone.
Sixth	1821	Ratliff Boone.
Seventh	1822	Ratliff Boone.
Eighth	1823	James B. Ray, <i>pro tem.</i>
Ninth	1825	James B. Ray, <i>pro tem.</i>
Tenth	1825	Milton Stapp, <i>pro tem.</i>
Eleventh	1826	John H. Thompson.
Twelfth	1827	John H. Thompson.
Thirteenth	1828	John H. Thompson.
Fourteenth	1829	Milton Stapp.
Fifteenth	1830	Milton Stapp.
Sixteenth	1831	Milton Stapp.
Seventeenth	1832	David Wallace.
Eighteenth	1833	David Wallace.
Nineteenth	1834	Amaziah Morgan, <i>pro tem.</i>
Twentieth	1835	David Wallace.
Twenty-first	1836	David Wallace.
Twenty-second	1837	Richard W. Thompson, <i>pro tem.</i>
Twenty-third	1838	David Hillis.
Twenty-fourth	1839	David Hillis.
Twenty-fifth	1840	David Hillis.
Twenty-sixth	1841	Samuel Hall.

INDIANA STATE SENATE—Continued.

<i>Session.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name of President.</i>
Twenty-seventh	1842	Samuel Hall.
Twenty-eighth	1843	Jesse D. Bright.
Twenty-ninth	1844	Jesse D. Bright.
Thirtieth	1845	Jesse D. Bright.
Thirty-first	1846	James G. Read.
Thirty-second	1847	Paris C. Dunning.
Thirty-third	1848	Paris C. Dunning.
Thirty-fourth	1849	James G. Read.
Thirty-fifth	1850	James H. Lane.
Thirty-sixth	1851	James H. Lane.
Thirty-seventh	1853	Ashbel P. Willard.
Thirty-eighth	1855	Ashbel P. Willard.
Thirty-ninth	1857	Abram Hammond.
Fortieth	1859	Abram Hammond.
		J. R. Cravens, <i>pro tem.</i>
Forty-first	1861	John R. Cravens, <i>pro tem.</i>
Special	1861	John R. Cravens, <i>pro tem.</i>
Forty-third	1863	Paris C. Dunning.
Forty-fourth	1865	Paris C. Dunning.
Forty-fifth	1867	Conrad Baker.
Forty-sixth	1869	John R. Cravens, <i>pro tem.</i>
Special	1869	Will Cumback.
Forty-seventh	1871	Will Cumback.
Special	1872	Geo. W. Friedley, <i>pro tem.</i>
Forty-eighth	1873	Leonidas Sexton.
		Geo. W. Friedley, <i>pro tem.</i>
Forty-ninth	1875	Leonidas Sexton.
Fiftieth	1877	Leonidas Sexton.
Fifty-first	1879	Isaac P. Gray.
Fifty-second	1881	Frederick W. Viche.
Fifty-third	1883	Thomas Hanna.
Fifty-fourth	1885	Thomas Hanna.
Fifty-fifth	1887	Alonzo G. Smith, <i>pro tem.</i>
Fifty-sixth	1889	James F. Cox.
Fifty-seventh	1891	Ira J. Chase.
Fifty-eighth	1893	Francis M. Griffith, <i>pro tem.</i>
Fifty-ninth	1895	Mortimer Nye.
Sixtieth	1897	Mortimer Nye.
Sixty-first	1899	William S. Haggard.
Sixty-second	1901	Newton W. Gilbert.
Sixty-third	1903	Newton W. Gilbert.

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

<i>Session.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name of Speaker.</i>
First	1816	Isaac Blackford.
Second	1817	Amos Lane.
Third	1818	Williamson Dunn.
Fourth	1819	Williamson Dunn.
Fifth	1820	William Graham.
Sixth	1821	Samuel Milroy.
Seventh	1822	General W. Johnston.
Eighth	1823	David H. Maxwell.
Ninth	1825	Steven C. Stevens.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE—Continued.

<i>Session.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name of Speaker.</i>
Tenth	1825	Robert M. Evans.
Eleventh	1826	Harbin H. Moore.
Twelfth	1827	Harbin H. Moore
Thirteenth	1828	Isaac Howk.
Fourteenth	1829	Ross Smiley.
Fifteenth	1830	Isaac Howk
Sixteenth	1831	Harbin H. Moore
Seventeenth	1832	John W. Davis.
Eighteenth	1833	Nathan B. Palmer.
Nineteenth	1834	James Gregory.
Twentieth	1835	Caleb B. Smith.
Twenty-first	1836	Caleb B. Smith
Twenty-second	1837	Thomas J. Evans.
Twenty-third	1838	Thomas J. Evans.
Twenty-fourth	1839	James G. Read.
Twenty-fifth	1840	Samuel Judah.
Twenty-sixth	1841	John W. Davis.
Twenty-seventh	1842	Thomas Jefferson Henley.
Twenty-eighth	1843	Andrew L. Robinson.
Twenty-ninth	1844	Alexander C. Stevenson.
Thirtieth	1845	John S. Simonson.
Thirty-first	1846	Robert N. Canaan.
Thirty-second	1847	William A. Porter.
Thirty-third	1848	George Whitfield Carr.
Thirty-fourth	1849	George Whitefield Carr.
Thirty-fifth	1850	Ebenezer Dumont.
Thirty-sixth	1851	John W. Davis.
Thirty-seventh	1853	Oliver B. Torbet.
Thirty-eighth	1855	David Kilgore.
Thirty-ninth	1857	Ballard Smith.
Special	1858	Jonathan W. Gordon.
Fortieth	1859	Jonathan W. Gordon.
Forty-first	1861	Cyrus M. Allen.
Special	1861	Cyrus M. Allen.
Forty-third	1863	Samuel H. Buskirk.
Forty-fourth	1865	John U. Pettit.
Special	1865	John U. Pettit.
Forty-fifth	1867	David C. Branham.
Forty-sixth	1869	Ambrose P. Stanton.
Special	1869	George A. Buskirk.
Forty-seventh	1871	William Mack.
Special	1872	William K. Edwards.
Forty-eighth	1873	William K. Edwards.
Forty-ninth	1875	David Turpie.
Fiftieth	1877	John Overmyer.
Fifty-first	1879	Henry S. Canthorn.
Fifty-second	1881	William M. Ridpath.
Fifty-third	1883	William D. Bynum.
Fifty-fourth	1885	Charles L. Jewett.
Fifty-fifth	1887	Warren G. Sayre.
Fifty-sixth	1889	Mason J. Niblack.
Fifty-seventh	1891	Mason J. Niblack.
Fifty-eighth	1893	J. B. Curtis
Fifty-ninth	1895	Justus C. Adams.
Sixtieth	1897	Henry C. Pettit.
Sixty-first	1899	Frank Littleton.
Sixty-second	1901	Samuel R. Artman.
Sixty-third	1903	Henry W. Marshall.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF INDIANA FROM THE FIRST TO THE SIXTY-THIRD SESSION, INCLUSIVE.

[Names and numbers in black denote Speakers and session in which they served.]

- Abbott, O. H. P., 43, 44, 47.
 Abdill, Irad, 43.
 Abel, Elias, 39.
 Able, John, 37.
 Ackman, Wiley F., 55.
 Adair, John A. M., 63.
 Adams, A. M., 59.
 Adams, Andrew A., 56, 57.
 Adams, George A., 53, 54, 56.
Adams, Justus C., 50, 59.
 Adams, Lewis, 39.
 Adams, Thomas F. G., 12.
 Adamson, Litina, 62.
 Addison, John, 46.
 Addleman, W. S., 31.
 Ader, Frank D., 56, 57, 58.
 Admire, W. R., 43.
 Adrian, James A., 52.
 Aiken, Ransom W., 25.
 Aiken, Wm. H., 61.
 Aikman, Henry, 57.
 Airhart, Cornelius L., 62.
 Aker, Andrew, 16.
 Akin, Charles T., 52, 53.
 Akins, William N., 54.
 Albert, Stephen, 50.
 Albertson, Nathaniel, 23, 24.
 Albin, William M., 32.
 Aldin, Alvin J., 33, 38.
 Alexander, John D., 55.
 Alexander, John T., 33.
 Alexander, Samuel, 1.
Allen, Cyrus M., 33, 41.
 Allen, Eliphalet, 12, 13.
 Allen, Henry T., 63.
 Allen, Joseph, 39.
 Allen, Josiah G., 58, 59.
 Allen, Peter, 4.
 Allen, Russell, 51.
 Allen, Stephen Reed, 62.
 Allen, William, 28.
 Allen, William D., 28, 34.
 Alley, Doddridge, 11, 16.
 Alley, John, 34.
 Alley, John W., 23.
 Allison, George W., 59.
 Allison, John F., 23, 24.
 Ames, Samuel, 49, 50.
 Anderson, Andrew, Jr., 43.
 Anderson, Charles W., 48.
 Anderson, J. H., 49.
 Anderson, Joseph, 23.
 Anderson, Noah, 41.
 Anderson, Samuel, 56.
 Angle, Jacob, 16, 18, 19.
 Annable, Samuel, 12.
 Anthony, J., 21.
 Anthony, Samuel J., 29.
 Antrim, Nott N., 53.
 Applegate, James P., 56.
 Archibald, Pierce, 60.
 Arion, Copeland P. J., 6, 8.
 Armstrong, Ambrose W., 32.
 Armstrong, Thomas, 35.
 Armstrong, Walter, 14, 15.
 Armstrong, William G., 7, 8, 9, 19, 20, 21.
 Arnold, Benjamin F., 24.
 Arnold, Ephraim, 30, 31.
 Arnold, George, 22, 23.
 Arnold, James W., 49.
 Arnold, Jesse, 51.
Artman, Samuel R., 61, 62.
 Ashby, F. W., 50.
 Askren, Smith, 50, 55, 56, 58.
 Atherton, Willis G., 24, 25.
 Athon, James S., 28, 34.
 Atkinson, George Y., 41, 43.
 Atkinson, Phillip, 58.
 Atkinson, Thomas, 44.
 Austin, Charles B., 50.
 Austin, James M., 39, 40.
 Ayres, Levi, 39.
 Babcock, J. N., 60.
 Baber, George, 16.
 Bader, Clinton L., 63.
 Bailey, C. W., 54.
 Bain, William D., 58.
 Baird, John P., 40.
 Baird, John V., 63.
 Baird, Thomas D., 21.
 Baird, William, 10.
 Baker, Clark S., 51.
 Baker, Conrad, 30.
 Baker, David V., 52.
 Baker, John W., 61.

- Baker, Joseph, 48.
 Baker, Orlan F., 45.
 Baker, Otway A., 61.
 Baker, Reuben, 46.
 Baker, Timothy, 43.
 Baker, Valentine, 23, 27.
 Baker, William, 24.
 Baker, William J., 57.
 Baldwin, George W., 31.
 Baldwin Jesse W., 32.
 Bales, William, 27.
 Ball, Seneca, 25.
 Ballard, Joseph, 37.
 Ballenger, N. H., 39.
 Ballenger, William S., 47.
 Bamberger, Ralph, 63.
 Banta, Elijah, 44.
 Barber, Edwin L., 59.
 Barbour, Herman H., 28, 33.
 Barclay, John M., 29.
 Bardwell, Leonard, 29.
 Barker, Henry W., 34, 36.
 Barker, James, 48.
 Barker, Joseph D., 51.
 Barlow, James M., 60, 61.
 Barnaby, Henry S., 47.
 Barnard, Nelson, 55, 56.
 Barnett, J. P., 46.
 Barnett, John, 26.
 Barnett, John J., 26.
 Barnett, William H., 52.
 Barnes, Seba A., 58.
 Barnes, Willis L., 51, 55.
 Barney, George T., 49.
 Barney, W. M., 54.
 Barnes, Hugh, 7.
 Barr, John H., 53, 54.
 Barritt, Stinson J., 45, 46, 48.
 Barrett, Samuel, 28.
 Bartholomew, Achilles, 38.
 Bartholomew, Joseph, 3.
 Bartlett, Wm. M., 52.
 Bassett, Horace, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14.
 Bassett, Richard, 58.
 Bates, John L., 46.
 Battell, Charles L., 5, 6.
 Battell, Charles L., 31.
 Baterton, Davis, 39.
 Baugher, John W., 58.
 Baxter, James R., 50.
 Baxter, William, 48.
 Beach, Walter E., 38.
 Beach, William B., 36.
 Beam, Christopher C., 58.
 Beane, Joseph, 36.
 Beard, Isaac N., 34.
 Beard, John, 12, 14, 15.
 Beardsley, Albert R., 61.
 Bearss, Albert C., 51.
 Bearss, Daniel R., 26, 28.
 Bearss, Frank W., 63.
 Bearss, George W., 49.
 Beasley, John T., 55, 56, 57.
 Beatty, Samuel, 46, 52.
 Beauchamp, Isaac W., 57.
 Becks, Benjamin V., 6, 7, 9, 10, 11.
 Beckett, A. J., 44.
 Beckett, James F., 24.
 Beckman, John N., 62, 63.
 Becker, Charles W., 59.
 Beeler, Fielding, 46, 47.
 Beem, Richard, 18.
 Beeson, Junius, 36.
 Beeson, Mumford G., 53.
 Beggs, Charles, 2, 3.
 Behm, Godlove O., 36.
 Behmyer, Andrew J., 58.
 Belford, James B., 45.
 Bell, Elijah, 24.
 Bell, John M., 56.
 Bell, Robert F., 13, 14.
 Bell, Samuel R., 62, 63.
 Bell, Thomas, 15, 16, 17, 19, 29.
 Bellows, Thomas S., 49.
 Bence, George W., 49.
 Bence, Jacob, 14, 15.
 Benefield, John, 6.
 Benham, Jacob L., 52.
 Bennett, William H., 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24.
 Benson, John, 35.
 Bentley, George L., 15.
 Bentley, Joseph, 6, 7.
 Benz, John, 59.
 Berkshire, Ralph, 21.
 Berndt, Frank J., 63.
 Bernerth, L. E., 56, 57.
 Berry, William, 21, 22.
 Berry, Wm. H., 56, 60.
 Berryman, Nelson B., 52.
 Bertram, Sylvester, 55.
 Best, Doak R., 53, 54.
 Bethell, Thomas F., 39.
 Bethel, Wm. J., 58.
 Beyerlee, Henry J., 43.
 Biegler, John, 57.
 Bigger, Samuel, 18, 19.
 Biggs, Hiram S., 47.
 Bigham, Heyden S., 56.
 Billingsley, John J. W., 48.
 Billingsley, Samuel, 59.
 Bingham, Lucius, 41.
 Binkley, Philip S., 58, 59.
 Bird, Jacob F., 45.
 Bird, Oehmig, 34, 35, 43, 44.
 Bischof, Emil, 45.
 Bishop, James M., 62.
 Black, Asa M., 41.
 Black, Frederick, 45.
 Black, Nathaniel, 40.
Blackford, Isaac, 1.
 Blackston, Hiram, 32.
 Blackwell, W., 30.
 Blair, Enos, 12, 13.
 Blair, James, 10, 23.
 Blair, James, 22, 25.

- Blair, John M., 58.
 Blake, John W., 29.
 Blake, Thomas H., 4, 8, 14.
 Blakeley, W. E., 59.
 Blakemore, George W., 28, 29, 33.
 Blanch, Willis, 45.
 Blankenship, Perry M., 25.
 Blankenship, Quincy A., 60, 61.
 Blinks, William, 55.
 Blocher, Daniel, 43, 48.
 Blockley, Russell, 51.
 Bloomfield, Lot, 21.
 Blue, Benjamin, 35.
 Blue, Michael C., 58, 59.
 Blythe, Benjamin I., 8.
 Blythe, James E., 32, 40.
 Boardman, David, 29.
 Boardman, Omar B., 59.
 Bobilya, Louis J., 59.
 Bobo, J. R., 45, 46.
 Bohannon, Daniel A., 59.
 Bohan, John A., 61, 62.
 Bonner, David S., 16, 17.
 Bonner, Samuel A., 38.
 Bonner, William H., 44.
 Booe, Elias S., 54.
 Booher, Howard N., 59.
 Boon, Benjamin, 22.
 Boon, George, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 23, 25.
 Boon, Raliff, 1, 2.
 Boone, Benjamin, 28.
 Boone, John, 1.
 Boone, Noah, 20, 21.
 Boulden, Asa H., 63.
 Bowen, John H., 34.
 Bowen, William C., 46.
 Bower, Daniel, 19.
 Bowers, Andrew J., 53, 59, 60.
 Bowers, David, 8.
 Bowers, Henry J., 25, 26, 27.
 Bowles, William A., 23, 24, 25, 28.
 Bowling, Elias, 32.
 Bowman, Elliott, 57.
 Bowman, John, 30.
 Bowman, John A., 39, 40.
 Bowser, Jefferson C., 48.
 Boxley, Addison, 40.
 Boyd, Drury B., 17, 22.
 Boyd, Jackson, 63.
 Boyd, Robert, 39, 40, 44.
 Boyd, T. E., 54.
 Boydston, Thomas S., 41.
 Brackenridge, John A., 18, 19.
 Bradbury, Abner M., 17, 18, 19.
 Bradbury, Daniel, 25.
 Bradley, Hugh J., 29.
 Bradley, James, 35.
 Bradley, John H., 26, 27.
 Bradley, William, 17.
 Brady, Henry, 16, 18, 33, 36.
 Braman, James, 6.
 Branch, C. N., 54.
 Branch, Emmett Forest, 63.
Branham, David C., 38, 39, 40, 41, 43, 44, 45, 48.
 Branson, Michael, 39.
 Branstetter, John, 57.
 Branwell, William C., 18.
 Branyan, James C., 50.
 Brazelton, John, 38, 53.
 Breckenridge, Robert, 46.
 Brecount, Gideon, 29, 37.
 Brenton, Samuel, 23, 25.
 Brett, Matthew A., 41, 48.
 Brett, Patrick M., 19.
 Breeze, James, 21.
 Briant, Cyrus E., 55, 56.
 Bridges, Dillon, 37.
 Briggs, John C., 51.
 Bright, Michael G., 23.
 Britton, L. D., 46, 47.
 Broaddus, Warren H., 48.
 Brogan, Alfred, 43.
 Brooks, Albert W., 53, 54.
 Protherton, Wm., 40.
 Brothwell, John F., 37, 38.
 Brown, Barker, 49.
 Brown, Charles M., 56.
 Brown, Charles M., 60, 61.
 Brown, Daniel, 25.
 Brown, Eli, 37, 39.
 Brown, Ethan A., 26, 27.
 Brown, Ezekiel, 51.
 Brown, George H., 49, 51.
 Brown, George W., 27.
 Brown, George W., 34, 35.
 Brown, Hervey, 31, 32.
 Brown, Ira, 27.
 Brown, James, 34.
 Brown, Jason B., 43, 44.
 Brown, John, 18.
 Brown, Jonathan R., 29.
 Brown, Perry, 35.
 Brown, Samuel, 21, 22, 23.
 Brown, Thomas, 9, 11, 12, 15.
 Brown, Thomas B., 18, 20, 21.
 Brown, W. M., 57, 58.
 Brown, Wm. A., 55, 56.
 Brown, Wm. H., 57.
 Brown, Wm. J., 13, 14.
 Brown, Wm. J., 26, 27.
 Browning, Wm. H., 47, 54.
 Brownlee, Hiram, 54, 56.
 Brownlee, James, 1, 8.
 Bruce, John L., 29.
 Brucker, Magnus, 41, 45.
 Brumfield, James B., 30.
 Bruner, Henry C., 47.
 Bryan, Wm. H., 39, 41.
 Bryant, Dewitt C., 51, 52, 53.
 Bryant, James H., 51.
 Bryant, James R. M., 23, 32, 33, 36.
 Bryant, Preston A., 57, 58.
 Bryan, Samuel, 19, 20.

- Bryant, Wm. P., 16, 17.
 Bryce, John, 22, 23.
 Bryson, John, 2.
 Buchanan, John A., 38.
 Buckles, Abraham, 24.
 Buckles, Joseph S., 55.
 Budd, Casper, 43.
 Buell, George P., 37.
 Buell, James H., 17, 20.
 Bulla, Joseph M., 35, 36.
 Bullock, Wm. A., 7, 8, 11.
 Bumgarner, Isaac, 50.
 Bundy, Josiah, 37.
 Bundy, Martin L., 33, 41.
 Buntin, Robert, 2, 3.
 Burgess, James, 41.
 Burgess, John L., 25.
 Burk, John, 21.
 Burke, Lewis, 24.
 Burkhart, George W., 61, 62.
 Burnet, Linas A., 34, 37.
 Burnett, Alexander S., 7, 8, 10, 11.
 Burnett, Virgil J., 38.
 Burnes, John L., 44.
 Burns, Edward, 30.
 Burns, Lewis, 21, 22.
 Burrier, Arthur A., 61, 62.
 Burson, George, 49.
 Burton, Jesse L., 21, 25.
 Burton, Stephen G., 43, 44.
 Burton, William, 28.
 Burwell, Newton, 44.
 Bush, John E., 7.
 Buskirk, Clarence A., 48.
 Buskirk, George A., 46.
 Buskirk, John W., 52.
Buskirk, Samuel H., 33, 36, 38, 42, 44.
 Buskirk, Thomas B., 55.
 Fussell, William S., 15.
 Butler, Henry P., 50.
 Butler, James, 25.
 Butler, M. B., 60.
 Butler, Oliver, 34.
 Butler, Robert, 26, 27.
 Butler, Wm. B., 24, 25, 27.
 Butterfield, Nathaniel, 27.
 Butterworth, William M., 47, 48.
 Butts, Nathan T., 48.
 Butz, Reuben, 54.
 Byers, David, 25, 29.
 Byers, Ephraim, 28, 34.
Bynum, William D., 53.
 Byrkit, George V., 57.
 Cabbage, James W., 52, 53.
 Cain, David, 38.
 Caldwell, Franklin D., 47, 49, 51.
 Caldwell, H. J., 63.
 Caldwell, James G., 33, 34.
 Caldwell, John J., 44. (Called session.)
 Caldwell, Manlove, 16.
 Callicut, Jasper N., 57.
 Calkins, Edward, 47.
 Calkins, William H., 17.
 Calvert, James C., 57.
 Calvert, Leroy, 46.
 Cameron, Marble S., 30.
 Cameron, Robert A., 41.
 Campbell, Adam S., 27.
 Campbell, Benjamin F., 51.
 Campbell, James, 2.
 Campbell, James T., 35.
 Campbell, John B., 32, 35.
 Campbell, Joseph, 21, 11.
 Campbell, Josiah, 53.
 Campbell, Lander M., 45.
 Campbell, William, 12, 34.
 Canada, Silas A., 60, 61.
 Canby, Israel R., 6.
 Cantley, James A., 49.
 Cantwell, Sidney W., 63.
 Caraway, Morgan, 61.
 Cardwell, George B., 59.
 Carey, Oliver P., 50, 51.
 Carlton, Ambrose B., 50.
 Carleton, James P., 22, 24.
 Carleton, Robert M., 21.
 Carmichael, Oliver, 62, 63.
 Carnahan, Andrew M., 34.
 Carnahan, Magnus T., 31, 34, 38, 39, 46.
Carnan, Robert N., 20, 30, 31.
 Carpenter, Willard, 36.
 Carr, Andrew J., 40.
Carr, George W., 23, 25, 30, 31, 33, 34.
 Carr, George W., 54.
 Carr, John F., 19, 20, 22, 23.
 Carr, John P., 50, 52.
 Carr, Thomas, 1, 2, 31, 32, 35.
 Carr, Thomas, 52, 53.
 Carrick, Robert, 55, 56.
 Carroll, Michael J., 56, 57.
 Carson, James R., 50.
 Carter, Chauncey, 19, 27.
 Carter, J. S., 30.
 Carter, Jesse, 17.
 Carter, Shadrach B. A., 17, 18, 19.
 Carter, Vinson, 52.
 Carter, William B., 45.
 Carter, William B., 51.
 Cartwright, John A., 54.
 Casey, William, 7, 14, 15, 16, 25.
 Carson, Thomas J., 41, 43.
 Cass, Levi A., 43.
 Cassatt, J. D., 31.
 Casselbury, Hamilton, 33.
 Catlin, Hiram W., 37.
 Catley, Edwin F., 61, 62.
 Catey, Jonah L., 55.
 Cates, Prior, 55.
Cauthorn, Henry S., 47, 48, 51, 52.
 Cave, Leroy, 46.
 Caven, John, 55.
 Cavins, Elijah H. C., 40.
 Caylor, Aaron, 35.

- Chambers, Abraham, 43.
 Chambers, Abram, 33.
 Chambers, David W., 44, 45.
 Chambers, Isaac, 28.
 Chambers, John, 20, 21, 30, 32.
 Chambers, Samuel, 2, 3, 4.
 Chamberlain, Ebenezer M., 20, 22.
 Chamberlain, Wm. B., 6, 11.
 Champer, Bazil, 22, 23, 25.
 Chapin, Asa F., 37.
 Chapman, George W., 46.
 Charters, David, 49.
 Chawner, John, 50.
 Childs, Ezra, 7, 8, 10, 13.
 Chiles, John C., 20, 23, 25.
 Chittenden, Erastus L., 53.
 Chittendon, George F., 46.
 Chowning, Theophilus, 33.
 Chrisman, John, 25, 26, 27.
 Church, Firman, 44.
 Clapp, William M., 39.
 Clark, Alonzo P., 38.
 Clark, Amos, 26.
 Clark, Braden, 61.
 Clark, Daniel, 20.
 Clark, Elijah, 37.
 Clark, George C., 38.
 Clark, George W., 38.
 Clark, Gustavus, 17.
 Clark, Haymond W., 28.
 Clark, John B., 25, 35.
 Clark, John Y., 31.
 Clark, Marston G., 5, 20.
 Clark, Nathan H., 48, 49.
 Clark, Othniel L., 25.
 Clark, Philo, 40.
 Clark, Robert, 24.
 Clark, Samuel B., 16, 18.
 Clark, Samuel F., 28.
 Clark, Solomon, 25.
 Clark, Thomas, 38.
 Clark, Thomas G., 39.
 Clark, Thomas H., 38.
 Clark, William G., 6, 7, 8.
 Clarke, Joseph H., 62.
 Clarke, Thomas M., 55.
 Clauser, Chas. E., 58, 60.
 Clawson, Thomas, 16.
 Claycomb, Maitland A., 60, 61.
 Claypool, Abel, 15, 17.
 Claypool, Horatio R., 40, 48.
 Claypool, James C., 50.
 Claypool, Jefferson H., 56, 57.
 Claypool, Newton, 9, 10, 11, 12, 27, 29.
 Claypool, Solomon, 39.
 Clayton, Thomas, 40.
 Cleaver, John, 34.
 Clem, John D., 62.
 Clements, H. F., 61.
 Clements, Richard A., 26, 27, 30.
 Clements, Richard A., Jr., 40.
 Clendenin, John G., 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.
 Cline, George, 23.
 Cline, John M., 48.
 Clymer, Samuel T., 23, 30.
 Coates, James A., 59.
 Coats, Balis, 24.
 Cobb, Buell M., 48.
 Coble, John, 32.
 Coble, Peter L., 62.
 Coburn, John, 35.
 Cockrum, James W., 33, 36.
 Coen, Isaac M., 38.
 Coffeen, Eleazer, 25.
 Coffin, Samuel, 30, 32.
 Coffin, Thomas, 14, 15.
 Coffin, Wm. G., 27, 28.
 Coffman, Stewart S., 48, 50.
 Coffroth, John R., 46, 47.
 Cogswell, Francis B., 23, 24, 26.
 Cogswell, Luke B., 47.
 Cole, Alphonso A., 32, 34.
 Cole, Charles A., 52.
 Cole, Ulysses D., 50.
 Cole, Hiram B., 20.
 Cole, James W., 48.
 Cole, William R., 25.
 Coleman, John M., 25.
 Colerick, David H., 18.
 Colgrove, Silas, 39, 40.
 Colip, Samuel, 32.
 Collier, A. G., 40.
 Collins, Alfred B., 49, 50.
 Collins, James, 20.
 Collins, James S., 41.
 Collins, Jeremiah B., 58.
 Collins, Philemon N., 41, 43, 44.
 Colms, Stephen H., 29, 31.
 Commons, David, 32, 33.
 Commons, Joseph A., 55, 56.
 Compton, Isaac M., 50, 51.
 Compton, John F., 52, 61.
 Comstock, John, 40.
 Cowgill, Calvin, 44 (called sess.).
 Cox, Charles G., 55, 56.
 Cox, Elihu, 44.
 Cox, Jabez T., 55.
 Cox, James F., 62.
 Cox, John W., 16, 17.
 Cox, Jonathan D., 46, 47.
 Cox, Jonathan P., 22, 24.
 Cox, Robert, 30, 33.
 Cox, Silas M., 35.
 Conaway, Charles H., 63.
 Conaway, Daniel, 34.
 Conder, S. B. A., 55.
 Conduitt, Alexander B., 29, 30, 39.
 Cone, Theodore C., 16.
 Confer, James M., 51.
 Conger, Sidney, 55.
 Conley, William A., 50.
 Conn, Charles G., 56.
 Connely, William, 55.

Conner, Alexander H., 39.
 Conner, Frederick, 25, 34.
 Conner, James D., 39.
 Conner John, 9.
 Conner, Samuel, 2.
 Conner, William, 14, 21.
 Conner, William W., 28, 29, 35, 47.
 Conner, Samuel, 1, 3, 5.
 Connoway, Joseph W., 51.
 Conoway, William, 23, 24.
 Conwell, James, 19, 25.
 Cook, Frederick W., 44.
 Cook, Jacob, 19.
 Cook, John H., 21.
 Cook, Joseph H., 50.
 Cook, Stephen B., 43.
 Cookerly, Grafton F., 30, 32.
 Cooley, Ebenezer, 50, 58, 59.
 Cooley, John F., 26, 27.
 Coon, William, 26, 30.
 Cooper, Arthur L., 62.
 Cooper, Edmund, 52.
 Cooper, Horatio C., 37.
 Cooper, Robert M., 23, 24, 26.
 Coopridge, Elias, 41.
 Copeland, Arthur C., 50, 51.
 Copeland, William M., 53, 54.
 Copner, John W., 47.
 Corey, Clement R., 45, 46, 54.
 Corn, David D., 63.
 Cornelius, George, 30.
 Cotner, James A., 61, 62.
 Cotton, Isaac N., 40, 52.
 Cotton, James M., 22, 23.
 Cotton, John S., 34, 38, 46.
 Cotton, Ralph, 2, 3, 8.
 Cotton, Robert G., 22, 23, 26, 33.
 Cotton, William, 16.
 Covert, Jacob, 55, 56.
 Covington, Samuel, 32.
 Cowan, John M., 35.
 Cowen, Joseph, 28, 29.
 Cowgill, Calvin, 36.
 Cowgill, Carey G., 48.
 Craft, Wm. H., 50.
 Craig, George, 15.
 Craig, Jesse R., 18, 20.
 Craig, Merritt S., 10, 11, 12, 13.
 Craig, William B., 20.
 Crein, John G., 41, 45.
 Crane, Charles E., 49.
 Crane, Obediah M., 9.
 Cranor, Ozro N., 56.
 Cravens, Aaron A., 58, 61.
 Cravens, James A., 33, 34.
 Cravens, James H., 16, 17, 31.
 Cravens, John W., 61, 62.
 Cravens, Joseph M., 63.
 Crawford, George, 17, 39.
 Crawford, John, 36.
 Crawford, Robert H., 35.
 Crawford, Thomas, 5.

Crecelius, Clark F., 51.
 Creigmile, Robert A., 58.
 Crim, Martin D., 36.
 Crim, Wm., 35.
 Crisler, Allen, 3, 1, 17.
 Criswell, David, 32.
 Cronwell, Oliver, 36.
 Crone, B. E., 44.
 Crook, Howard, 44.
 Crowe, Samuel S., 39, 45.
 Crozier, James H., 59.
 Crozier, John, 38.
 Cruickshank, E. D., 30, 31.
 Crume, Marks, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 21, 22.
 Crumpacker, Theophilus, 48, 49, 56.
 Crumpton, William, 16.
 Cruson, Charles W., 55.
 Culbert, Uriah, 59.
 Culbertson, Josiah, 19.
 Cullen, William A., 56.
 Cullen, William J., 39.
 Cullop, William A., 57, 58.
 Cully, David V., 16, 17.
 Cully, Leander J., 62, 63.
 Cummins, Benjamin F., 32.
 Cunningham, D. W., 46.
 Cunningham, Daniel, 47, 51.
 Cunningham, Jesse, 58.
 Cunningham, John W., 21, 22.
 Cunningham, Joseph, 61.
 Cuppy, Abraham, 27, 28.
 Curry David N., 63.
 Curry, Thomas M., 19, 21.
Curtis, James B., 56, 57, 58.
 Curtis, James J., 47.
 Curtis, Joseph, 19, 20, 21.
 Cushman, John R., 55.
 Cushman, Seth, 20.
 Custer, L. B., 55, 56.
 Cutter, George W., 23, 24.
 Cutty, Edward, 61.
 Daggy, Addison, 45.
 Dailey, Reuben, 58.
 Dally, Joseph S., 51.
 Dale, Hiram, 49.
 Dale, James B., 54.
 Dalman, Charles, 58, 59.
 Dalton, Lyeurgus, 51.
 Daly, William A. W., 56.
 Daniel, John, 7, 10, 11.
 Daniel, Richard, 2, 3, 17.
 Danner, James, 32.
 Darnettell, John, 50.
 Darnell, James M., 49.
 Darnell, William N., 56.
 Darroch, Austin M., 55.
 Darrow, Jared, 29.
 Dashiell, John T., 41.
 Davenport, Austin, 17, 18.
 Davidson, Jasper, 51.
 Davidson, Robert P., 47.

- Davidson, Stephen, 44 (called sess.), 46.
 Davis, A. Eugene, 55, 56,
 Davis, Abner, 22.
 Davis, Amos, 43.
 Davis, Anthony L., 14.
 Davis, Cyrus E., 62.
 Davis, David J., 38.
 Davis Eugenius W., 52, 53.
 Davis, Henry G., 46.
 Davis, James, 19, 20.
 Davis, John, 27.
 Davis, John, 39.
 Davis, John P., 32.
 Davis, John S., 26, 40, 49.
Davis, John W., 16, 17, 26, 27, 36, 39.
 Davis, Joseph, 51.
 Davis, Joseph W., 50.
 Davis, Justus, 24, 26.
 Davis, O. D., 59.
 Davis, Oliver G., 62.
 Davis, Rezin, 14, 17, 18.
 Davis, Samuel, 39, 41.
 Davis, Samuel, 36.
 Davis, Samuel S., 58.
 Davis, Silas, 29, 35.
 Davison, Alex. A., 49.
 Davisson, Sylvanus, 40.
 Dawson, Reuben J., 33.
 Dean, John S., 31.
 De Bruler, Thomas F., 32.
 De Bruler, William H., 43.
 Debs, Eugene V., 54.
 Decker, Adolph F., 63.
 Decker, John, 15, 16.
 Decker, Samuel, 31, 33.
 Decoursey, Joel, 12.
 Deem, John A., 53, 54.
 Deery, James H., 58.
 Defrees, John D., 25, 26.
 Defrees, Joseph H., 34, 47.
 Delavan, Alfred M., 34.
 Deming, Demas, 13.
 Deming, Elizur, 26.
 Denbo, George W., 63.
 Denby, Charles, 39.
 Denny, James, 27.
 Depauw, Charles, 7.
 Depauw, James, 18.
 Depauw, John, 12, 21.
 Deputy, James W., 47.
 Devin, James, 23.
 Devin, Joseph, 26.
 Devol, Clark, 40.
 Devol, William J., 47.
 Dewey, Charles, 6.
 Dewey, Oscar F., 56.
 Dial, Stephen D., 48.
 Dice, Jacob, 36.
 Dickerson, Henry C., 55.
 Dickerson, Nelson W., 38.
 Dille, Harvey C., 61, 62.
 Dimmott, John W., 32.
 Dinwiddie, Jerome, 58, 59.
 Dirkson, Henry, 62, 63.
 Dittmore, Wiley E., 46, 54.
 Dixon, Eli, 7, 8, 11, 14.
 Dobbins, Cutler S., 39, 40, 41.
 Dobson, James W., 31, 32, 36.
 Dodd, Hazelett E., 37.
 Dodd, John W., 34.
 Dodds, Charles, 41.
 Dolan, John C., 56.
 Dole, William P., 23, 30, 31, 32.
 Doll, Jacob L., 57.
 Donaghe, Hugh M., 6.
 Donald, Alex. C., 37.
 Donaldson, Richard C., 35, 36, 43.
 Donaldson, Walter C., 45.
 Donelson, Samuel, 37.
 Donham, George, 36.
 Donham, Isaiah, 47.
 Donhorst, Louis, 54.
 Donnell, John S., 51.
 Donohue, Dillard C., 33, 36.
 Dorsey, Prindowell M., 18.
 Dougherty, Lorenzo C., 33, 34.
 Dougherty, Michael C., 34.
 Dougherty, Oliver R., 32, 33.
 Doughty, John P., 36.
 Douglass, A. J., 45.
 Douglass, Benjamin P., 39.
 Douthitt, James H., 36.
 Dowden, Samuel H., 15.
 Dowling, John, 31.
 Dowling, Thomas, 21, 22, 25, 28, 30, 33.
 Downey, Luther N., 60, 61.
 Doyle, John, 32, 33.
 Drake, Ithamer H., 51.
 Drake, James P., 33.
 Drover, Henry, 51.
 Druley, Nicholas, 37.
 Drummond, Charles L., 62.
 Dudley, Alvin W., 62.
 Dufour, John F., 13.
 Dufour, Oliver, 37.
 Dufour, Perret, 27.
Dumont, Ebenezer, 23, 35.
 Dumont, John, 1, 7, 13, 14, 15.
 Dunbar, Ezekiel L., 25, 26, 27.
 Dunbar, John N., 4, 6.
 Duncan, George W., 39.
 Duncan, John L., 58, 59.
 Dunham, Cyrus L., 31, 32, 44.
 Dunlavy, Daniel, 37.
 Dunn, David M., 38.
 Dunn, George H., 13, 17, 18.
 Dunn, Isaac, 25.
 Dunn, Isaac D., 54, 55.
 Dunn, John, 27.
 Dunn, John P., 21.
 Dunn, Moses F., 45, 46.
 Dunn, Samuel C., 24.
 Dunn, William M., 33.
Dunn, Williamson, 1, 2, 3, 4.

- Dunning, Paris C., 18, 19, 20.
 Durbin, Hoosier J., 25.
 Durham, Crandall, 61.
 Durham, Jesse B., 16.
 Durham, Jesse Y., 48.
 Durham, Noah C., 37, 40.
 Duvall, Samuel A., 33.
 Duzan, John, 29.
 Dyer, Alfred, 37.

 Earl, James, 23.
 Earl, Rufus M., 38.
 Early, Samuel St. Clair, 39, 40.
 East, John R., 60.
 Eastman, Isaac N., 40.
 Eaton, Reason B., 48.
 Ebert, Adam, 57.
 Eccles, Delaney R., 21.
 Eccles, John, 24.
 Eccles, Samuel, 36.
 Edger, Edward, 28.
 Edmonson, Basil B., 45.
 Edmonston, Benjamin R., 20, 24, 27, 28, 33.
 Edson, Joseph P., 41.
 Edson, William P., 39.
 Edwards, David, 8.
 Edwards, James G., 49.
 Edwards, John, 26, 27.
 Edwards, John, 30.
 Edwards, John H., 63.
 Edwards, William, 17, 18, 21.
 Edwards, William H., 48.
Edwards, William K., 31, 33, 34, 35, 40, 48.
 Edwins, Stanley W., 51, 52.
 Egbert, Elisha, 23.
 Eggleston, Jacob W., 23.
 Eggleston, Joseph C., 20, 21.
 Eichorn, William H., 60, 61.
 Eidson, Jacob W., 56.
 Elder, Arnold, 28.
 Elder, James, 21.
 Elder, James, 34.
 Eldridge, Job B., 22, 23.
 Eley, David, 53, 54.
 Elkins, Berkit M., 35.
 Elkins, Smith, 25.
 Elliott, Asa, 60.
 Elliott, Erastus L., 59, 60.
 Elliott, George B., 60.
 Elliott, William, 11, 12, 13, 15.
 Ellis, Charles S., 38.
 Ellis, Evan, 30, 34.
 Ellis, James P., 26.
 Ellsworth, William M., 48.
 Elwell, Horace H., 50.
 Emerson, F. M., 44.
 Emerson, James M., 49.
 Emery, Peter, 37.
 Endicott, James C., 29, 30.
 Endsley, Henry M., 50.

 Engle, James S., 51.
 Engle, John C., 60.
 Engle, Philip E., 28.
 English, Elisha G., 17, 18, 24, 27.
 English, William H., 36, 51.
 Epperson, Richard, 11.
 Erdlitz, John G., 62.
 Erwin, Hugh, 11.
 Erwin, John B., 15.
 Erwin, Richard K., 57, 58.
 Erwin, William, 9.
 Essex, Thomas, 34, 35, 38.
 Evans, Andrew H., 45.
 Evans, Edward, 49.
 Evans, M. T., 39.
Evans, Robert G., 4, 8, 10, 14.
Evans, Thomas J., 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23.
 Everts, Sylvanus, 7, 8.
 Everts, Sylvanus, 24.
 Edward, John W., 48.
 Ewing, John, 4.

 Fairchild, Reuben, 46.
 Fairman, Loyal, 18.
 Fall, Daniel, 52.
 Fancher, Thaddens S., 51, 52.
 Farley, Joseph F., 24.
 Farlow, James M., 57, 58.
 Farnesly, Joshua B., 34, 37.
 Farrell, George W., 59.
 Farrell, Michael, 54.
 Farrington, James, 9, 25.
 Farrow, John A., 63.
 Fankner, Chester R., 51, 57.
 Favorite, James C., 49.
 Fear, James H., 63.
 Feist, John, 59, 60, 61.
 Ferguson, Benjamin, 1, 2, 16, 17, 21, 22.
 Ferguson, John D., 30, 31.
 Ferguson, John W., 37.
 Ferguson, John W., 41.
 Ferguson, Zachariah, 3, 17, 18.
 Ferris, Abram, 22.
 Ferris, B. F., 44.
 Ferris, Edwin P., 43.
 Ferris, Ezra, 5, 6, 11, 15.
 Ferris, James S., 37.
 Ferris, Nelson, 45.
 Ferriter, John C., 53.
 Ferry, Lucian P., 28.
 Field, E. C., 46.
 Field, Nathaniel, 23.
 Field, Timothy, 46.
 Fields, Absalom, 18.
 Fields, Martin W., 56.
 Finch, Aaron, 16, 17.
 Finch, Fabius M., 24.
 Finkbner, Louis, 59.
 Finley, John, 13, 14, 15.
 Phippen, James M., 57, 58.
 Firestone, John B., 40.
 Fisher, Elwood, 24.

- Fisher, Marmon, 53, 54.
 Fisher, Stearns, 41.
 Fitch, Graham N., 21, 24.
 Fite, Andrew, 14.
 Fitzgerald, Thomas, 10, 11.
 Flagler, Hervey, 41.
 Flake, William, 16.
 Flannegan, Hugh C., 27.
 Fleece, George, 35.
 Fleece, Jacob H., 53, 54, 55.
 Fleming, Allen T., 41.
 Fleming, William C., 37.
 Flint, John, 23, 24.
 Flodder, B. H., 51.
 Floyd, Davis, 1.
 Floyd, E. R., 59.
 Floyd, Erastus L., 54.
 Floyd, Halleck, 52.
 Foley, Daniel, 55.
 Foley, James P., 26, 28.
 Foote, Andrew, 25.
 Ford, John L., 32, 33, 41.
 Ford, Rayston, 28, 29, 30.
 Fordyce, Joseph B., 40.
 Fordyce, Nelson, 41.
 Foresman, Philip, 28, 29.
 Forkner, Mark E., 49.
 Fornshell, Elmer E., 60.
 Forrester, James, 43.
 Foster, Frank P., 55, 56.
 Foster, John, 18, 24, 36.
 Foster, John H., 58.
 Foster, Robert C., 50.
 Foster, Thomas J., 50.
 Foulke, William R., 26, 27.
 Foulke, William W., 44, 45.
 Fouts, Thomas D., 38.
 Fowler, James M., 59.
 Fowler, William, 17, 18.
 Fowler, William, 56, 57.
 Fraley, James P., 41.
 Frame, William, 16.
 Francis, John, 27.
 Franklin, Isaac, 52.
 Franklin, Joseph, 54.
 Franklin, William M., 35.
 Franks, Marion F., 58.
 Frasier, George W., 41.
 Frazee, Ephraim S., 53, 54.
 Frazer, James M., 38.
 Frazer, James S., 32, 33.
 Frazier, William D., 2, 3.
 Freeland, John P., 37.
 Freeman, James S., 25.
 Freeman, William, 50.
 French, James W., 54.
 Friedley, George W., 47.
 Friend, Mathias S., 55.
 Frink, Pratt, 26.
 Frisbie, Alpha, 24.
 Frisbie, Samuel, 13.
 Fromm, John F., 50.
 Fry, Francis H., 29, 31.
 Fulk, Martin C., 49.
 Fuller, Benoni S., 45, 46.
 Fuller, Enoch, 52.
 Fuller, Isham, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32.
 Fuller, Stephen H., 61.
 Fulton, George E., 56, 57.
 Funk, Joseph A., 45.
 Furnas, Allen, 46, 47, 48.
 Furnas, John W., 52.
 Furnas, Orlando, 53.
 Furness, Leigh G., 60, 61.
 Gaddes, James, 19, 22.
 Gaither, Basil, 59.
 Galbraith, Arthur D., 51.
 Galbraith, James T., 55.
 Gale, Thomas, 21.
 Galentine, Milton M., 47.
 Galletely, James, 15.
 Gants, Adam, 61.
 Gants, John, 53.
 Gard, William, 9, 10.
 Gardiner, John, 14, 15, 16.
 Gardner, William R., 55.
 Gardner, Joseph, 52.
 Gardner, Stephen B., 20, 24.
 Garman, Noah W., 63.
 Garrett, Caleb, 28, 29.
 Garrigus, Jephtha, 22, 24, 26.
 Garriott, A. S., 59.
 Garrison, Martin D., 54, 55.
 Garroutte, Thomas J., 51.
 Garver, William, 50.
 Garvin, Thomas A., 43.
 Gaunt, Jasper A., 62.
 Geddes, Robert, 36.
 Geisel, Henry, 60, 61.
 Geisendorff, George W., 45.
 Gent, Joseph F., 57.
 Gentry, James, 47.
 Gentry, Lemmel, 34, 35, 37.
 Genung, William, 53.
 Gerber, Eli B., 62.
 Gessie, Robert J., 33, 34.
 Ghormley, James A., 46.
 Gibson, George H. B., 52, 53.
 Gibson, Joseph, 5.
 Gibson, Thomas J., 59, 60.
 Gibson, Thomas W., 36.
 Gifford, Thomas, 40, 41.
 Gifford, William H., 38, 48.
 Gilbert, Goldsmith, 26, 27, 28.
 Gilbert, Joseph, 49.
 Gilham, Oliver P., 38, 46.
 Gill, Hiram, 57, 58.
 Gillam, Ira H., 52.
 Gillam, John W., 33.
 Gilleece, James, 31.
 Gillett, John J., 62.
 Gilman, William H., 52, 53.
 Ginz, Henry, 51.

- Gird, Edward, 21.
 Girton, Christopher, 50.
 Given, Noah S., 43, 48.
 Gladio, Francis, 56.
 Glasgow, Eugenius B., 48, 49.
 Glass, John, 23.
 Glazebrook, Bradford, 36.
 Glazebrook, L. Dow, 48, 54.
 Glazebrook, Lloyd, 44.
 Gleason, Newell, 44 (called sess.).
 Glenn, Alexander E., 22.
 Glessner, Oliver J., 57.
 Glossbrenner, Albert M., 61.
 Glover, Joseph, 7.
 Glover, Wesley, 55.
 Goar, Joseph, 41.
 Gobbe, Israel, 47, 48.
 Goddard, W. H., 60.
 Golden, John M., 51.
 Goldsberry, Peter, 33.
 Goodbar, John H., 17.
 Goodenow, Samuel, 25, 26, 27.
 Goodhue, James, 13, 26.
 Gooding, David S., 32, 54.
 Goodman, William, 35, 37.
 Goodman, Benjamin F., 32, 44.
 Goodwin, Benjamin, 33, 34, 35.
 Goodwine, William H., 56.
 Gookins, Miles, 18.
 Gookins, Samuel B., 36.
 Gootee, Thomas, 37.
 Gordon, Anthony E., 45, 46, 47.
 Gordon, John R., 53, 54, 55.
Gordon, Jonathan W., 39, 40, 51.
 Gordon, Robert, 31, 32.
 Gordon, William M., 38.
 Gorman, Willis A., 26, 27, 28.
 Gossman, A. J., 49, 50.
 Goudie, George, 48.
 Goudie, James, 3, 5.
 Goudy, Adam M. C., 36.
 Gough, Edward, 55.
 Graff, George, 35.
 Graham, Christopher, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26.
 Graham, James C., 32, 36, 37.
 Graham, John, 53.
 Graham, John K., 1, 9, 12.
 Graham, Jonn W., 33.
 Graham, Thomas A., 60, 61.
Graham, William, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.
 Grass, Daniel, 4, 5.
 Graves, William C., 34.
 Gray, Joseph, 57.
 Gray, Moses, 10, 11.
 Greathouse, William R., 34.
 Green, Cornelius D., 61.
 Green, George S., 19.
 Green, Henry, 5, 6, 7.
 Green, Samuel, 37, 46.
 Green, Thomas, 31.
 Green, Thomas M., 55.
 Green, W. M., 63.
 Greene, Brazil L., 53.
 Greene, Edward H., 45.
 Greer, John E., 45.
 Gregg, George C., 58, 59.
 Gregg, James M., 43.
 Gregg, Milton, 20.
 Gregg, Richard, 41.
 Gregory, Benjamin F., 13, 44.
Gregory, James, 19, 22, 23.
 Gregory, John, 52.
 Gregory, Leroy, 28, 29.
 Gregory, Robert, 48.
 Gregory, Samuel, 44.
 Gregory, William H., 40.
 Gresham, Walter Q., 41.
 Griffin, Charles W., 59.
 Griffin, Elihu, 40.
 Griffis, James, 31.
 Griffith, Francis P., 43, 44.
 Griffiths, John L., 55.
 Griggs, Algernon S., 45.
 Griggs, David, 16.
 Grimes, Truman, 59.
 Groenendyke, John, 48.
 Grose, William, 39, 55.
 Grossart, Fred C., 58.
 Grover, Ira G., 41.
 Grover, Jeremiah, 16.
 Grover, Nicholas D., 26.
 Groves, Henry, 44, 55.
 Grubbs, George W., 50.
 Grubbs, John W., 29.
 Guard, David, 18, 21.
 Guion, Thomas, 10, 14, 18.
 Gunn, Thomas S., 36.
 Guthrie, Alfred, 50.
 Guthrie, Joseph, 58.
 Guthrie, Thomas S., 57.
 Guthrie, Walker D., 47.
 Gwinn, John F., 38.
 Hackleman, Pleasant A., 23.
 Hadden, William R., 22, 24.
 Hadsell, James, 38.
 Haggard, William S., 57, 58.
 Haitey, David, 60.
 Haines, Joseph R., 62, 63.
 Halbert, Silas L., 28.
 Hall, Andrew, 50.
 Hall, Colbrath, 30, 31, 38, 46.
 Hall, Edw. G., 60, 61.
 Hall, Festus, 40.
 Hall, Horace H., 32.
 Hall, Jacob R., 38.
 Hall, John, 31, 35.
 Hall, Magginson, 63.
 Hall, Samuel, 14, 15, 30.
 Hall, William, 40, 41.
 Hall, William S., 43.
 Ham, George W., 52, 53.

- Hamel, Jeremiah, 22.
 Hamer, Hugh, 24, 25.
 Hamilton, Emsley, 45, 46.
 Hamilton, James, 14, 15, 17.
 Hamilton, John R., 35.
 Hamilton, Jonathan H., 40.
 Hamilton, Orville S., 40.
 Hamilton, Philander P., 31, 32.
 Hamilton, Thomas M., 52.
 Hamilton, William J., 63.
 Hamlin, Eliakim, 24.
 Hammond, Edward F., 37.
 Hammond, Hamilton C., 52.
 Hammond, William P., 35.
 Hamrick, Ambrose D., 29, 37, 44.
 Hamrick, James W., 58, 59.
 Hancock, William, 40.
 Handy, Augustus C., 28, 29, 51.
 Handy, William, 37.
 Hankins, David, 15.
 Hankins, Thomas D., 32, 33.
 Hanlon, Thomas, 54.
 Hanna, Albert G., 21, 31, 36.
 Hanna, Bayless W., 43.
 Hanna, G. W., 59.
 Hanna, Joseph, 5.
 Hanna, Robert, 17, 21, 22, 23.
 Hanna, Samuel, 11, 16, 25.
 Hannah, David G., 29.
 Hannah, Samuel, 10, 28.
 Hannaman, Robert L., 19, 20.
 Hannegan, Edward A., 17, 26.
 Hanson, Milton, 53.
 Harden, James, 43, 47.
 Hardin, Aaron L., 43.
 Hardin, Franklin, 27, 28, 29.
 Hardin, Gramper W., 38.
 Harding, Israel, 25, 26.
 Harding, Samuel, 31, 32.
 Hardesty, John O., 48.
 Hardesty, Rees, 18, 19.
 Hargrave, Lemuel R., 54.
 Hargrove, John, 16, 17, 18, 19, 27, 38, 44.
 Hargrove, Samuel, 52.
 Harkins, William H., 58.
 Harlan, Andrew J., 31, 32, 33.
 Harland, Nathan, 51, 57.
 Harley, Charles D., 55, 56, 63.
 Hartley, John, 37.
 Hartley, William L., 40, 47.
 Harney, James F., 34, 40, 43.
 Harper, Samuel, 49, 50.
 Harrah, Daniel, 25.
 Harrell, Samuel S., 54, 55, 56, 57.
 Harmon, Henry A., 58.
 Harris, Adelbert, 62.
 Harris, Branson L., 37, 49, 50.
 Harris, Daniel, 9.
 Harris, Daniel, 19, 20.
 Harris, George W., 49.
 Harris, James H., 59, 60.
 Harris, Obediah, 28.
 Harris, Thomas E., 35.
 Harrison, Elisha, 3.
 Harrison, James, 44.
 Harrison, James H., 28.
 Harrison, Joshua, 25.
 Harrison, R. W., 59.
 Harrison, Reuben C., 39.
 Harrison, Thomas J., 40.
 Harrison, W. C. B., 59.
 Harrison, William M., 35, 36.
 Harrod, John, 16.
 Harrod, Daniel, 20.
 Harryman, George W., 38.
 Hart, David D., 60.
 Hart, Gideon B., 34.
 Hart, Hiram A., 36.
 Hart, John J., 60.
 Hart, Thomas, 51.
 Harter, Harry T., 63.
 Hartman, Ezra D., 45.
 Harvey, Jonathan S., 30, 31, 32.
 Harvey, Samuel, 41.
 Harvey, Thomas, 34.
 Hastings, Parris A., 63.
 Hatch, Jethro A., 48.
 Hatfield, A. F., 31.
 Hatfield, Andrew J., 50.
 Hauser, Frederick, 29.
 Hauss, Francis W., 50.
 Havens, Benjamin F., 49.
 Hawkins, Joseph C., 22.
 Hawkins, Nathan B., 27.
 Hawkins, William, 39.
 Hawley, Robert D., 47.
 Haworth, R. M., 41, 51.
 Hay, Andrew P., 4, 5.
 Hay, Isaiah, 56, 57, 58.
 Hayden, Frederick J., 54.
 Hayes, John, 41.
 Hayes, John J., 61.
 Haymond, Rufus, 21, 22.
 Haynes, John H., 49.
 Haynes, Robert P., 47.
 Hays, Benjamin F., 45.
 Hays, Joseph M., 11.
 Hays, Solomon, 36.
 Hays, Wilbur A., 61.
 Haywood, Henry, 35.
 Hazelrigg, Harvey G., 29, 30.
 Heagy, Daniel W., 58.
 Healey, Jesse H., 23.
 Heath, Samuel S., 21.
 Heathman, Michael L., 57.
 Heaton, William, 16.
 Hedgecock, James A., 60, 61.
 Hedrick, John F., 48.
 Heffron, Horace, 41, 53.
 Highway, John D., 49, 50.
 Heilman, William, 47.
 Heiney, Eli, 56.
 Heller, Mahlon D., 48, 49.

- Helmer, Melchart, 22, 23, 36.
 Helms, Alexander S., 53, 54.
 Helwig, Jacob, 28, 29.
 Hensch, Samuel M., 57, 58.
 Henderson, Alexander H., 53.
 Henderson, Charles E., 60.
 Henderson, Edgar, 50.
 Henderson, Joseph, 47, 48.
 Henderson, Mortimer L., 49.
 Henderson, Richard, 16, 21.
 Hendricks, Abram, 23.
 Hendricks, Abram W., 37.
 Hendricks, John, 26.
 Hendricks, John A., 22, 41, 44.
 Hendricks, Thomas, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15.
 Hendricks, Thomas A., 33.
 Hendricks, William, Jr., 31.
 Hendry, William, 47.
 Henkle, Benjamin, 19.
 Henley, James, 43.
Henley, Thomas J., 16, 17, 22, 25, 26, 27.
 Henrickson, A. M. D., 63.
 Henry, E. G., 56.
 Henry, Francis, 36, 37.
 Henry, George, 30.
 Henton, Benjamin, 30, 37.
 Herod, Edmund, 39.
 Herod, Strather, 60, 61.
 Herod, William, 14, 15, 29.
 Herod, William W., 51.
 Harriman, David B., 22, 23, 24.
 Herrold, Thomas M., 61.
 Herron, Samuel, 30.
 Hershey, Joseph M., 43, 44.
 Hervey, James W., 38.
 Hester, Clinton F., 56, 58, 59.
 Hess, Alexander, 51, 56, 57.
 Hester, James S., 38.
 Hetfield, Solomon, 32, 43.
 Henring, Frederick A., 61.
 Henstis, Oliver, 17, 29.
 Hiatt, Allen, 25, 27.
 Hiatt, Eleazer, 9.
 Hicks, Edward P., 36.
 Hicks, Gilderoy, 31, 33, 34, 35.
 Hicks, John Q., 60.
 Hicks, Royal S., 37.
 Higbee, E. S., 46.
 Highbee, John, 58, 59.
 Higgins, Alfred M., 57.
 Higgins, John, 46.
 Higgins, William W., 43, 44, 45.
 Hill, Allen, 30, 31.
 Hill, Benjamin T., 47.
 Hill, Henry B., 34.
 Hill, James, 29, 33.
 Hill, Robert, 2, 4, 7, 8.
 Hillis, David, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 27.
 Hillis, William C., 34.
 Hillyer, William S., 38.
 Hinchman, James, 29, 30.
 Hinton, James S., 52.
 Hite, William, 16.
 Hoagland, Isaac, 19.
 Hoagland, Pliny, 39.
 Hoban, Thomas, 54.
 Hobbs, Joshua, 28.
 Hobson, George W., 55, 56.
 Hocker, Joseph E., 22.
 Hodges, John, 26, 27, 28, 29.
 Hogan, Edmund, 1.
 Hogate, Charles F., 41.
 Hogatt, Lucian Q., 29.
 Holcomb, John W., 61.
 Holcomb, Silas M., 31.
 Holden, Cephas S., 32.
 Holland, N. H., 31.
 Holland, William G., 47.
 Holler, Christian, 53.
 Holliday, Elias G., 36.
 Holliday, Joseph W., 36.
 Hollingsworth, Elihu, 48.
 Holloway, David P., 28.
 Holloway, F. E., 59.
 Holman, G. W., 31.
 Holman, Joseph, 1, 2, 4, 5, 15.
 Holman, Madison F., 63.
 Holman, William S., 36.
 Hon, George H., 43.
 Honnens, Frederick H. C., 45.
 Hoobler, John, 21, 26.
 Hood, William N., 21, 22.
 Hooker, Robert, 47.
 Hooper, Adam Y., 37.
 Hoover, Henry, 9, 11, 14, 15, 16.
 Hoover, Jonas, 44.
 Hopping, Henry L., 62.
 Hopkins, James, 49.
 Hopkins, John S., 41, 45, 51.
 Hopkins, S. V., 54.
 Hord, Francis T., 58.
 Horn, Patrick, 49.
 Horsfield, Joshua R., 62.
 Horton, Theodore, 41.
 Hosbrook, Percy, 35.
 Hosmer, A. Jackson, 50, 51.
 Hostetter, Edmund, 45.
 Hostetter, Henry, 28, 29, 36.
 Hostetter, Sherman, 31, 43.
 Hottell, Jonathan, 52.
 Houghman, Gabriel, 35.
 Houghman, John S., 57.
 Houghton, Aaron, 25.
 Houghton, John W., 50.
 Howard, Jonas G., 43, 44.
 Howard, Samuel, 26.
 Howard, Thomas, 19, 20.
 Howard, Thomas J., 29, 41.
 Howard, Washington I., 55.
 Howe, A. R., 59.
 Howe, John B., 25.
 Howell, George S., 33, 37, 43.
 Howell, Mason J., 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22.
 Howk, George V., 43.

Howk, Isaac, 7, 10, 11, 12, **13**, 14, **15**.

- Howland, Elisha J., 53.
 Hoyer, Adam G., 48.
 Hubbard, Butler, 35.
 Hubbard, Charles S., 50, 51.
 Hubbard, Harry C., 60.
 Hubbard, Richard J., 20, 21, 22, 23.
 Huckaby, Joshua B., 21, 27, 29.
 Huckleberry, John C., 20, 33.
 Huddleston, John M., 31, 32, 33.
 Huddleston, Robert J., 28.
 Hudson, Robert M., 36, 38.
 Hudson, Samuel, 41.
 Hudson, William C., 45.
 Huey, Robert, 29, 34, 36.
 Huff, James McD., 61.
 Huff, Wilson, 30, 31, 52.
 Huff, Samuel A., 22.
 Huffman, Richard, 57.
 Huffstetter, David S., 31, 36, 38.
 Hughes, James, 45.
 Hughes, Lawson B., 18.
 Hughes, Rowland, 33.
 Hughes, William A., 56.
 Hulet, Henry C., 50.
 Hull, Matthew R., 24.
 Hull, Russell, 63.
 Hull, Tobias, 31, 32.
 Hume, Joel, 38.
 Hume, John T., 63.
 Humphreys, Andrew, 31, 35, 36, 38, 39, 51.
 Humphreys, John M., 43, 44.
 Hudley, James M., 59.
 Hungate, John, 45.
 Hunt, A. P., 59.
 Hunt, Elihu, 37.
 Hunt, Franklin W., 31, 32, 33, 36.
 Hunt, John, 38.
 Hunt, John, Jr., 24.
 Hunt, Miles, 23, 24.
 Hunt, Nathaniel, 2, 3, 7.
 Hunt, Thomas, 44.
 Hunter, Isaac, W., 34.
 Hunter, James M., 58, 59.
 Hunter, Morton C., 40.
 Huntington, Elisha M., 17, 18, 20.
 Huntington, Nathaniel, 12.
 Hurd, Anson, 41.
 Hulbert, Harris E., 28.
 Hurst, Benjamin, 9, 11.
 Hurst, Henry, 22, 23.
 Hussey, Curtis G., 14.
 Huston, Alexander, 8, 9.
 Huston, James M., 52, 53.
 Huston, Samuel M., 22.
 Hutchings, John, 43.
 Hutchings, John W., 39.
 Hutchings, William D., 46.
 Hutchinson, Isaac, 45.
 Huthsteiner, Gustave, 51.
 Hutson, Austin, 46.
 Hutton, Albert, 26.
 Hyatt, John, 46.
 Hyatt, Metshack, 28.
 Hynes, Wolfgang, 47.
 Ibach, Benjamin F., 55.
 Iddings, Hiram, 52, 56.
 Inman, Argyle H., 45.
 Inman, Ephraim, 57.
 Irvin, Benjamin, 8, 9, 12.
 Isenhauer, John R., 48.
 Isom, George, 35.
 Jack, Marion, 62.
 Jack, Samuel, 14.
 Jackley, Archer J., 63.
 Jackman, Henry, 33.
 Jackman, Jefferson W., 62.
 Jackson, Andrew, 59.
 Jackson, Caleb B., 23, 24.
 Jackson, Carter T., 30.
 Jackson, E. Y., Sr., 49.
 Jackson, Edward, 52.
 Jackson, Enoch W., 22.
 Jackson, Ezekiel, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12.
 Jackson, Jesse, 9, 14, 20.
 Jackson, John, 11.
 Jackson, John, 21, 27.
 Jackson, Lemuel G., 14.
 Jackson, Newton J., 35.
 Jakways, William B., 62, 63.
 James, Henley, 43, 44.
 James, John H., 60, 61, 62.
 James, Nathaniel J., 33.
 James, Phuckney, 7, 21, 28.
 Jameson, Ovid B., 54.
 Jamison, John L., 29.
 Jamison, Martin, 24.
 Jeffries, William C., 39, 40.
 Jelly, Samuel, 4, 8.
 Jenckes, Joseph S., 24, 25.
 Jenison, Samuel, 31.
 Jenkinson, Moses, 41.
 Jennings, Isaac H., 37.
 Jernegan, Edward A., 60.
 Jeter, F. R. A., 38.
Jewett, Charles L., 53, **54**, 55.
 John, Benjamin B., 62.
 John, Enoch D., 4, 5.
 Johnson, Amasa, 46.
 Johnson, Columbus, 49, 50.
 Johnson, D. C., 62.
 Johnson, Edward T., 48.
 Johnson, George H., 23.
 Johnson, James, 23, 24.
 Johnson, James G., 46.
 Johnson, James L., 49, 50, 57.
 Johnson, James T., 46.
 Johnson, Jarvis J., 43.
 Johnson, Jeremiah, 19.
 Johnson, John, 1, 3, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.
 Johnson, John D., 31, 33.
 Johnson, John F., 56.

- Johnson, John W., 57, 58.
 Johnson, Lewis, 3.
 Johnson, Munson C., 58.
 Johnson, Samuel H., 34.
 Johnson, Silas, 44.
 Johnson, Thomas, 27.
 Johnson, William H., 52.
 Johnston, Archibald, 23, 25, 27, 51.
 Johnston, Charles M., 12.
Johnston, General W., 6, 7, 11, 14.
 Johnston, John M., 19, 20.
 Johnston, Samuel H., 40.
 Jones, Aquilla, 27.
 Jones, Calvin, 40.
 Jones, Charles, 32, 33.
 Jones, Charles T., 32.
 Jones, David C., 37.
 Jones, David M., 29, 41.
 Jones, Gabriel L., 60.
 Jones, James R., 28.
 Jones, John, 12, 14, 16, 18.
 Jones, John, 30, 31.
 Jones, John B., 25.
 Jones, John R., 28, 29.
 Jones, Lewis, 20.
 Jones, Oliver T., 41, 43.
 Jones, Samuel, 33.
 Jones, Samuel L., 37.
 Jones, T. F., 41.
 Jones, Thomas M., 48.
 Jones, William, 8.
 Jones, William, 23, 24, 26.
 Jones, William F., 31.
 Jones, William P., 37.
 Jones, William T. J., 21, 22.
 Jordan, Henry, 40.
 Jordan, John, 7.
 Jordan, Russell, 35.
 Jordan, Wiley J., 58.
Judah, Samuel, 12, 13, 22, 23, 24, 25.
 Julian, George W., 30.
 Julian, Isaac, 7.
 Julian, Jacob B., 31, 33.
 Jump, Samuel V., 46.
 Kain, David F., 52.
 Kamp, Albert, 58, 59.
 Kauffman, Jacob S., 58.
 Kayser, George J., 60.
 Keefer, Augustus, 40.
 Keen, William C., 10.
 Keeney, Rufus D., 31.
 Keightly, Elijah T., 49.
 Keiman, Peter, 28.
 Kell, George V., 59, 60.
 Kelleher, James, 57.
 Kelley, Charles C., 62.
 Kelley, James H., 55.
 Kelly, Freeman, 56, 57.
 Kelly, John, 28, 29.
 Kelly, John M., 55.
 Kelly, John T., 59, 60.
 Kelly, Jonathan, Sr., 50.
 Kelly, Richard, 33.
 Kelly, Robert, 51.
 Kellison, Charles, 51, 55.
 Kelso, Daniel, 19, 23.
 Kemp, Benjamin R., 13.
 Kemp, John W., 43.
 Kempf, M., 10.
 Kendrick, William H., 41, 43.
 Kennard, Thomas, 32.
 Kennedy, Archibald M., 47, 50.
 Kennedy, E. C., 49.
 Kennedy, James P., 50.
 Kennedy, John B., 54.
 Kennedy, Peter S., 49.
 Kennedy, Robert, 8.
 Kenner, James B., 52.
 Kent, Phineas M., 26.
 Kenton, William M., 22, 23.
 Kercheval, R. F., 46.
 Kercheval, Samuel E., 55.
 Kern, Clement J., 57.
 Kerr, James, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31.
 Kerr, Michael C., 39.
 Kerr, Samuel B., 52.
 Kerwood, A. L., 61.
 Kester, Isaac N., 51, 53, 57.
 Kester, Peter S., 58.
 Ketcham, John, 10, 11, 14.
 Kilgore, Alfred, 43, 44.
Kilgore, David, 18, 19, 20, 23, 38.
 Kilgore, Marcus M., 57.
 Kimball, Glen D., 63.
 Kimball, Nathan, 48.
 Kimberlin, Robert P., 30.
 Kimberly, Zimas, 6.
 Kimmel, Orlando, 50.
 King, Charles S., 61, 62.
 King, Edward, 47, 48.
 King, John Lyle, 36.
 King, Joseph M., 28.
 King, Thomas, 28.
 Kingsbury, John, 14.
 Kinnard, George L., 12, 13, 14.
 Kinney, Amory, 15, 23, 32.
 Kirkman, Roscoe E., 62, 63.
 Kirkpatrick, A. B., 61.
 Kirkpatrick, Charles, 63.
 Kirkpatrick, Freeman, 53.
 Kirkpatrick, Moses, 6.
 Kirkpatrick, Thomas M., 47, 48, 51.
 Kiser, Peter, 32, 45.
 Kiser, William P., 18.
 Kitchen, Dennis B., 41.
 Klein, Philip, 45.
 Kline, Harry W., 63.
 Knepper, E. W., 60.
 Knight, John L., 47.
 Knotts, Armanas F., 61.
 Knowles, William, 53.
 Knewlton, Charles B., 40, 41.
 Knewlton, Hiram, 34.

- Kobbe, Benjamin, 56.
 Koontz, Jacob H., 50.
 Kratz, C. W., 60.
 Krick, Henry, 61.
 Krueger, Martin T., 54.
 Kyle, Thomas M., 57.
 Kyle, William, 25.

 Lacey, Elisha A., 56.
 Laidlow, Edward, 59.
 Laird, David T., 37.
 Lake, Richard, 43.
 Lamb, Robert M., 43.
 Lambert, Francis E., 59, 60.
 Lamhorn, Jonathan, 46.
 Lancaster, Morris, 24, 25.
 Landers, Nimrod, 38.
 Landis, John, 34, 39.
Lane, Amos, 1, 2, 6, 24.
 Lane, Edwin T., 59.
 Lane, George W., 32, 39.
 Lane, Henry S., 22.
 Lane, Higgins, 34, 41, 44.
 Lane, Joseph, 7, 15, 16, 17, 23.
 Landon, Byron W., 59.
 Langstaff, William, 56.
 Langton, Daniel, 9.
 Lanham, James W., 49, 50.
 Lanus, William, 24, 29, 30.
 Lank, Eliza, 34, 35.
 Larr, Ira H., 61, 62.
 La Rue, John M., 39.
 Lasselle, Charles B., 43, 44.
 Lasselle, Francis D., 37.
 Latshaw, Joseph, 19.
 Latta, James N., 57.
 Law, Lewis C., 49.
 Law, John, 8.
 Lawhead, Banner, 40.
 Lawler, John C., 46.
 Lawrence, Archibald, 26.
 Lawrence, Edmund, 35, 36.
 Lawrence, George B., 61, 62.
 Lee, Arza, 26, 27, 28.
 Lee, Clement, 52.
 Lee, Henry, 20, 21, 24.
 Lee, Jamison, 43, 44.
 Lee, Jonathan S., 57.
 Lee, Nathaniel, 41.
 Lee, Patrick Henry, 48.
 Lee, Stephen, 28.
 Lee, Thomas G., 20, 21, 22, 23.
 Leeds, Josiah M., 43.
 Leedy, William H., 59.
 Leeper, David R., 49, 50.
 Legg, Benjamin F., 56.
 Legg, Walter, 29, 30.
 Lehman, Charles O., 50, 51.
 Leighty, Jacob D., 55.
 Lemert, Charles A., 63.
 Lemmon, James W., 43.
 Lemmonds, George W., 30, 31.

 Lemon, John, 37, 38, 43, 44.
 Lemon, John M., 10, 11, 12, 13.
 Lenfesty, Edward S., 48.
 Lent, Cyrus V. N., 48.
 Leslie, Frederick, 18, 19, 25, 26, 27, 29.
 Levenworth, Seth M., 11, 12, 13, 14.
 Levenworth, Zebulon, 15, 17, 18.
 Leviston, James, 13, 14, 22, 34, 36.
 Lewis, Caleb, 10, 11, 17, 23.
 Lewis, David S., 37, 38, 49.
 Lewis, Eli, 35, 36.
 Lewis, John, 27, 29, 39.
 Lewis, John, 31.
 Lewis, Joseph, 29, 30.
 Lewis, Oliver P., 63.
 Lewis, Samuel, 11.
 Lewis, Tenny P., 63.
 Lewis, William, 12.
 Leyden, Isaac P., 57.
 Leyman, William L., 27, 39.
 Lichenberger, Adam, 22.
 Lief, Thomas N., 61.
 Lightner, Daniel D., 41.
 Linek, John W., 55, 56, 60.
 Lincoln, John C., 49.
 Lindemuth, Arthur C., 57, 58.
 Lindley, Jonathan, 1.
 Lindley, Samuel, 4.
 Lindley, Thomas J., 51, 52.
 Lindsay, Nathaniel R., 36, 52, 54.
 Lindsey, John, 6.
 Lindsey, John B., 35, 36.
 Line, Aaron B., 32, 33.
 Lines, Thomas S., 37, 47.
 Lingle, Henry, 26, 27.
 Linnville, John, 54.
 Listen, Jonathan A., 19, 29.
 Litchfield, David, 36.
 Litson, Richard H., 45.
 Littell, William D., 2.
 Little, Alexander, 1, 2, 11, 12, 14.
 Little, Elisha, 50.
 Little, Joseph A., 55.
 Little, Samuel, 29, 32.
Littleton, Frank L., 60, 61.
 Livingstone, Hugh L., 16, 17.
 Lloyd, Reuben L., 59.
 Lockhart, Horatio J., 50.
 Lockhart, Levi P., 19.
 Lockhart, Robert M., 44.
 Lockwood, Stephen, 32.
 Lods, Charles, 41.
 Logan, Ezekiel D., 14, 15, 16, 27, 28, 38.
 Logan, Newton N., 56.
 Lomax, Abel, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.
 Long, Daniel H., 45, 46.
 Long, Elisha, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 24.
 Long, Joel, 21.
 Long, John H., 45.
 Longley, Abner H., 21.
 Longwell, Charles B., 59.
 Loop, J. C., 54.

- Loop, John N., 55, 56.
 Lopp, Andrew J., 62, 65.
 Loring, Charles J., 59.
 Louttit, George W., 61, 62.
 Lowe, Enos, 19.
 Lowe, Jacob B., 30, 32.
 Lowe, Joseph, 17, 27.
 Lowe, Simon P., 37, 38.
 Lowe, William J., 58.
 Lowry, Alexander, 15.
 Lloyd, James P., 54.
 Lozier, George M., 33.
 Lucas, Joshua B., 25.
 Lucas, Joshua H., 7.
 Lusk, James, 21.
 Lutz, Jesse, 31.
 Lynd, James, 13, 15, 16, 17.
 Lynn, Dan, 1, 2, 4.
 Lyon, Jonathan, 3.
 Lyons, John B., 58.
 Lühring, Oscar R., 63.

 McAllister, Thomas, 26, 28, 29, 36.
 McBean, Gillis, 18, 20.
 McBeth, James M., 59.
 McBride, Charles R., 46.
 McBroome, James H., 54.
 McCall, James B., 8.
 McCalley, Eli, 19.
 McCallister, David V., 58.
 McCallum, Donald, 55.
 McCart, Perry, 60.
 McCarty, Abner, 23.
 McCarty, Benjamin, 21.
 McCarty, Elijah, 35.
 McCarty, Enoch, 20, 21.
 McCarty, John F., 45.
 McCarty, Jonathan, 3.
 McCarty, Milton F., 61, 62.
 McCarty, Patrick H., 50.
 McCaskey, Harvey E., 58, 59.
 McCleery, William, 7.
 McClelland, James, 53.
 McClelland, James S., 35.
 McClelland, Marquis L., 53, 54.
 McCloskey, E. P., 45.
 McCloskey, John C., 57.
 McClure, Charles, 22, 23.
 McClure, Daniel G., 29.
 McClure, David, 28, 29, 37, 38, 52.
 McClure, John, 2.
 McClure, Thomas, 12.
 McClurg, Leonard, 41.
 McConnell, David, 28, 32.
 McConnell, James H., 38.
 McConnell, John M., 48.
 McConnell, George W., 36.
 McCord, John, 38.
 McCord, Smith, 38.
 McCorkle, Andrew C., 58.
 McCormack, Patrick H., 52, 53.
 McCormack, Philip, 31, 32.
 McCormack, Joseph, 23, 24, 27.
 McCormack, Samuel, 30, 37.
 McCoy, William W., 24, 25.
 McCray, Hiram, 55.
 McCrea, Edward T., 59, 60.
 McCrillis, Aaron B., 22, 25.
 McCullough, James E., 57.
 McCully, James, 25.
 McDaniel, Adam, 39.
 McDonald, Alexander, 28, 30, 36, 37, 39.
 McDonald, Daniel, 46.
 McDonald, David, 18.
 McDonald, David, 32.
 McDonald, Ezekiel M., 39.
 McDonald, Isaiah B., 47.
 McDonald, John, 5.
 McDonald, Leander, 32.
 McDonnell, Squire, 37.
 McDugle, Levi, 19.
 McDowell, E. B., 63.
 McDowell, George, 35, 47.
 McDowell, Hiram C., 52.
 McDowell, Luther, 57.
 McFadden, Cornelius, 49.
 McFadin, Samuel L., 45, 46.
 McFarland, A. P., 47.
 McFarland, Thomas A., 38, 39.
 McGary, Hugh, 61.
 McGaughey, Edward M., 24.
 McGaughey, James P., 29.
 McGaughey, John E., 59.
 McGaughey, Samuel, 43.
 McGeath, John P., 59, 60.
 McGinnis, William F., 39.
 McGovney, S. T., 54, 56.
 McGowan, William J., 47.
 McGrary, John, 9.
 McGregor, J. C., 46.
 McGregor, John M., 49.
 McHenry, Joseph D., 53, 54.
 McIntosh, James P., 52.
 McIntosh, James M., 59.
 McIntyre, George H., 58.
 McIntyre, Robert, 9, 13, 19, 21.
 McJunkin, Erasmus H., 17.
 McKee, William M., 37.
 McKelvey, Samuel R., 56.
 McKim, John, 35.
 McKinney, James A., 48.
 McKinney, John, 21.
 McKinney, John T., 11, 12.
 McKinney, Joseph J., 37, 39.
 McKinsey, William A., 32.
 McKittrick, Oliver H., 36.
 McLain, Nelson, 40.
 McLain, William E., 41, 45.
 McMahan, William, 9.
 McMahan, William W., 58.
 McMakin, P. W., 25.
 McMath, William J., 55.
 McMichael, W. C., 49, 54.
 McMullen, Hugh D., 53, 54, 58.

- McMurray, James, 38, 45.
 McNary, John, 14, 15, 17, 23.
 McPheeters, Hugh, 12, 13, 15.
 McQuilkin, Marion, 56.
 McRae, Daniel A., 30.
 McRae, Franklin, 28.
 McSheehy, Thomas, 52.
 McVey, J. M., 44.
 Mace, Daniel, 21.
 Mack, Frederick J., 57.
Mack, William, 47.
 Mackey, Robert L., 55.
 Macy, David, 20, 21, 22, 28.
 Madden, J. H., 61, 62.
 Madden, William H., 50.
 Maddox, Finley L., 33.
 Maddox, John W., 4.
 Mahan, Isaac, 21.
 Major, A. J., 44.
 Major, Andrew, 22, 23, 27.
 Major, Charles, 55.
 Major, Noah J., 47, 51.
 Major, William, 32, 36, 40.
 Mallick, Washington, 38.
 Manifold, William W., 61, 62.
 Mann, Thomas J., 60.
 Mansfield, John L., 40.
 Manson, Mahlon, 36.
 Manville, Sylvanus, 29, 37.
 Manwaring, Artemus C., 56, 58.
 March, Walter, 51.
 Marquess, William K., 35.
 Marrs, Urbin, 36.
 Marsh, Henry, 53.
 Marsh, James, 61.
 Marsh, James K., 50.
 Marsh, Madison, 26, 27.
 Marsh, Montgomery, 60.
 Marshall, Andrew, 52, 62.
Marshall, Henry W., 61, 62, 63.
 Marshall, Joseph, 43.
 Marshall, Joseph G., 19, 21, 22, 23, 26.
 Marshall, Miles, 35.
 Marshall, William, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 21.
 Martin, Abner, 11.
 Martin, Archibald F., 37.
 Martin, Augustus M., 49.
 Martin, Benjamin L., 45, 47.
 Martin, Henry B., 47.
 Martin, John H., 40.
 Martin, John S., 38.
 Martin, John S., 49.
 Martin, Marquis L., 48.
 Marvin, Henry M., 27, 35, 39, 49.
 Marvin, Jesse, 49.
 Mason, George C., 52.
 Mason, James L., 43.
 Mason, Philip, 20, 23, 25.
 Mason, Thomas, 45, 46.
 Mason, William M., 31.
 Massey, George, 39, 40.
 Mastin, Lewis, 16, 17.
 Matheney, Francis A., 26, 27, 28.
 Mathers, Joseph, 27.
 Matlock, Thomas J., 11, 12, 13.
 Matlock, William T., 22, 29.
 Matson, John A., 23, 25.
 Matthews, Claude, 50.
 Matthews, Edward H., 62, 63.
 Matthews, Harvey, 57.
 Matthews, Hiram, 21.
 Matthis, Frederick W., 45.
 Mauck, William D., 53, 54.
 Mank, John R., 54.
 Mauk, Peter, 7.
 Maxam, Edward, 62.
 Maxfield, James M., 37.
Maxwell, David H., 6, 8, 9.
 Maxwell, Edward R., 16.
 May, Adam F., 61, 62.
 May, Edward R., 34.
 May, George, 26, 32.
 May, George, 31.
 Mayfield, Francis F., 31.
 Meacnam, John J., 33.
 Medcalf, Cyrus D., 54.
 Medsker, Edward A., 51.
 Medsker, W. F., 60.
 Meeker, Miner, 26, 27, 30.
 Megenity, J. L., 49, 58.
 Melendy, Emory G., 59.
 Mellett, Arthur C., 48.
 Mellett, Joshua H., 40.
 Mellett, Josiah E., 53.
 Mellett, Luther C., 38.
 McGarth, William H., 52.
 Menaugh, John L., 34.
 Mendenhall, D. J., 6.
 Mendenhall, James R., 19.
 Meredith, F. M., 44.
 Meredith, Henry C., 52.
 Meredith, Joan F., 58.
 Meredith, Solomon, 31, 32, 33, 38.
 Mering, Luther M., 53.
 Mercer, Milton, 35, 39.
 Merrifield, George C., 38, 39.
 Merrifield, Thomas J., 40.
 Merrill, Samuel, 4, 5, 6.
 Merriman, William E., 50.
 Merritt, Francis D., 58, 59.
 Messick, Jacob W., 51, 52, 61.
 Metsker, Clay W., 62.
 Metzger, Edward A., 55.
 Meyers, Elam B., 47.
 Mickle, Samuel S., 28, 30, 34.
 Miers, Robert W., 51.
 Milbourn, John, 8.
 Miles, James G., 52.
 Miles, Nathan D., 46, 47.
 Miller, Albert, 52, 53.
 Miller, Calvin C., 61, 62.
 Miller, Chris, 40.
 Miller, Cornelius, 43, 44.
 Miller, Daniel, 28.
 Miller, Daniel, 55.

- Miller, Dick, 60.
 Miller, Francis M., 62.
 Miller, Hugh, 31, 36.
 Miller, Hugh Th., 63.
 Miller, Huston, 28.
 Miller, Jacob, 25.
 Miller, James F., 34.
 Miller, John, 6.
 Miller, John D., 48.
 Miller, John L., 44, 45.
 Miller, John R., 49.
 Miller, Noah, 38.
 Miller, Robert, 46.
 Miller, Smith, 20, 21, 22, 24, 31.
 Miller, William, 29, 32, 33.
 Miller, William H., 49.
 Millikin, James P., 26, 27.
 Millikin, John R., 46, 47.
 Millikin, William, 34, 35.
 Milroy, Henry B., 24.
 Milroy, John, 6.
 Milroy, John B., 37, 43, 44.
Milroy, Samuel, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 22, 23.
 Mills, Felix, 32, 33.
 Mills, Henry L., 1.
 Miner, Byrum D., 46.
 Miner, Willis R., 63.
 Minnick, James A., 47.
 Minnick, John, 63.
 Minturn, Joseph A., 62.
 Mitchell, David G., 17.
 Mitchell, James A., 63.
 Mitchell, James V., 46.
 Mitchell, Pleasant L. D., 47.
 Mitchell, Samuel H., 51.
 Mitchell, William A., 26, 27.
 Mock, J. F., 46.
 Mock, Levi, 53, 54, 55.
 Modesitt, James W., 39.
 Moffatt, James T., 10.
 Molder, Jacob, 7.
 Monk, S. S., 31.
 Monks, George W., 38.
 Monroe, Daniel P., 47.
 Monroe, Henry C., 18, 22, 23, 24, 26, 30.
 Monroe, William, 46.
 Montagne, David, 27, 28.
 Montgomery, Duncan, 46, 47.
 Montgomery, Isaac, 25.
 Montgomery, Jacob W., 49.
 Montgomery, Jesse M., 55.
 Montgomery, John D., 38.
 Montgomery, John L., 45.
 Montgomery, John S., 53, 55.
 Montgomery, Seymour T., 44.
 Montgomery, William, 28, 29.
 Montgomery, William G., 24, 25, 26.
 Montoux, C. G. R., 58.
 Monyhan, Jonce, 60.
 Mody, Daniel D., 52, 53, 54.
 Moody, Gideon C., 41.
 Moon, George E., 39.
 Moon, Joseph, 24.
 Moon, Sydney R., 56, 57.
 Mooney, Samuel P., 28, 29, 30.
 Moore, George W., 18, 19, 20, 21, 27, 28, 30, 39.
Moore, Harbin H., 3, 11, 12, 16, 17.
 Moore, Nathaniel, 27.
 Moore, Samuel A., 35.
 Moore, Thomas T., 59.
 Moore, W. M., 31.
 Moore, William A., 45.
 Morman, John A., 41, 43, 50.
 Morgan, Benjamin, 35.
 Morgan, Cassius H., 60.
 Morgan, Charles D., 60.
 Morgan, Dick T., 52.
 Morgan, Isaac, 51.
 Morgan, James, 33.
 Morgan, James W., 49, 50.
 Morgan, Joseph R., 62, 63.
 Morgan, Jesse, 23, 24, 25, 28.
 Morgan, Lewis, 11.
 Morris, Austin W., 20, 21.
 Morris, Isaac H., 35.
 Morris, Jeremiah, 57, 58.
 Morris, John M., 57.
 Morris, Morris, 11.
 Morris, Robert W., 60.
 Morris, Sylvanus R., 13, 16.
 Morrison, Alexander F., 14, 22.
 Morrison, Alonzo A., 32, 34, 50.
 Morrison, J. V., 45.
 Morrison, James, 61.
 Morrison, John L., 24.
 Morrow, George B., 35.
 Morrow, Joseph, 23, 30, 35.
 Morse, William, 55.
 Morton, William, 62, 63.
 Mosier, Cyrus P., 53, 54.
 Moss, David, 37.
 Moss, James T., 57.
 Moss, William G., 41.
 Mount, David, 1.
 Moyer, John B., 13, 14, 16.
 Mudgett, Gilman C., 36.
 Muir, Oran N., 63.
 Mull, Leonidas H., 61.
 Muller, Frederick C., 62.
 Mummert, Elmer E., 62, 63.
 Murdock, George L., 8.
 Murphy, Charles J., 61, 62.
 Murphy, Christopher J., 54.
 Murphy, Miles, 22.
 Murphy, Oliver M., 61.
 Murray, Charles D., 34, 38.
 Murray, Chas. L., 40.
 Murray, Elias, 16, 25.
 Murray, John, 20.
 Murray, William E., 52.
 Mustard, Samuel, 43.
 Mutz, Jacob, 41, 43, 53.
 Myers, John, 20, 21, 26, 27.

Myler, Charles T., 61, 62.

Nash, James L., 49.
 Nave, Christian C., 19, 20.
 Nave, J. Shaamon, 51.
 Nave, Joseph F., 53.
 Naylor, Charles B., 14.
 Neal, E. E., 61, 62.
 Neal, Thomas J., 39.
 Nebeker, Aquilla, 40.
 Nebeker, Richard M., 40, 41.
 Nees, John B., 27, 28.
 Neff, Andrew J., 39.
 Neff, Henry H., 32.
 Neff, Willis C., 46, 47, 52.
 Nehf, W. A., 63.
 Nelson, Hassel, 40.
 Nelson, Isaac D. G., 36.
 Nelson, John, 16, 24, 26, 27.
 Nelson, John H., 23, 24.
 Nelson, John S., 30.
 Nelson, Reuben W., 8, 9.
 Netherton, George A., 47.
 Newcomb, Horatio C., 38, 44, 45.
 Newell, Davis, 25.
 Newell, Robert, 21, 25.
 Newell, William, 12.
 Newhouse, Marshall E., 58, 59.
 Newland, Elijah, 45.
 Newlin, Addison, 58.
 Newman, Edmund Burke, 41, 43.
 Newman, John S., 19.
 Newton, James B., 40.
 Newton, W. B., 60.
Niblack, Mason J., 55, 56, 57.
 Niblack, William A., 34, 43.
 Nichols, Thomas, 18, 21.
 Nicholson, S. Edgar, 59, 60.
 Nickle, Joseph B., 22.
 Nimmon, William H., 29, 32.
 Noble, Benjamin S., 14, 16, 18, 22.
 Noble, James, 1.
 Noble, Noah, 9.
 Noel, James W., 61.
 Noel, S. V. B., 31.
 Noel, William T., 22, 23.
 Nofsinger, William R., 30, 31.
 Nolan, John J., 56, 57.
 Nolin, George E., 55.
 Norris, Isaiah M., 32.
 Norton, Asa A., 31.
 North, Abijah, 25.
 North, Benjamin, 48.
 North, James, 45.
 Norvell, Ralph G., 26, 27, 28.
 Noyes, Enos B., 43.
 Nugent, John, 56.
 Null, Lyeurgus S., 52.
 Nutter, Charles, 28, 29.

Oatley, John H., 47.

O'Bannon, Jacob L., 60, 61.
 O'Brien, Elmer G., 59.
 O'Brien, James, 43.
 O'Brien, John R., 43, 44.
 O'Brien, William M., 52.
 Odell, Isaac, 46.
 Odell, James, 23.
 Odell, John W., 21.
 Odle, Richard G., 48.
 Officer, Victor J., 57.
 Offutt, Charles G., 48.
 Ogden, Daniel, 26.
 Ogden, Jesse S., 48.
 Ogleby, William R., 50.
 O'Haver, James K., 34.
 Oldham, Elijah D., 57.
 Oliver, David, 8, 9.
 Olleman, Ezra A., 44.
 O'Neal, Abijah, 24.
 O'Neal, John F., 26, 27, 28.
 O'Neal, John Kelly, 52.
 O'Neal, Thomas, 34.
 O'Neil, John H., 45.
 Oppenheim, William S., 56, 57.
 Orr, James, 37, 41.
 Orr, Joseph, 13.
 Orr, Samuel, 32, 33, 34.
 Orton, Myron H., 32.
 Osborn, Albert, 49, 57.
 Osborn, Andrew L., 29, 30.
 Osborn, B. F., 61.
 Osborn, James, 17, 24, 27.
 Osborn, James, 51.
 Osborn, James D., 51.
 Osborn, Job, 54, 55.
 Osborn, John, 24.
 Osborn, Milton A., 46.
 Osborn, Redin, 22, 24, 43, 44.
 Osborn, Silas, 30, 31, 33.
 Osterman, August G., 57.
 Ostermyer, Frederick, 62.
 Oursler, Lafayette, 55.
 Overman, Ephriam, 1.
 Overman, James R., 54.
Overmeyer, John, 46, 50, 51.
 Owen, A. R., 51.
 Owen, Robert D., 21, 22, 23, 36.
 Owens, Elias H., 61, 62, 63.
 Owens, John, 15.
 Owens, William W., 41.

 Pabody, Ezra T., 12, 13, 14, 21, 22.
 Pack, Joseph, 25.
 Packard, Jasper, 60.
 Packard, Marcus A. O., 41, 43.
 Paddacks, Joseph, 10, 15, 16.
 Paige, Allen E., 50.
 Painter, Henry, 35.
 Palmer, Henry D., 4, 8.
 Palmer, Joel, 28, 29.
Palmer, Nathan B., 9, 10, 13, 17, 18.
 Palmer, T. H., 46.

- Palmer, William S., 31.
 Pancake, Abraham, 35.
 Parker, Benjamin S., 62.
 Parker, Christian, 30, 31, 32, 33.
 Parker, Isaac, 27, 29.
 Parker, Isaac, 37.
 Parker, James L., 55.
 Parker, John C., 17.
 Parker, Montreville G., 57.
 Parker, Patterson C., 33.
 Parker, Robert, 57.
 Parker, Samuel W., 24, 28.
 Parker, Woodbridge, 18, 23.
 Parks, James, 17.
 Parks, James F., 62.
 Parks, James O., 31, 40.
 Parks, Pleasant, 14, 15, 16, 19.
 Parrett, Robert, 41.
 Parrett, William F., 40.
 Parrett, William F., 62, 63.
 Passage, Henry V., 54, 58, 62.
 Pate, William T., 49.
 Patten, James B., 53, 54, 55.
 Patton, John N., 63.
 Patton, William E., 56, 57.
 Patterson, Alexander L., 34, 35.
 Patterson, E. L., 60, 61.
 Patterson, John B., 44.
 Patterson, Martin L., 60.
 Patterson, Sanford, 60.
 Patterson, William, 49.
 Patterson, William M., 35.
 Patrick, Septer, 21.
 Paxton, James, 8, 10.
 Payne, John W., 17.
 Peak, Cager, 26, 27, 29.
 Peak, Joseph, 25.
 Peale, J. C., 46.
 Percy, George, Jr., 26.
 Pearson, Isaac, 18.
 Peasley, William J., 22, 23.
 Peckenpough, H. J., 60.
 Peckenpough, Nicholas, 35, 37, 38.
 Peden, Milton, 38.
 Peed, Henry A., 48.
 Peelle, Stanton J., 50.
 Peelle, William A., 45.
 Pendleton, Achilles V., 43.
 Pendleton, R. C. J., 54.
 Pennington, Dennis, 7, 8, 13, 14, 30.
 Pepper, Abel C., 9, 10, 21.
 Pepple, Worth W., 63.
 Perrigo, Robert, 44, 50.
 Perrine, Aaron M., 22, 23.
 Perry, Russell B., 43.
 Perry, William, 24.
 Perry, William, 51.
 Peters, George W., 53.
 Peters, John S., 57.
 Pettibone, David K., 43.
 Pettibone, Harry, 53.
Pettit, Henry C., 59, 60.
 Pettit, John, 23.
Pettit, John C., 29, 41.
 Peyton, Allen G., 55.
 Peyton, Jared, 16, 17.
 Pfafflin, Adolph, 49.
 Pfriimmer, William H., 18.
 Phelps, Joseph N., 19, 20.
 Phillips, Brannock, 35.
 Pickhardt, Ernst W., 56, 57.
 Pierce, Elisha D., 55, 56.
 Pierce, Gilbert A., 46.
 Pierce, Isaac N., 46.
 Pierce, Lovineus, 33.
 Piercy, George, 11, 12, 18.
 Pinney, Haskiel N., 44.
 Pinnick, Frank, 60.
 Pitcher, John, 15.
 Pitts, William C., 41.
 Place, Willard A., 33.
 Pleak, William R., 55.
 Pleasants, George S., 54, 55, 56.
 Poer, David E., 63.
 Poindexter, H. C., 59.
 Polk, John A., 41.
 Polke, Richard, 14, 16.
 Pollock, James T., 12, 13, 14, 15.
 Pomeroy, William G., 29.
 Porter, A. W., 59.
 Porter, John, 12.
 Porter, Samuel, 36.
Porter, Wm. A., 21, 30, 31, 32.
 Porter, William M., 24.
 Posey, Alfred, 20, 21.
 Posey, Thomas, 9, 10.
 Poulson, John, 26.
 Powell, Erasmus, 1, 3, 5, 6, 21, 23.
 Powell, John, 31.
 Power, Andrew J., 40.
 Powers, Clark, 39.
 Powers, Joseph, 61.
 Prather, Hiram, 32, 34, 41, 45.
 Pratt, Daniel D., 35, 37.
 Prentiss, William, 48.
 Price, Andrew B., 39.
 Price, James M., 53.
 Price, Jesse, 37.
 Priest, George W., 43, 50.
 Prilliman, William, 27.
 Prince, William, 6.
 Prichard, Carl C., 62.
 Proctor, John, 26, 27.
 Proffitt, George H., 16, 17, 21, 22, 23.
 Prosser, Lewis, 40, 41.
 Prow, Christian, 41.
 Pruett, Richard, 17.
 Pruitt, John F., 53, 54.
 Puckett, Zachariah, 19, 21, 22.
 Puett, Austin M., 23, 43.
 Pulse, Oscar L., 53.
 Purviance, Lewis W., 24.
 Purvis, James M., 60.
 Pyeatt, Nathan, 49.

Quick, Tunis, 25, 26.

Ragan, Reuben S., 41.

Ragan, William H., 49.

Ragon, Henry H., 56.

Ramsey, Samuel, 49.

Rand, James, 26.

Randall, Joshua R., 41.

Randolph, Edgar D., 60.

Rannels, William, 26.

Rariden, James, 14, 17.

Ratliff, John, 45, 46.

Ratliff, Joseph C., 49.

Rawles, William, 47.

Rawlings, Aaron, 25, 26.

Ray, Benjamin, 47.

Ray, James B., 6.

Ray, Joel, 36.

Ray, Martin M., 11, 19, 20.

Ray, William M., 25.

Rea, Davidson, 51.

Read, James G., 6, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15.

Read, James G., 24, 25.

Read, John F., 37.

Reagan, William T., 62.

Real, John, 27.

Record, Taylor I., 60.

Reddick, Jacob, 49.

Redman, John W., 58.

Reece, James N., 61.

Reed, Armer, 34.

Reed, George I., 51.

Reed, Joel, 26, 28.

Reeder, Martin A., 49.

Reese, John, 39.

Reese, Thomas W., 44.

Reeve, Benjamin F., 21, 22.

Reeve, Joseph L., 62, 63.

Reeves, Andrew W., 48.

Reeves, Benjamin F., 58.

Reeves, Jeff. B., 54.

Reichelderfer, Elihu, 51.

Reid, John, 10, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18.

Reiter, Gerard, 54.

Reitz, John A., 43.

Remington, Moses, 59, 60.

Remy, Charles P., 59.

Reno, Jesse H., 48, 49, 50.

Reser, Alva O., 61, 62.

Reyman, John W., 39.

Reynolds, Berrian, 23.

Reynolds, Eli, 16.

Reynolds, Elisha B., 55, 56, 60.

Reynolds, James M., 59.

Reynolds, John, 25.

Reynolds, Zimri, 36.

Rhoads, B. E., 44.

Rhodes, J. H., 60.

Rhodes, William P., 47.

Ribble, David, 17.

Rice, James H., 47.

Rice, John W., 33, 35.

Rice, Thomas N., 44.

Rich, Dewitt C., 27, 28, 29.

Richards, John, 44.

Richardson, J. W., 44.

Richardson, James H., 9, 10.

Richardson, John F., 48.

Richardson, John T., 43.

Richardson, William B., 34, 37.

Richey, John, 22.

Richmond, Corydon, 32.

Richter, John C., 58.

Ricketts, Dillard, 39.

Ridlen, John W., 56.

Ridpath, William M., 52.

Rifenburg, William H., 60, 61.

Rifford, Joseph, 44.

Rifner, William A., 33.

Riggs, James D., 48.

Riley, Davis, 35.

Riley, Ezekiel S., 8, 10.

Riley, John, 21, 23.

Riley, John C., 13, 14, 15.

Riley, Reuben A., 30, 33.

Riley, Zachariah T., 50.

Rippey, David, 30.

Rippey, Matthew, 24, 25, 33, 43.

Ristine, Henry, 11, 20, 22.

Ritchey, James, 13.

Ritchey, James, 25, 26.

Ritchey, John, 9.

Ritter, Levi, 40.

Rivers, William T., 54.

Roach, Addison L., 32.

Roach, H. L., 44.

Robb, David, 5, 9, 13, 15, 16.

Robbins, Alfred H., 39, 41.

Robbins, Isaac, 35.

Robbins, Jacob, 22, 25.

Robbins, Joseph, 28.

Roberts, Daniel H., 52.

Roberts, Edward S., 61, 62.

Roberts, Ferdinand, 28.

Roberts, John H., 27, 28.

Roberts, Lewis, 11, 12.

Roberts, Omar F., 41, 43, 55, 62.

Robertson, Amos, 8, 9, 10.

Robertson, G. D., 47.

Robertson, George A., 53, 54.

Robertson, Jonathan, 62, 63.

Robeson, Ed, 51.

Robins, William W., 56, 57.

Robison, Alexander H., 34.

Robinson, Andrew L., 26, 27, 28, 29.

Robinson, Charles B., 51.

Robinson, Frederick J. S., 53, 54, 55.

Robinson, George, 24, 25.

Robinson, Howard, 52.

Robinson, James B., 52, 56.

Robinson, Joseph, 16, 24, 29.

Robinson, Osmyn, 24.

Robinson, Paris, 43.

Robinson, William C., 26, 32.

Robinson, William J., 30, 34, 40.

Robinson, Woodfin D., 59.

- Robson, William, 34.
 Rock, William H. H., 63.
 Rockafellar, Ephraim K., 37.
 Rockhill, William, 19, 21.
 Rodabaugh, J. F., 58.
 Rodman, James M., 51.
 Roe, John E., 15, 22.
 Roe, John L., 43.
 Roelker, John H., 52.
 Rogers, Noah T., 62.
 Romine, James, 49.
 Rooker, William D., 26.
 Rooker, William W., 51.
 Roop, John, 17.
 Rouse, Wilson, 60, 61.
 Roots, Francis T., 60, 61.
 Roscoe, James, 57.
 Rose, Allen T., 29.
 Rose, Erasmus, 23.
 Rose, John B., 10, 16, 25.
 Rose, Jonathan H., 27.
 Roseberry, William M., 49.
 Ross, Andrew J., 34, 35.
 Ross, James M., 25.
 Ross, John F., 4, 5.
 Ross, Nathan O., 33, 45.
 Ross, William M., 60.
 Ross, William T., 33.
 Ross, William W., 59, 60, 61.
 Rosseau, Lovell H., 29, 30.
 Rosseau, Richard H., 33.
 Rosser, John, 45.
 Rout, William H., 7.
 Row, Lewis, 40.
 Ruby, Ambrose, 30.
 Rudder, James, 48.
 Ruddick, Jesse, 16, 17.
 Ruddie, James M., 46, 47.
 Rude, Squire B., 57.
 Rulon, Morrison, 25, 32.
 Rumsey, John E., 48.
 Runyan, Peter L., 25, 26.
 Rush, Greenberry, 34.
 Rush, Leonard, 24.
 Rush, William P., 21, 23.
 Russell, Alexander W., 15.
 Russell, John, 25.
 Russell, Samuel A., 34.
 Ryan, Edgar, 37.
 Ryan, John W., 52.
 Ryan, Thomas, 43.
 Ryan, Townsend, 33.
 Ryan, William C., 60.
 Rynerson, Isaac N., 40.
 Sabin, Stephen C., 44, 45, 46, 47.
 Sackett, Erastus, 32.
 Saffer, William M., 26, 28.
 Sailors, Jacob L., 50.
 Saint, Exum, 51.
 St. Clair, Arthur, 13.
 St. John, Daniel, 13.
 St. John, Robert T., 47.
 Salisbury, Frank G., 63.
 Salmond, Robert, 63.
 Salor, Conrad, 1.
 Salter, William H., 34.
 Sample, Samuel, 13.
 Sanford, Arthur W., 38.
 Sands, Isaac, 21.
 Sands, Lewis H., 17.
 Sands, Samuel, 23, 21.
 Sansberry, James W., 47.
 Sargeant, Absalom, 11.
 Satterwhite, Harvey, 48.
 Saunders, James, 26.
 Saylor, Martin Z., 25, 26.
 Sayre, Daniel, 47.
Sayre, Warren G., 54, 55, 63.
 Scammahorn, John A., 45.
 Schaff, Peter, 58.
 Schall, Henry, 60, 61.
 Schermerhorn, Bernard F., 39.
 Schermerhorn, John M., 63.
 Schley, John, 54, 55.
 Schloss, Philip, 53.
 Schmidt, Edward, 54.
 Schnuck, Gabriel, 48, 56.
 Schnee, John, 8.
 Schoenemann, William, 47.
 Scholl, Charles E., 51.
 Schooling, Joseph, 19.
 Schoonover, Albert, 60.
 Schoonover, Rudolphus, 15, 17, 25, 36, 38.
 Schrader, Frederick, 60, 61.
 Schrader, Jacob S., 58.
 Schreeder, Charles C., 62, 63.
 Schwartz, George, 35.
 Schwitzer, Bernard, 51, 52.
 Scifres, Zach M., 50, 61, 62.
 Scott, Alexander M., 50, 61, 62.
 Scott, Alfred W., 55.
 Scott, D., 31.
 Scott, David S., 48.
 Scott, Harvey D., 37.
 Scott, Hugh S., 30.
 Scott, John, 1, 2.
 Scott, Lucius H., 7.
 Scott, Reuben B., 61.
 Scott, William H., 40.
 Scoville, Linus, 7.
 Seudder, John, 36.
 Seamans, David, 15.
 Sears, Robert B., 54.
 Seawright, Wilson, 30, 37.
 Secrest, Henry, 30, 31.
 Secrest, James, 16.
 Sellers, James, 28.
 Selvey, S. S., 55.
 Sence, Frank, 60.
 Service, Jeremiah H., 37.
 Sexton, Gates, 58.
 Shaffer, Albert H., 49.
 Shaffer, Henry P., 53.

- Shaffer, Nelson G., 43, 44.
 Shanbaugh, William H., 55, 56.
 Shanklin, Andrew, 36.
 Shank, Jacob, 19.
 Shanks, Erasmus W., 45, 54.
 Shanks, John P. C., 38, 51.
 Shanks, William, 25, 29, 39.
 Shauck, Jacob K., 51.
 Shaw, Griffin M., 33.
 Shaw, Henry M., 19.
 Shaw, John N., 49.
 Shaw, William, 53.
 Shawhan, David C., 25.
 Shelby, David, 37.
 Shelby, Isaac, 27, 28, 29, 34.
 Shelby, Joseph, 6.
 Shepard, Horace B., 34.
 Sheridan, Michael, 63.
 Sherman, Henry B., 63.
 Sherman, Mason G., 40, 41.
 Sherrod, William F., 34, 39.
 Shideler, George A. H., 60, 61.
 Shield, Mede W., 31.
 Shields, Jesse, 45.
 Shields, John S., 51, 52.
 Shields, John T., 40, 51.
 Shields, William, 24.
 Shields, William H., 55, 56.
 Shirley, Robert B., 61.
 Shirley, William S., 48.
 Shiveley, Harvey B., 53.
 Shiveley, James S., 24, 26, 29.
 Shoaff, John P., 43, 45.
 Shoaff, Samuel A., 43, 44, 46.
 Shockley, Samuel, 40.
 Shockney, Theodore, 53.
 Shoemaker, Daniel, 37.
 Shoemaker, J. C., 46.
 Shook, Hezekiah, 21, 22, 45.
 Shook, Luther, 45.
 Short, Luther, 57.
 Short, Robert B., 62.
 Short, Samuel W., 32.
 Shortridge, Morgan, 17, 25.
 Shortridge, Samuel, 49.
 Shoulders, Thomas, 39.
 Shoup, George C., 26, 27.
 Shryock, John J., 32.
 Shryock, Kline G., 38.
 Shuey, Michael F., 44, 45.
 Shugart, Cornelius S., 49.
 Shull, William T., 35, 38, 40.
 Shuman, Henry W., 37, 39.
 Shutt, Jacob C., 47.
 Shutt, Samuel S., 48, 51.
 Sidwell, Levi, 38.
 Sim, John C., 44.
 Simler, John, 35.
 Simons, M. W., 59.
Simonson, John S., 26, 27, 28, 23, 30.
 Simpson, Henry, 28.
 Simpson, John D., 47.
 Simpson, John S., 37.
 Sims, John, 10, 22.
 Sims, John F., 38.
 Sinclair, Lee W., 55.
 Sinclair, Samuel E., 52.
 Sinks, Daniel, 56.
 Skeen, William, 15, 17.
 Skidmore, William, 45, 46.
 Skinner, Samuel S., 51, 52.
 Slack, L. Erus, 62, 63.
 Slater, Richard D., 30, 32.
 Slaughter, James B., 2, 3, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16.
 Slaughter, William D., 17.
 Sleeper, Joseph F., 57.
 Sleeth, George B., 51.
 Sleeth, James M., 30, 31, 41.
 Slicer, Thornton A., 39.
 Sloan, James G., 25.
 Sloan, Wilshire W., 41.
 Sloss, Thomas B., 39.
 Sluss, John M., 27.
 Small, E. Eldenne, 62.
 Smelser, Jesse W., 52.
 Smiley, H. I., 66.
 Smiley, John, 12, 15, 16.
Smiley, Ross, 14.
 Smiley, Thomas, 31, 32.
 Smith, Allen W., 45, 46.
 Smith, Anthony F., 30.
 Smith, B. Wilson, 53, 54, 60.
Smith, Ballard, 38, 39.
Smith, Caleb B., 18, 19, 20, 21, 15.
 Smith, F. D., 59.
 Smith, Francis P., 39, 41.
 Smith, Hamilton, 40.
 Smith, Henry B., 53.
 Smith, Hezekiah S., 33.
 Smith, Isaac, 36.
 Smith, James, 53.
 Smith, James L., 57.
 Smith, John B., 63.
 Smith, John C., 57, 58.
 Smith, Joseph T., 50.
 Smith, Marcus C., 39.
 Smith, Matthew A., 49.
 Smith, Nathan, 21, 22.
 Smith, Nathaniel, 17.
 Smith, Oliver H., 7.
 Smith, Philip, 53, 54.
 Smith, R. H., 59.
 Smith, Richard, 17.
 Smith, Samuel, Jr., 18.
 Smith, Thomas, 14, 18, 19, 20.
 Smith, Thomas M., 28, 29, 36, 54.
 Smith, Weller B., 48.
 Smith, William, 38, 45.
 Smith, William, 40, 41.
 Smydth, Samuel Howe, 22, 23, 25.
 Snapp, John F., 18.
 Snoddy, George W., 51.
 Snoddy, Martin, 26.
 Snodgrass, James D., 47.

- Snook, Henry T., 23, 27, 29, 30, 33.
 Snowden, James, 2.
 Snyder, David S., 40.
 Snyder, Designey A., 49.
 Somers, Herbert L., 63.
 Somers, Orlando A., 61, 62.
 Soper, Henry L., 15.
 Southard, Matthew R., 24.
 Spain, James W., 53.
 Spann, John L., 11, 12, 23, 24.
 Sparks, William M., 62, 63.
 Spaulding, Thomas H., 59.
 Spellman, Samuel D., 48.
 Spencer, Benjamin M., 33.
 Spencer, David J., 50.
 Spencer, Elijah M., 43, 44.
 Spencer, George W., 45.
 Spencer, George W., 34, 36.
 Spencer, William G., 37.
 Spicknall, Richard N., 28.
 Spitzer, Marion L., 59.
 Spooner, Samuel H., 60.
 Spotswood, E. T., 38.
 Stackhouse, Theodore, 37, 45.
 Stafford, Grant, 18, 19.
 Stafford, Jeei, 45.
 Stakebake, Andrew J., 58, 59.
 Staley, E. H., 54.
 Stanfield, Thomas S., 30, 31, 36, 40.
 Stanford, Thomas R., 10, 16, 17, 18, 19, 25.
 Stanney, Cyrus L., 56.
 Stanley, Henry C., 40, 47, 48.
 Stansbury, Ele, 63.
Stanton, Ambrose P., 46.
 Stanton, Stephen B., 32, 33.
 Stanton, Thomas, 38.
 Stapp, Milton, 7, 12, 20, 21, 22, 29, 30.
 Starbuck, George C., 33.
 Stark, William J., 58.
 Staton, William, 36.
 Stayner, John, 35.
 Stechhan, Otto, 63.
 Steele, George K., 20, 21, 27, 37, 39.
 Steele, William, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18.
 Stephens, John, 27.
 Stephens, Richard C., 47.
 Stephenson, David T., 56.
 Stephenson, John, 41.
 Stephenson, R., 46.
 Stephenson, Richard R., 47.
 Stephenson, William, 58.
 Sterrett, Howard D., 53.
 Stetler, John W., 59, 60.
 Stevens, Edwin H., 61.
 Stevens, Jesse C., 61.
 Stevens, John F., 36.
Stevens, Stephen C., 8, 9, 11, 12.
 Stevens, Stephen D., 2.
Stevenson, Alexander C., 16, 29.
 Stevenson, William, 53.
 Stewart, David, 10.
 Stewart, David M., 44, 45, 46.
 Stewart, Isaac, 13, 23, 24.
 Stewart, John, 27.
 Stewart, Lorenzo W., 50.
 Stewart, S. H., 44.
 Stewart, Samuel H., 59.
 Stewart, Samuel J., 18.
 Stewart, Samuel W., 34.
 Stewart, Stephen H., 52, 53.
 Stewart, Thomas C., 14, 15.
 Stewart, William, 30, 31.
 Stiles, Israel N., 40.
 Stillwell, Thomas N., 39.
 Stinson, Benjamin, 40.
 Stivers, William, 44.
 Stockwell, John M., 27.
 Stone, Asahel, 22, 47.
 Stone, Charles M., 31, 35, 39.
 Stone, John L., 43.
 Stone, William D., 57.
 Stookey, Levi R., 62, 63.
 Stoops, William, 34.
 Stephlet, Samuel, 29.
 Storms, Joseph P., 19, 20, 21.
 Stotsenburg, Evan B., 59.
 Stotsenburg, John H., 41.
 Stout, Amos, 62.
 Stover, Daniel C., 26.
 Stover, George H., 58.
 Strain, John, 27.
 Strain, Robert, 19, 20, 21.
 Strange, William, 18.
 Stratten, Daniel, 25, 26, 27.
 Straughan, John W., 53.
 Strickland, William T., 47.
 Stringer, John G., 44.
 Stringer, Thomas M., 44.
 Strong, Edward A., 61.
 Struble, Joseph, 36, 37.
 Stuart, William Z., 36.
 Stubblefield, Joseph, 55, 56.
 Stucker, James F., 51, 53.
 Stucky, John M., 44.
 Studebaker, David, 38, 39.
 Stull, W. H., 55, 53, 57.
 Stults, Marion B., 63.
 Sturgis, Charles E., 38.
 Sturgis, Robert, 5.
 Stutesman, James F., 59, 62, 63.
 Suchanek, Joseph F., 58.
 Suit, James F., 31, 36.
 Sullivan, E. T., 44.
 Sullivan, George R. C., 2, 3, 5.
 Sullivan, Jeremiah, 4, 5.
 Sullivan, John H., 32.
 Sullivan, Sasser, 60, 61.
 Sullivan, Thomas L., 29.
 Sullivan, Thomas M., 40, 44.
 Sulzer, Joseph F., 52.
 Sulzer, Marcus R., 58.
 Summers, James, 40.
 Summers, Simon, 27, 31, 34.
 Sumner, Allen, 27.

- Sumner, Thomas, 36, 52.
 Summan, Thomas W., 46, 55.
 Sutherland, John, 2, 4, 28.
 Sutton, Bellamy S., 53, 60.
 Sutton, Rowland B., 37.
 Swaine, Thomas, 5.
 Swayzee, Aaron B., 50.
 Sweet, Jerome, 36.
 Sweetser, James, 25.
 Sweetser, Philip, 10, 11, 13, 21, 15.
 Swihart, Gabriel, 27, 35.
 Swihart, Henry, 32, 35.
 Swope, Allen, 58, 59, 60.

 Taber, Cyrus, 30.
 Taber, Enoch S., 37.
 Tabor, Freeman, 46.
 Thackett, Isaac W., 31, 38.
 Tadlock, Elisha, 8, 9.
 Taggart, William, 36, 39.
 Tait, John, Jr., 31.
 Talbott, John S., 21.
 Talcott, Thad. M., Jr., 63.
 Tannehill, Zachariah, 22.
 Tanner, Jeremiah S., 37, 38.
 Tarkington, John C., 43.
 Tarkington, Newton Booth, 63.
 Tarleton, Caleb B., 47.
 Tange, George, 29.
 Taughinbaugh, William, 47.
 Taylor, Harvey, 49.
 Taylor, Isham, 63.
 Taylor, John S., 51.
 Taylor, Oscar B., 51, 52.
 Taylor, Robert, 13.
 Taylor, Robert S., 47.
 Taylor, Samuel H., 51, 54.
 Taylor, Samuel M., 49.
 Taylor, Nenorris R., 52.
 Teal, Norman, 57, 58.
 Tebbs, A. G., 51.
 Tebbs, Warren, 16.
 Tebbs, Warren, Jr., 40, 45, 46, 47.
 Tedford, Henry P., 30.
 Teeter, George H., 48.
 Templeton, William, 20.
 Terhune, J. H., 59.
 Terhune, W. D., 58.
 Terrell, Williamson, 23, 25.
 Terry, Elias S., 32.
 Test, Charles H., 11, 38.
 Teter, George, 52.
 Tevis, Benjamin, 28.
 Tevis, Fletcher, 27.
 Thatcher, George C., 44, 45.
 Thayer, John D., 48, 51.
 Thienes, Henry, 57.
 Thom, Alexander C., 34.
 Thomas, James, 53.
 Thomas, James H., 38.
 Thomas, John Q., 59, 60.
 Thomas, Benjamin F., 45.
 Thomas, Daniel, 49, 50.
 Thomas, Felix B., 37.
 Thomas, George, 41.
 Thomas, George W., 34.
 Thomas, Henry H., 62.
 Thomas, William, 31.
 Thomasson, William P., 3, 4.
 Thompson, A. L., 57.
 Thompson, Addison R. A., 49.
 Thompson, George B., 30, 31.
 Thompson, George W., 32.
 Thompson, James L., 49.
 Thompson, John, 26.
 Thompson, John E., 40, 48, 50, 52, 55.
 Thompson, John H., 3, 4, 6, 18.
 Thompson, John S., 20.
 Thompson, Lewis G., 20, 22, 23, 24, 27.
 Thompson, Maurice, 51.
 Thompson, Michael, 35, 36.
 Thompson, Michael, 50, 53.
 Thompson, Richard W., 19, 20.
 Thompson, Thomas, 32, 35, 41.
 Thompson, William, 33.
 Thompson, William, 48.
 Thompson, William A., 40.
 Thompson, Wilson, 22, 26.
 Thomson, William H., 50.
 Thorn, James, 35.
 Thornberry, Abel, 18.
 Thornsburg, John H., 51.
 Thornton, Felix G., 58, 60.
 Thornton, Henry P., 16, 21.
 Thrasher, Wooden W., 45.
 Timmons, John G., 54, 56, 57.
 Tinbrook, Andrew, 34.
 Tinbrook, William, 32.
 Tingley, Benjamin F., 48.
 Tingley, George R., 27, 29.
 Tipton, John, 5, 6.
 Tisdale, Robert, 26.
 Titus, Sylvester V., 60, 61.
 Todd, Henry G., 38.
 Todd, Robert W., 39.
 Tomlinson, John, 29, 30.
 Toner, Albert B., 51.
 Torbet, Nelson H., 19.
Torbet, Oliver B., 36, 37.
 Townsend, James, 23.
 Townsend, John M., 54.
 Townsend, William, 26.
 Trafton, William, 13.
 Trapp, Charles, 63.
 Treadway, George W., 40.
 Trier, Conrad, 41.
 Trimble, John, 31.
 Trimble, Volney S., 57.
 Trimble, Daniel, 32.
 Trippet, Caleb, 39.
 Tront, Hannibal, 54, 55, 56.
 Trout, John A., 62.
 Troutman, Peter S., 48.
 Troy, Samuel A., 57.

- Truelock, William, 23.
 Trusler, Gilbert, 44.
 Trusler, Nelson, 38.
 Trussler, Milton, 49.
 Tucker, Samuel C., 62.
 Tulley, Cyrus B., 48, 51.
 Tulley, William W., 53.
 Turman, Thomas, 28, 29.
 Turner, David, 38.
 Turner, James H., 41.
 Turner, Robert B., 30.
Turpie, David, 37, 40, 49.
 Tuttle, Enos S., 33.
 Twibill, William, 49.
 Twineham, Arthur P., 54.

 Underwood, Alexander L., 37.
 Underwood, Isaac, 41.
 Underwood, John I., 46.
 Upson, Harvey W., 44.
 Usher, John P., 35.
 Usrey, David, 38, 40.

 Van Arsdel, William C., 59.
 Van Buskirk, Daniel R., 43.
 Van Buskirk, Thomas, 58.
 Vance, Arthur St. Clair, 33.
 Vance, David N., 18.
 Vance, William, 22, 23.
 Vandever, Thomas, 6.
 Vandever, Joel, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 29, 30.
 Vandolph, Joseph G., 53.
 Van Fleet, Vernon W., 62, 63.
 Vanmetre, William, 21.
 Vanpelt, Squire L., 51.
 Van Sandt, Elijah, 39.
 Van Slyke, William M., 55.
 Van Valkenburgh, Daniel E., 45.
 Van Valzah, Robert, 51.
 Vardman, J. T., 46.
 Vater, T. J., 46.
 Vawter, David G., 45.
 Vawter, John, 16, 17, 19, 20.
 Vawter, Smith, 33, 39, 51, 52.
 Veach, Adam C., 43, 44.
 Veatch, Isaac, 12.
 Veatch, James C., 41.
 Verbrike, Samuel D., 28.
 Vermillion, John Q., 58.
 Vestal, William B., 62.
 Vickrey, Absalom M., 54.
 Viehe, Frederick W., 50.
 Vogel, Albert, 61.
 Voight, George H., 57.
 Vonnegut, C., Jr., 59.

 Wade, David, 33.
 Wagner, George D., 39.
 Wair, Harry R., 60.
 Walker, Henry, 20.
 Walker, James, 19.
 Walker, James, 37.
 Walker, James E., 52.
 Walker, James T., 29.
 Walker, John, 9, 10.
 Walker, John, 20.
 Walker, John C., 37.
 Walker, John D., 47.
 Walker, Lewis C., 18.
 Walker, Milton, 36.
 Walker, Z., 31.
 Wallace, Alexander, 6, 9, 11, 12.
 Wallace, David, 13, 14, 15.
 Wallace, James H., 14, 15, 18, 19.
 Wallace, James L., 39.
 Wallace, William, 10, 16, 17.
 Waldrath, Peter, 60.
 Walls, John, 35.
 Walpole, Thomas D., 21, 22, 25, 38, 39.
 Walz, John, 49, 52.
 Ward, Stephen D., 39.
 Warner, Joseph, 4.
 Warner, Samuel, 63.
 Warren, Noble, 41, 47, 50, 56.
 Warriner, Lewis, 24, 26, 31.
 Washburn, Eli P., 58.
 Washburn, Israel B., 47.
 Washburn, Thomas, 49.
 Wasson, Hiram, 45.
 Waterman, Miles, 40, 43, 49.
 Watkins, Joseph F., 34.
 Watson, Ebenezer S., 36.
 Watson, Enos L., 45, 51.
 Watson, George L., 63.
 Watson, Jonathan, 35.
 Watson, Thomas, 22.
 Watson, William G., 57.
 Watt, William, 17, 20, 21, 30, 35.
 Watts, Arthur, 12.
 Watts, Howard, 35.
 Watts, John S., 31.
 Watts, Johnson, 3, 11.
 Waugh, Arch A., 62.
 Weaver, Samuel, 34.
 Weaver, William H., 52, 53.
 Webb, Daniel, 30.
 Webber, Nathaniel P., 30.
 Webster, Elijah A., 33.
 Weikel, John, 44.
 Weiner, Solomon, 60.
 Weir, James H., 34, 38.
 Welborn, J. T., 46.
 Welborn, Joseph F., 50.
 Welburn, John Y., 13.
 Welch, Amos, 59.
 Welch, Augustus, 44.
 Welch, Presley, 25.
 Wellons, W. A., 63.
 Wells, Andrew F., 41.
 Wells, Ashbury T., 56, 57.
 Wells, Samuel T., 34, 36, 50.
 Wells, William S., 63.
 Westling, Henry, 62.
 Wesner, Christian S., 48.

- Westfall, Harvey, 52, 53.
 Weyand, Simon, 55.
 Wheeler, Amizi L., 24, 27, 38.
 Wheeler, Schuyler, 40.
 Wheeler, Simon, 52.
 Whetzel, Cyrus, 40.
 Whight, Alvan T., 26, 27, 29.
 Whinery, Mark, 34.
 Whitcomb, Charles, 61.
 Whitcomb, John, 39.
 Whitcomb, Larz A., 62.
 White, Henry A., 47.
 White, Jacob L., 55, 56.
 White, James, 24.
 White, John H., 44, 45.
 White, John Q., 59.
 White, Thomas N., 58.
 Whitehead, John, 50.
 Whiteman, George C., 40.
 Whiteside, Thomas C., 44.
 Whitman, Shepherd, 20, 22.
 Whitsit, Jesse, 53.
 Whittenberger, Abram J., 57.
 Whitworth, James W., 48.
 Whitworth, William H., 55, 56.
 Widney, John P., 32.
 Widman, J. A., 46.
 Wildman, Levi L., 40.
 Wildman, Lewis L., 54.
 Wile, Simon, 46.
 Wiley, Spencer, 30, 31, 39.
 Wiley, Ulrich Z., 53.
 Willard, Ashbel P., 35.
 Willard, James H., 48, 51, 56.
 Willet, Marinus, 16, 18, 19.
 Willet, Oliver D., 49.
 Willey, John, 23.
 Williams, Achilles, 22.
 Williams, Alfred, 45, 49.
 Williams, Andrew J., 49.
 Williams, Benjamin F., 46, 47.
 Williams, G. A., 46.
 Williams, George W., 61.
 Williams, Hugh T., 41.
 Williams, Isaac, 46.
 Williams, J. C., 46.
 Williams, James D., 28, 32, 36, 39, 46.
 Williams, John S., 58.
 Williams, Jonathan, 23.
 Williams, Leroy, 53.
 Williams, Nathaniel, 43.
 Williams, Otho H., 63.
 Williams, Robert N., 24.
 Williams, Ruel N., 32.
 Williams, Samuel P., 39.
 Williams, Samuel W., 53, 54.
 Williams, Stephen J., 59.
 Williams, Vincent, 8, 10, 13, 21, 22.
 Williams, W. H., 60.
 Williams, Ward W., 22.
 Williams, William, 16, 18.
 Williamson, Delana E., 35.
 Williamson, Jeremiah S., 26.
 Williamson, John W., 28.
 Williamson, Stephen D., 38, 39.
 Williard, Marinus, 20.
 Willis, Frank W., 59.
 Willis, John H., 44.
 Willoughby, Benjamin M., 59, 60, 61.
 Wills, David, 29.
 Wilson, Abraham, 48.
 Wilson, Alexander, 23, 24.
 Wilson, Charles H., 59.
 Wilson, David, 52.
 Wilson, Frank, 58.
 Wilson, George P. R., 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 27, 29, 32, 34.
 Wilson, J. Craig, 41.
 Wilson, James W., 38.
 Wilson, Jesse E., 63.
 Wilson, John, 25.
 Wilson, John, 36.
 Wilson, John B., 24.
 Wilson, John H., 30, 35.
 Wilson, John L., 52.
 Wilson, John R., 53.
 Wilson, John W., 53, 54.
 Wilson, Lee F., 56.
 Wilson, Lewis, 45.
 Wilson, O. M., 47.
 Wilson, Paton, 19.
 Wilson, Ralph, 19.
 Wilson, Robert, 37.
 Wilson, Samuel C., 57.
 Wilson, Thomas H., 30, 31.
 Wilson, Walter, 1, 11, 12, 16, 17.
 Wilson, William A., 58.
 Wilson, William D., 46, 48.
 Wilson, Young E. R., 30.
 Wimmer, William P., 51.
 Wines, Josiah L., 21, 22, 23.
 Wines, Marshall S., 26.
 Wines, William, 21, 22, 26.
 Winship, Edwin, 21.
 Winstandley, John B., 32, 33.
 Wise, Adam E., 60, 61.
 Wise, Thomas, 30, 31.
 Withers, Emanuel, 35, 36.
 Withers, James R., 33, 34.
 Wittenmeyer, Benjamin, 35.
 Wolf, George J., 52.
 Wolfe, Benjamin, 31, 32, 33, 45.
 Wolfe, Jacob V., 43.
 Wolfe, Thomas J., 52.
 Wolfer, George W., 45.
 Wolnin, George, 45, 48.
 Wood, Isaac F., 33.
 Wood, Isaac H., 40.
 Wood, James S., 38.
 Wood, Martin, 47, 48.
 Woodard, Charles, 24, 25.
 Woodard, Franklin, 56.
 Woodard, John E., 48.
 Wooden, Robert M., 16, 17.

Woodhull, Joseph A., 41.
 Woodling, Haman, 53.
 Woodruff, Harvey E., 31.
 Woodruff, Israel, 43.
 Woodruff, J. E., 44.
 Woodruff, Joab, 17, 18, 19.
 Woodruff, Oren L., 59, 60.
 Woods, Bartlett, 41, 44.
 Woods, William A., 45.
 Woodward, John E., 47.
 Woody, Samuel, 49.
 Woollen, Thomas W., 43, 48.
 Woolman, Samuel N., 28.
 Work, Henry F., 56, 57.
 Work, Joseph, 11, 12, 13, 15.
 Work, Robert, 37.
 Works, John D., 51.
 Worrall, Calvin R., 55.
 Worster, Thomas, 24.
 Worth, Alexander, 15.
 Worth, Daniel, 9, 10, 12, 13.
 Wright, Andrew T., 52, 53.
 Wright, Eli, 15, 29.
 Wright, Frank, 58.
 Wright, Granville S., 63.
 Wright, Israel, 45.
 Wright, Jacob F., 57.
 Wright, James S., 44.
 Wright, John, 7, 8.
 Wright, John W., 34, 39.

Wright, Joseph A., 18, 21.
 Wright, Noah, 6, 7.
 Wright, T. T., 41.
 Wright, Thomas T., 18, 29.
 Wright, William M., 18, 19.
 Wyman, Henry, 22, 23.
 Wymer, John W., 31, 17.
 Wynn, James M., 18, 49, 51.

Yandes, Simon, 5.
 Yaryan, John, 31, 59.
 Yater, Abram, 39.
 Yencer, Martin W., 63.
 Yocum, Francis B., 25, 30, 31.
 Yocum, William, 18.
 Young, Alexander M., 33.
 Young, John M., 13.
 Young, William, 31.
 Yount, Joseph, 37.

Zeigler, Philip, 44.
 Zenor, Jacob, 1, 2, 4, 5.
 Zenor, John, 8, 15, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25.
 Zenor, Peter H., 46, 47.
 Zering, William, 59.
 Zimmerman, Jacob C., 59.
 Zoercher, Philip, 56, 57.
 Zollers, Allen, 46.
 Zollman, Charles K., 62, 63.

DIRECTORY OF POLITICAL NEWSPAPERS.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>Akron—
 News, w, R.</p> <p>Albany—
 Advocate, w, R.</p> <p>Albion—
 Democrat, w, D.
 New Era, w, R.</p> <p>Alexandria—
 Press, w, D.
 Times, s-w, R.
 Tribune, d and w, R.</p> <p>Amboy—
 Independent, w, I.</p> <p>Anderson—
 Bulletin, d, I.
 Democrat, w, D.
 Gas Belt Labor News, w, Labor.
 Herald, d, s, w, R.
 News, d, D.</p> <p>Andersonville—
 Four County Herald, w, I.</p> <p>Andrews—
 Signal, w, R.</p> <p>Angola—
 Herald, w, D.
 Magnet, w, R.
 Republican, w, R.</p> <p>Arcadia—
 The Arcadian, w, I.</p> <p>Argos—
 Reflector, w, I.</p> <p>Ashley—
 Times, w, I.</p> <p>Attica—
 Ledger, d, w, R.
 Press, w, I.
 Warren Democrat, w, D.</p> <p>Auburn—
 Courier, d, w, D.
 Dispatch, d, w, R.</p> <p>Aurora—
 Bulletin, w, D.
 Independent, w, R.</p> <p>Avilla—
 News, w, R.</p> <p>Batesville—
 Herald, w, D.
 Tribune, w, R.</p> <p>Bedford—
 Democrat, d, w, D.
 Mail, d, w, R.
 Stone City Enterprise, d, w, I.</p> | <p>Berne—
 Witness, s-w, I.</p> <p>Bicknell—
 News, w, I.</p> <p>Birdseye—
 News, w, I.</p> <p>Bloomfield—
 Democrat, w, D.
 News, w, R.</p> <p>Bloomington—
 World, w, I.</p> <p>Bloomington—
 Courier, s-w, D.
 Star, s, w, D.
 Telephone, d, w, R.
 Tribune, w, I.
 World, d, D.</p> <p>Bluffton—
 Banner, d, w, D.
 Chronicle, w, D.
 News, d, local.
 People's Press, w, I.</p> <p>Boonville—
 enquirer, w, D.
 Standard, w, R.</p> <p>Borden—
 Sentinel, w, I.</p> <p>Boswell—
 Enterprise, w, R.</p> <p>Bourbon—
 Mirror, w, I.
 News, w, I.</p> <p>Brazil—
 Democrat, d, w, D.
 Enterprise, w, R.
 Orthonomic Era, w, D.
 Times, d, s-w, I.</p> <p>Bremen—
 Enquirer, w, I.</p> <p>Brimfield—
 Call, w, I.</p> <p>Bristol—
 Banner, w, R.</p> <p>Brook—
 Reporter, w, R.</p> <p>Brooksbury—
 Sun, w, D.</p> <p>Brookston—
 Gazette, w, I.
 Reporter, w, I.</p> <p>Brookville—
 American, w, R.
 Democrat, w, D.</p> |
|--|---|

- Brownsburg—
 Record, w, I.
 Brownstown—
 Banner, w, D.
 Telephone, w, R.
 Bunker Hill—
 Press, w, I.
 Burnett's Creek—
 Dispatch, w, Local.
 Butler—
 Herald, w, D.
 Record, w, R.
 Calumet—
 Advance, bl-w, I.
 Cambridge—
 Citizen, w, R.
 Tribune, w, R.
 Camden—
 Expositor, w, I.
 Campbellsburg—
 Graphic, w, I.
 Cannelton—
 Enquirer, w, R.
 Telephone, w, D.
 Carbon—
 Chronicle, w, I.
 Carlisle—
 News, w, I.
 Carthage—
 Record, w, R.
 Vim and Venture, w, I.
 Cayuga—
 Herald, w, I.
 Centerville—
 News-Record, w, I.
 Chalmers—
 Dispatch, w, Local.
 Ledger, w, I.
 Charlestown—
 Citizen, w, I.
 Hoosier, Democrat, w, D.
 Republican, w, R.
 Chrisney—
 Sun, w, I.
 Churubusco—
 Truth, w, I.
 Cicero—
 New Era, w, I.
 Clark's Hill—
 News, w, I.
 Record, w, Local.
 Clay City—
 Reporter, w, I.
 Republican, w, R.
 Claypool—
 Reporter, w, I.
 Clinton—
 Argus, w, D.
 Clintonian, w, R.
 Cloverdale—
 Graphic, w, I.
 Coal City—
 Record, w, I.
 Colfax—
 Standard, w, I.
 Columbia City—
 Commercial, d, w, R.
 Mail, w, R.
 Post, d, w, D.
 Columbus—
 Democrat, w, D.
 Herald, d, w, D.
 Republican, d, w, R.
 Star, w, D.
 Sun, w, D.
 Times, d, I.
 Connersville—
 Courier, w, R.
 Examiner, d, w, D.
 News, d, R.
 Times, w, R.
 Converse—
 Journal, w, I.
 Corydon—
 Democrat, w, D.
 Republican, w, R.
 Covington—
 Citizen, w, D.
 Friend, w, D.
 Republican, w, R.
 Crawfordsville—
 Journal, d, w, R.
 News-Review, d, w, D.
 Star, s, I.
 Cromwell—
 News, w, I.
 Crothersville—
 Herald, w, I.
 Crown Point—
 Freie Presse, w, Ger. I.
 Register, w, R.
 Star, w, R.
 Dale—
 Reporter, w, R.
 Dane—
 Democrat, w, D.
 News, w, I.
 Danville—
 Gazette, w, D.
 Republican, w, R.
 Darlington—
 Echo, w, Local.
 Decatur—
 Democrat, w, D.
 Journal, d, w, R.
 Delphi—
 Citizen-Times, w, D.
 Herald, d, I.
 Journal, w, R.
 Denver—
 Tribune, w, I.
 Dillsboro—
 Advocate, w, I.

- Dublin—
Register, w, I.
- Dunkirk—
Corn and Glass, w, R.
News, d, w, R.
Star, w, I.
- Earl Park—
Gazette, w, I.
- East Chicago—
Globe, w, I.
Journal, w, R.
- Eaton—
Gas Light, w, Local.
- Edinburg—
Call, d, I.
Courier, w, I.
- Elkhart—
Review, d, w, R.
Truth, d, w, D.
- Elmhurst—
News, w, I.
- Elwood—
Call-Leader, d, w, R.
Free Press, w, D.
Record, d, D.
- English—
Democrat, w, D.
News, w, R.
- Evansville—
Courier, d, s, s-w, D.
Demokrat, d, s, s-w, Ger. D.
Economist, w, I.
Indiana Post Anzieger, w, Ger. I.
Journal News, d, s, R.
Sternen Banner, w, Ger. D.
Union Label, w, Labor.
- Fairmount—
News, s-w, R.
- Farmersburg—
Beeb, w, I.
- Farmland—
Enterprise, w, R.
- Flora—
Democrat, w, I.
Enterprise Sentinel, w, I.
- Fort Branch—
Herald, w, I.
- Fortville—
Tribune, w, I.
- Fort Wayne—
Freie Presse, d, w, Ger. I.
Journal-Gazette, d, w, D.
News, d, w, R.
Sentinel, d, w, D.
Staats Zeitung, d, w, Ger. D.
- Fountain City—
Times, w, I.
- Fowler—
Era, w, R.
Leader, w, R.
Review, w, D.
- Fowlerton—
Index, w, I.
- Francisville—
Enterprise, w, I.
Tribune, w, Local.
- Frankfort—
American Standard, w, I.
Banner, w, R.
Crescent, d, w, D.
News, d, R.
Times, d, w, I.
- Franklin—
Democrat, w, D.
People's Paper, w, Co. News.
Republican, w, R.
Star, d, Local.
- Frankton—
Leader, w, Local.
- Fredericksburg—
Blue River Gazette, w, I.
- Freelandville—
Courant, w, I.
- Fremont—
Eagle, w, Local.
- Galveston—
Leader, w, I.
Sun, w, I.
- Garrett—
Clipper, w, D.
Herald, w, R.
- Gas City—
Journal, w, R.
Star, w, R.
- Gaston—
Gazette, w, I.
- Geneva—
Herald, w, I.
- Goodland—
Herald, w, I.
Star, w, R.
- Goshen—
Democrat, d, s-w, D.
News-Times, d, s-w, I.
- Gosport—
Tri-County Reporter, w, I.
- Grandview—
Monitor, w, R.
- Greencastle—
Banner, d, w, R.
Democrat, w, D.
Star-Press, w, D.
- Greenfield—
Democrat, w, D.
Globe, w, R.
Herald, w, D.
Republican, d, w, R.
Tribune, d, D.
- Greensburg—
Graphic, d, D.
New Era, w, D.
News, d, w, I.
Review, d, w, R.
Standard, w, R.

- Greentown
Gem, w, I.
- Greenwood—
Era, w, I.
- Hagerstown—
Exponent, w, Local.
- Hamilton—
News, w, I.
- Hamlet—
Herald, w, I.
- Hammond—
Deutsche Volks-Zeitung, w, Ger. I.
Independent, d, I.
News, d, w, D.
Tribune, d, w, R.
- Harrodsburg—
New Idea, w, I.
- Hartford City—
Gazette, d, w, R.
News, d, D.
Telegram, w, D.
Times, d, w, R.
- Hazleton—
Herald, w, I.
- Hebron—
News, w, R.
- Hillsboro—
Times, w, I.
- Hobart—
Gazette, w, I.
Indiana Cyclone, w, Local.
- Hope—
Journal, w, I.
- Hudson—
Banner, w, I.
World, w, R.
- Huntingburg—
Argus, w, R.
Independent, w, I.
News, s-w, D.
Signal, w, Ger. D.
- Huntington—
Herald, d, w, R.
News-Democrat, d, s-w, D.
- Idaville—
Observer, w, I.
- Independence—
Itemizer, w, I.
- Indianapolis—
Freeman, w, Colored R.
Freie Presse, w, R.
Journal, d, s, w, R.
Marion County Mail, w, I.
News, d, I.
Sentinel, d, s, w, D.
Star, d, s, I.
Sun, d, I.
Union, w, Labor.
Volksblatt and Telegraph, w, Ger. D.
World, w, I.
- Ingalls—
Hustler, w, R.
- Jamestown
Mail, w, I.
Press, w, Local.
- Jasonville
Leader, w, I.
- Jasper
Courier, w, D.
Herald, w, D.
- Jeffersonville—
Beobachter, w, Ger. I.
Mail, d, R.
National Democrat, w, D.
News, d, D.
Reflector, w, I.
- Jonesboro—
Gas City Star, w, R.
Herald, w, R.
News, w, R.
- Kendallville—
News, w, D.
Sentinel, w, I.
Standard, w, R.
Sun, d, I.
- Kentland—
Democrat, w, D.
Enterprise, w, R.
- Kewanna—
Herald, w, I.
- Kirklin—
Journal, w, I.
- Knightstown—
Banner, w, R.
Home Journal, w, I.
Journal, d, I.
Sun, w, R.
- Knox—
Democrat, w, D.
Republican, w, R.
- Kokomo—
Dispatch, d, w, D.
News, d, s-w, R.
Tribune, d, s-w, R.
- Ladoga—
Leader, w, I.
- Lafayette—
Call, d, w, R.
Courier, d, w, R.
Democrat, d, w, D.
Deutsche Amerikaner, w, Ger. I.
Journal, d, w, R.
Leader, s-w, I.
Record, w, R.
Times, s, I.
- La Fontaine—
Herald, w, I.
- La Grange—
Democrat, w, D.
Saturday Call, w, I.
Standard, w, R.
- Lapel—
News, w, I.

- La Porte—
 Bulletin-Argus, d, w, D.
 Herald, d, w, R.
 Republican, w, R.
- Laurel—
 Review, w, I.
- Lawrenceburg—
 News, w, I.
 Press, w, R.
 Register, w, D.
- Lebanon—
 Patriot, w, R.
 Pioneer, w, D.
 Reporter, d, I.
- Leesburg—
 Standard, w, Prohib.
- Lewisville—
 Enterprise, w, Local.
- Liberty—
 Herald, w, R.
 Review, w, D.
- Ligonier—
 Banner, w, D.
 Leader, w, R.
 Plaindealer, w, I.
- Linden—
 Leader, w, I.
- Linton—
 Call, w, D.
 Record, w, R.
- Logansport—
 Advance, w, I.
 Chronicle, w, I.
 Freie Presse, w, Ger. D.
 Journal, d, s, s-w, R.
 Pharos, d, s-w, D.
 Reporter, d, s-w, I.
 Times, w, Prohib.
- Loogootee—
 Democrat, w, D.
 Tribune, w, R.
- Losantville—
 News, w, I.
 Trio Reporter, w, I.
- Lowell—
 Souvenir, w, R.
 Tribune, w, R.
- Lynn—
 Herald, w, I.
- Maey—
 Monitor, w, I.
- Madison—
 Courier, d, w, R.
 Democrat, d, s-w, D.
 Herald, d, w, D.
- Marengo—
 Observer, w, R.
- Marion—
 Chronicle, d, w, R.
 Leader, d, w, D.
 News Tribune, d, w, I.
- Markle—
 Journal, w, I.
- Marshfield—
 Press, w, I.
- Martinsville—
 Democrat, w, D.
 Reporter, d, I.
 Republican, w, R.
- Matthews—
 Post, s-w, I.
- Mentone—
 Gazette, w, I.
- Mexico—
 Herald, w, I.
- Michigan City—
 Die Freie Lanze, w, Ger. D.
 Dispatch, d, w, D.
 News, d, w, R.
- Middlebury—
 Independent, w, Local.
- Middletown—
 News, s-w, R.
- Milford—
 Mail, w, I.
- Millersburg—
 Grit, w, I.
- Milroy—
 Press, w, I.
- Milton—
 News, w, I.
- Mishawaka—
 Democrat, w, D.
 Enterprise, w, R.
 News, d, Local.
- Mitchell—
 Commercial, w, R.
 Tribune, w, R.
- Monon—
 News, w, I.
- Monroe City—
 Courier, w, I.
- Monroeville—
 Breeze, w, I.
- Montezuma—
 News, w, I.
- Monticello—
 Democrat, w, D.
 Herald, w, R.
 Journal, d, I.
 National, w, I.
- Montpelier—
 Herald, d, w, I.
- Mooreville—
 Guide, w, I.
- Morgantown—
 Truth, w, I.
- Morocco—
 Courier, w, I.
- Morristown—
 Sun, w, R.
- Mount Vernon—
 Democrat, d, w, D.
 News, s-w, R.
 Republican, w, R.
 Sun, w, R.
 Western Star, w, D.

- Mulberry—
 Reporter, w, I.
 Muncie—
 Herald, d, w, D.
 Star, d, s, R.
 Times, d, w, R.
 Nappanee—
 Advance, w, I.
 News, w, I.
 Nashville—
 Democrat, w, D.
 New Albany—
 Deutsche Zeitung, w, Ger. D.
 Ledger, d, w, D.
 Public Press, w, D.
 Tribune, d, w, R.
 New Carlisle—
 Gazette, w, R.
 Newcastle—
 Courier, w, R.
 Democrat, w, D.
 Little Courier, d, R.
 Tribune, d, w, I.
 New Harmony—
 Register, w, D.
 Times, w, D.
 New Haven—
 News, w, I.
 Newport—
 Hoosier State, w, R.
 New Richmond—
 Enterprise, w, Local.
 New Ross—
 Mail, w, Local.
 New Washington—
 Courier, w, I.
 Noblesville—
 Democrat, w, D.
 Ledger, d, s-w, R.
 North Judson—
 News, w, I.
 North Liberty—
 News, w, I.
 North Manchester—
 Journal, w, R.
 North Salem—
 Herald, w, I.
 North Vernon—
 Banner Plain Dealer, w, R.
 Republican, w, R.
 Sun, w, D.
 North Webster—
 News, w, Local.
 Oakland City—
 Enterprise, w, R.
 Journal, s-w, I.
 Odon—
 Journal, w, R.
 Orland—
 Zenith, w, I.
 Orleans—
 Progress Examiner, w, R.
 Osgood—
 Journal, w, D.
 Ossian—
 News, w, I.
 Otterbein—
 Sun, w, R.
 Owensville—
 Star, w, Local.
 Oxford—
 Tribune, w, R.
 Paoli—
 News, w, D.
 Republican, w, R.
 Parker—
 Review, w, I.
 Pendleton—
 Record, w, R.
 Republican, w, R.
 Pennville—
 Corn and Glass, w, R.
 Gazette, w, R.
 Perrysville—
 Record, w, I.
 Peru—
 Chronicle, d, I.
 Journal, d, I.
 Republican, w, R.
 Sentinel, s-w, D.
 Petersburg—
 Democrat, w, D.
 Press, w, R.
 Pierceton—
 Record, w, I.
 Pine Village—
 Sentinel and News, w, D.
 Pittsboro—
 Sun, w, I.
 Plainfield—
 Progress, w, R.
 Plymouth—
 Chronicle, d, w, R.
 Democrat, w, D.
 Independent, d, I.
 Portland—
 Commercial Review, d, w, R.
 Sun, s-w, D.
 News, w, D.
 News, w, D.
 Princeton—
 Clarion-News, d, w, R.
 Democrat, d, s-w, D.
 Redkey—
 Times, w, I.
 Remington—
 Press, w, I.
 Reusslaer—
 Democrat, w, D.
 Democratic-Sentinel, w, D.
 Journal, w, R.
 Republican, d, s-w, R.

- Reynolds—
 Sun, w, I.
 Richmond—
 Item, d, w, I.
 Palladium, d, w, R.
 Sun Telegraph, d, w, D.
 Volks-Zeitung, w, Ger, D.
 Ridgeville—
 News, w, R.
 Record, w, I.
 Rising Sun—
 Local, w, R.
 Recorder, w, I.
 Roachdale—
 News, w, I.
 Roann—
 Clarion, w, R.
 Rochester—
 Republican, d, w, R.
 Sentinel, d, w, D.
 Rockport—
 Democrat, w, D.
 Journal, w, R.
 Union Herald, s-w, Labor.
 Rockville—
 Republican, w, R.
 Tribune, w, D.
 Rossville—
 Journal, w, Pop.
 Royal Center—
 Record, w, I.
 Rushville—
 American, w, I.
 Graphic, s-w, I.
 Jacksonian, d, w, D.
 Republican, s-w, R.
 Star, d, I.
 Russiaville—
 Observer, w, R.
 St. Joe—
 News, w, I.
 Salem—
 Democrat, w, D.
 Republican-Leader, w, R.
 Sentinel, w, D.
 Sanborn—
 Tribune, w, I.
 Scottsburg—
 Chronicle, w, D.
 Democrat, w, D.
 Journal, w, D.
 Seymour—
 Democrat, d, w, D.
 Democrat Sun, w, D.
 Republican, d, w, R.
 Sharpsville—
 Record, w, I.
 Shelbyville—
 Democrat, d, w, D.
 Jeffersonian, d, w, D.
 Republican, d, s-w, R.
- Sheridan—
 News, w, R.
 Shoals—
 News, w, D.
 Republican, w, R.
 Silver Lake—
 Record, w, I.
 South Bend—
 Courier, w, Ger, I.
 Gonec Polski, s-w, Polish.
 Labor Journal, s-m, Labor.
 News, s, I.
 Times, d, s-w, D.
 Tribune, d, w, R.
 South Milford—
 Times, w, I.
 South Whitley—
 News, w, I.
 Spencer—
 Democrat, w, D.
 Democrat Standard, w, D.
 Journal, w, R.
 Spiceland—
 Gazette, w, R.
 Staunton—
 Sentinel, w, I.
 Stockwell—
 Times, w, I.
 Sullivan—
 Bulletin, w, D.
 Democrat, w, D.
 Times, d, w, D.
 Union, w, R.
 Summitville—
 Wave, w, I.
 Swayzee—
 Press, w, I.
 Sweetser—
 Enterprise, w, I.
 Syracuse—
 Register, w, I.
- Tell City—
 Anzeiger, w, Ger, R.
 Journal, w, I.
 News, w, D.
 Terre Haute—
 Eagle, w, R.
 Express, d, s, w, R.
 Gazette, d, w, D.
 Journal, d, w, Ger, I.
 Toller, w, Labor.
 Tribune, d, s, w, R.
 Thorntown—
 Argus, w, Local.
 Enterprise, w, I.
 Tipton—
 Advocate, d, w, R.
 Times, d, w, D.
 Tipton Dispatch, w, I.
 Tribune, d, w, R.

- Union City—
 Eagle, w, I.
 Times, d, w, R.
 Upland—
 Monitor, w, I.
 Valparaiso—
 Journal, w, I.
 Messenger, d, w, D.
 Star Vidette, d, R.
 Vidette, w, R.
 Veedersburg—
 News, w, I.
 Record, w, I.
 Vernon—
 Journal, w, I.
 Versailles—
 Republican, w, R.
 Vevay—
 Democrat, w, D.
 Reveille, w, R.
 Times, w, D.
 Vincennes—
 Capital, d, w, R.
 Commercial, d, s, w, R.
 Democrat, w, D.
 Sun, d, D.
 Western Sun, w, D.
 Wabash—
 Plain Dealer, d, w, R.
 Star, w, D.
 Times, d, w, D.
 Wadesville—
 Independent, w, I.
 Wakarusa—
 Citizen, w, I.
 Tribune, w, I.
 Walkerton—
 Independent, w, I.
 Wanatah—
 Mirror, w, Local.
 Warren—
 Tribune, w, I.
 Warsaw—
 Northern Indianian, w, R.
 Times, d, R.
 Warsaw Union, w, D.
 Washington—
 Democrat, d, w, D.
 Gazette, d, w, R.
 Herald, d, w, I.
 Waterloo—
 Dawn, w, D.
 Press, w, R.
 Waveland—
 Independent, w, Local.
 Waynetown—
 Dispatch, w, I.
 West Baden—
 Journal, w, I.
 Westfield—
 News, w, R.
 West Lebanon—
 Gazette, w, R.
 Westport—
 Courier, w, I.
 Independent, w, I.
 Westville—
 Indicator, w, R.
 Whitestown—
 Citizen, w, I.
 Whiting—
 News, w, R.
 Sun, w, R.
 Wilkinson—
 Herald, w, I.
 Williamsport—
 Republican, w, R.
 Review, w, R.
 Winamac—
 Democrat, w, D.
 Democrat Journal, w, D.
 Republican, w, R.
 Winchester—
 Democrat, w, D.
 Herald, d, w, R.
 Journal, w, R.
 Windfall—
 Herald, w, I.
 Winslow—
 Dispatch, s-w, D.
 Wolcott—
 Enterprise, w, I.
 Wolcottville—
 Herald, w, I.
 Worthington—
 Sun, w, D.
 Times, s-w, R.
 Zionsville—
 Times, w, Local.





